REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1917.

(Established 1st February 1875.)

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON 26TH APRIL 1918.

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Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.
1918.

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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING MILLS.
AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ALEXANDRA MILL.
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BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LIMITED.
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CENTRAL PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
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INDORE-MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.
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JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASTOORCHAND MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
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LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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MADHOWRAO SCINDIA MILLS, LIMITED.
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MADURA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.
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MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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NEW JAMNER GINNING, PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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RACHEL SASSOON MILL.
RAI BAHADUR BUNSILAL ABIRCHAND SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.
RAI SAHEB REKCHAND MOHTA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.
SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SIR SHAPURJEE BROACHA MILLS, LIMITED.
SRI CHITHAMBARA VINAYAKAR MILLS, LIMITED.
SRI GUNGAJEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SWAN MILLS, LIMITED.
TATA MILLS, LIMITED.
TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
VEERAMGAUM SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MILLS, LIMITED.
VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.
WALLACE FLOUR MILL COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay—THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART.
City of Bombay Improvement Trust—SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.
Bombay Port Trust—SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT, ESQ.
Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission—C. N. WADIA, ESQ., AND W. A. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.
Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board—C. N. WADIA, ESQ.

COMMITTEE FOR 1918.

C. N. WADIA, ESQ. (*Chairman*).
N. G. HUNT, ESQ. (*Deputy Chairman*).
THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART.
SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.
THE HON'BLE SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT., C.B.E.
THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA, KT.
SIR VITHALDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY, KT.
THE HON'BLE MR. C. V. MEHTA.
THE HON'BLE MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.
W. H. BRADY, ESQ.
REHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ.
A. GEDDIS, ESQ.
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS, ESQ.
NAROTTAM M. GOCULDAS, ESQ.
COWASJEE JEHANGIR, ESQ. (JUNR.) O.B.E.
J. H. LATIMER, ESQ.
MEYER NISSIM, ESQ.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, ESQ.
N. N. WADIA, ESQ. C.I.E.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, ESQ., *Secretary*.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairmen.

H. Maxwell, 1875, 1876-77, 1877-78.

J. A. Forbes, 1878-79.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1891, 1892.

Sir George Cotton, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899*, 1900*.

John R. Greaves, 1899*, 1900*, 1901, 1902.

Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, 1903.

Sir Sassoon J. David, 1904, 1905.

Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, 1906, 1907.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, 1908.

Manmohandas Ramjee, 1909.

Herbert R. Greaves, 1910.

N. N. Wadia, 1911.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 1912.

J. F. Bradbury, 1913.

Narottam M. Goculdas, 1914.

Jehangir B. Petit, 1915.

N. B. Saklatwalla, 1916.

Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, 1917.

C. N. Wadia, 1918.

Secretaries.

John Gordon, 1875-1884.

David Watson (Acting), 1881-82.

John Marshall, 1884-1898.

Frederick Noël-Paton, 1898-1905.

J. B. Leslie-Rogers, 1905-1911.

R. E. Gregor-Pearse, appointed 1912.

* Part Year.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Building, on Friday, 26th April, 1918, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

(1) To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1917 ;

(2) to elect an Auditor of the Association's Accounts for the year 1918 ;

and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt., Chairman of the Association, presided.

Among those present were :—Mr. N. G. Hunt of the Apollo Mills, Deputy Chairman ; Mr. Narottam M. Goculdas of the Morarji Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co. and the Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld.: Mr. C. N. Wadia of the Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.: Mr. D. S. Shellim of the Dawn Mills Co., Ld.; Mr. J. Tinker of the Globe Mfg. Co., Ld.: Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla and Mr. S. B. Saklatwalla of the Central India Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ld., the David Mills Co., Ld., the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld., the Standard Mills Co., Ld., and the Tata Mills, Ld. : Mr. Meyer Nissim and Mr. E. J. Haskel of the Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld. the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills Co., Ld., and the Union Mills, Ld.; Mr. J. H. Latimer of the Coronation Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld., the Gold Mohur Mills, Ld., and the Phœnix Mills, Ld.; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jun.) of the Coorla Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld.: Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., of the Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld., the Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ld., the Indian Mfg. Co., Ld., and the Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.: Mr. Rahimtoola C. Ebrahim of the Crescent Mills Co., Ld., the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld., the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ld., the Fazulbhoy Mills, Ld., the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing & Printing Works, Ld., the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ld., and the Pearl Mills, Ld.: Mr. J. B. Petit of Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld., and the Framji Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.: Mr. J. K. Perulkar of the Khandeish Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ld. and the Jamshri Ranjitsinghji Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld.: Mr. A. Geddis of the Finlay Mills, Ld. and the Swan Mills, Ld.; Mr. W. H. Brady and Mr. J. A. Kay of the Colaba Land & Mills Co., Ld., the New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld., and the New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.: Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary, and Mr. H. Royal, Ag. Asstt. Secretary of the Association.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman, **The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha,** in moving the adoption of the report said :—

Gentlemen,—Before I proceed to review the principal events which marked the history of your Association during the last twelve months, permit me please to say a few words on the grave topic which has for some time past been engaging the attention of Great Britain and her Allies. You are aware that, while paying an eloquent tribute to the sacrifices made and the services rendered by India to His Majesty's Government, in his great speech in the House of Commons the other day, the Prime Minister expressed his fervent hope that our people might bind fresh laurels to their brow by offering greater help and undergoing larger sacrifices with a view to averting the menace of the enemy spreading eastward and engulfing the world. In response to that clarion call there will assemble to-morrow, at the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, in the historic city of Delhi, an all India Conference of the representatives of the Princes and Peoples of India to devise the most effectual measures for the purpose. In the words of the Viceroy, "India is stirred to its inmost

depth by the heroic sacrifices nobly made by the British people in the cause of the world's Freedom". I think we who are gathered here this afternoon may venture to say, without the least hesitation, that the country is keenly alive to the grim gravity of the issue at stake in this Armageddon so violent in its intensity and so terrific in its tragedy. Indians from the prince to the peasant fully realise the danger to which the world-wide British Empire is exposed, and are sufficiently intelligent to understand that once the sword is drawn in Freedom's battle it never can be sheathed till waged from sire to son and won. In the burning words of that distinguished Statesman and Scholar who now so skilfully steers the barque of the Great Republic of the United States, Germany is intent upon founding "an empire of force, an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americans as to Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will master Persia, India, and the people of the Far East * * * * * The thing is preposterous and impossible; and yet is not that what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved?" That being the case, President Wilson inquired what should be the answer. He said: "there is but one response possible, force: force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust." Under the circumstances it may be confidently expected that the princes and peoples of India will rise equal to the occasion and make one supreme and unsurpassed effort to undergo all sacrifices which the exigencies of the great crisis may demand. And in this connexion let me suggest that before we disperse we should send our message to H. E. the Viceroy assuring him of our whole-hearted support to whatever measures Government may adopt for the purpose of averting the menace which the President of the United States has so tersely and forcibly described.

Annual Review—Effect of the new economic forces at play.

And now, Gentlemen, let me proceed with the business before you. It is needless for me to observe that the year under review was the most eventful in the annals of your Association. The new economic forces which have come into greater and greater play since the outbreak of this terrible war, the end of which none can forecast, had continued to exert their influence on the fortunes of your industry as on those of all other industries and trades throughout India and the world. That influence was felt as much through the machinery of legislation as through the ordinances and executive orders of the Government of India. There were restrictions on a variety of commodities of imports and exports, including gold and silver, on railway transport, on shipping and on other objects, too numerous to mention. Prices, too, of some of the principal articles of mill consumption mounted to extraordinary figures. For instance, the price of the following articles in 1917, compared to those recorded in 1914, were as follows:—Aniline dyes 847 per cent., tanned skins 572 per cent., bleaching materials 250 per cent., sulphuric acid 203 per cent., caustic soda 131 per cent., starch 57 per cent. and tallow 48 per cent. Never in its whole history, now extending over half a century and more, has the cotton industry of the country been subjected to embargoes of the character just referred to. Wars there had been during that period. So also famine, pestilence and other untoward physical calamities. Those had, no doubt, temporarily arrested its smooth and orderly working. But the experience through which it is passing these three years and more is wholly of a new character and exceptional in its consequences. But then the war itself is of a character unparalleled in the annals of the world. It is only natural, therefore, that India, like all other countries on the surface of the globe, should keenly feel the effects of that calamity.

India cheerfully bears its war burdens—The invaluable British Navy.

It is, however, satisfactory to notice that all engaged in commerce, industries and manufactures, as well as the millions who daily spin and toil, are cheerfully bearing their respective hardships and making sacrifices which are demanded by the exigencies of the war. These hardships and sacrifices, however, it must be freely confessed, bear no manner

of comparison whatsoever to those which the British are bravely enduring all through these troublous years, and which they are fully prepared to endure at the present critical juncture, and they are bearing these with indomitable courage and a patience and resignation which will leave an imperishable page in the national annals. Indians are fortunate enough that they are almost wholly free from the dangers and privations to which the people of Great Britain are exposed. And men of Indian trades and industries must feel deeply grateful to those sturdy "hearts of oak", those courageous and fearless mariners who plough the deep seas midst conditions, the most dangerous and fateful. Indians should never forget the invaluable service which the British mercantile fleet and the British navy are hourly rendering to their commerce. It is they who are keeping clear, from the insidious attacks of the enemy, the highways and byeways of commerce on the surface of the globe. But for such incessant watch and ward the country's commerce and manufactures might have long since come to a standstill. All honour, then to those stalwart navigators of indomitable courage, powers of endurance, and, above all, of great humanity.

Indians' services to the Empire.

At the same time Indians are proud of the service they have rendered and are rendering to Great Britain and her Allies, to which the Prime Minister paid such eloquent tribute the other day, not to say aught of the free gift of a hundred millions sterling undreamt of or considered "impossible" twelve months ago. That, again, is soon to be supplemented by another, which we all hope, might be far above the modest 20 millions budgetted for by our retiring Finance Minister whose cautious but courageous financial statesmanship has been so wholeheartedly acknowledged by the Head of the State and the Country at large.

Last year's heavy work.

The Annual Report submitted now to you for adoption informs you of the heavy work your retiring Committee had to go through during their year of office and of the strenuous efforts they made, with their combined knowledge and experience, to solve the many difficult problems affecting your industry in diverse directions. Speaking personally for myself, as your official spokesman for the year, I embrace the opportunity to express my sincere thanks to your Committee and their Sub-Committees for sacrificing a part of their valuable time in a larger degree than in previous years, as also for the ability and alacrity with which each contributed his quota to the solution of those difficult problems and I also desire to accord my cordial thanks to those who kindly consented to represent the Association on the Priority Committee, the Coal Committee and the Cotton Committee as well as to those who with great diligence placed the views of the Association before the Smoke Nuisances Committee and the Indian Industrial Commission. I also desire at this stage to acknowledge my grateful thanks to your able and energetic Secretary and his very industrious staff for the assistance they have uniformly rendered me during the year of my office.

Internal and external problems.

I will now briefly refer to some of the internal and external matters which engaged the serious attention of your Committee. The former were more or less connected with war conditions, such as priority certificates for stores, distribution of certain important stores through the Munition Board, coal indents and supplies and other kindred matters, including a variety of correspondence. Some, however, of the internal matters were a hard nut to crack. These were of a twofold character—one pertaining to your domestic economy and the other imposed on the Committee by the governing authorities. The last are of a complicated character and not yet finally disposed of. These will demand all the vigilance, care and attention which your new Committee can bestow on them. The broad principles involved in them need to be zealously safeguarded.

Government control of food prices and rent of the working classes.

Meanwhile, it may be noted with satisfaction the keen solicitude displayed by Lord Willingdon's Government in the matter of the food prices which some time ago were so abnormally high, the result partly, no doubt, of shorter supplies and partly, of the avarice of the class known as profiteers. Fair relief has been given to the poor working classes of the population who even in ordinary times live from hand to mouth and are generally steeped in chronic indebtedness. The measures adopted, both executive and legislative, have been deemed fair and reasonable. In this respect the thanks of the city are due to Mr. Cadell, the Controller, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to mitigate the hardships and privations resulting from the dearness of food and shelter. There is, no doubt, still room for considerable improvement by way of a more stringent watch over the profiteers, especially the trading classes who deal in rice and other grains and petroleum. The rackrenters, too, require to be more strictly controlled, seeing that hard cases of tenants still form the subjects of complaint in the newspapers. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Controller will continue to keep well in hand the insatiable profiteers and the rackrenters with the eyes of Argus.

Increase of operatives' wages.

Secondly, it is also satisfactory to note that Millowners were able by a judicious step, taken betimes, to prevent any great discontent among the operatives by liberally raising their wages and giving other allowances. There was once apprehended a general strike, but thanks to the tact and readiness of the Millowners, the contingency was happily avoided. At the same time I am full of hope that this Association will bestir betimes to standardise the wages of operatives which shall more or less conform to the actual cost of living and to what the workers are justly entitled to for their labour. Your Committee, I am glad to say, have taken the preliminary steps in that direction which augurs well, when the task, a most laborious and complicated one, is concluded, for a more satisfactory state of matters in this respect than that witnessed for many a year past. While I am on this subject, let me please remind you that if Capital has its risks and responsibilities, Labour has its rights and privileges. In a matter of this character it is essential for purposes of avoiding strikes and smoothly carrying on the work pertaining to the industry that a Council of friendly and experienced arbitrators should be established in whom both employers and employees may have the fullest confidence. The years immediately following peace will, you may depend on it, be years of the greatest reparation, accompanied, in all probability, by a financial embarassment of a critical character, far reaching in its ultimate consequences. Prudence and economic efficiency equally demand that, in anticipation of that momentous transition period, Millowners should be prepared to meet all untoward occurrences most prejudicial to employers and employees alike. Strifes of a prolonged and determined character between Capital and Labour are certain to take place. Labour all over the globe will assume a radically different complexion from that which was witnessed at the opening of the nineteenth century. Labour was then a slave. But a hundred years of progress in education, in politics, in industries has brought new Labour forces into play and Capital will have to meet them in a spirit of the greatest tolerance and friendliness. Labour, in short, will assert itself to be free and to be master of its own time, diligence and production. There are already straws accumulating which unmistakably tell us which way the wind of the coming new Industrialism is blowing. Labour unrest, it is needless to say, is growing rampant everywhere, though the war has kept it under restraint. When, however, the tension is removed, all interested in Industrialism will have to differentiate between the transitory and permanent characteristics of the new era of Labour which will be irresistibly ushered in. It would be prudent on your part to study from now the report of the Commission of Inquiry published in September last, the memorandum issued by the Trustees of the Garton Foundation, of which two such distinguished statesmen as Lord Esher and Mr. Balfour are Trustees, and what is known as the Whitley Report. You should bestir betimes

to be prepared and ready to turn over a new leaf with patience, tolerance and foresight in reference to the coming problem. The attitude of apathy and indifference towards Labour must be exchanged for one of broader sympathy, friendliness and co-adjutorship if the industry's true prosperity and uninterrupted progress are to be consulted.

Grain shops.

Thirdly, Grain shops, too, are having a more prolonged and better organised trial The tentative measures taken by a few mills have been proved to be a comparative failure, for reasons which it is superfluous to state here. The indebted operative prefers to go to the money lender because he gives him enough credit to meet his daily wants and the usurer is, as everywhere, also a graindealer and vendor of groceries, etc. This indebtedness can only be removed by some organised co-operative agency, like the one established by the Servants' of India Society. I am sure it would prove of the greatest benefit to the operatives. But in this matter reciprocity is essential. The working classes themselves must be educated to understand the advantages of a higher standard of living and comfort which shall free them from indebtedness and the vice of drinking. A Providential Insurance Society for the working classes on the model of the Prudential is greatly essential. Anyhow it would be well were the Millowners in the interests of their operatives to start such a society. I venture strongly to commend this suggestion to their attention. At the same time the Association should make a respectful representation to Government to abolish the drink shops which are so thickly planted in the mill districts and in their neighbourhood. The Government seems not yet to see this big mote presented duly to their view, but is only too eager to detect the beam in the eyes of the employers of labour which indeed is exceedingly strange. At a conservative estimate, I compute that the mill operatives spend fully ten lakhs a year in drink which could be wholly saved but for these abominable drink shops.

Housing and elementary education.

Sanitary dwelling houses and elementary education were the two topics which your Committee had to consider at the suggestion of the governing authorities. No practical decision could be reached because they are full of complexities. Millowners have no doubt offered to co-operate in these two matters with the Government. That is all well so far as it goes. Whatever laudable efforts employers of labour anywhere can make to promote the well-being of their employees by means of education and sanitation is greatly to be commended. But I want to raise my warning voice against the mild coercive policy which the Government has for some years been insidiously attempting to carry on in this respect. I for one distinctly hold the opinion that the education of the children of the working classes and the provision of sanitary dwelling houses for these classes are duties which primarily appertain to the Government. It is the province of the Government and Government alone, and not of any class of employers. This duty has been fully recognised by all the civilized States of the world. The Government which fails to recognise or which ignores it is guilty of a great crime against the Society whose social welfare it affects to promote. Under the circumstances I exceedingly regret the disappointing, if not evasive, reply which the Government of India made to my interpellation on the subject of sanitary dwelling houses, for the working classes, during the recent Legislative Session at Delhi. But I sincerely hope that H. H. the Viceroy with his large experience of such matters in the London County Council, will be able to make his colleagues fully alive to their responsibility and press them to formulate a well reasoned out and practical scheme for the gradual housing of the working classes in the different Presidencies and Provinces of India. I admit that large employers of labour everywhere have their own duties and responsibilities to discharge so far as the internal arrangement of their factories are concerned about the health comfort and general convenience of their own employees. On the other hand, the Government also has its own proper duties to discharge so far as the general health and comfort of the labouring classes are externally concerned, namely, as to their dwelling houses. It will never do to

shift that responsibility on the employers. Employers can certainly be invited to co-operate with the State. Their own instinct of self-interest must prompt them to assist the State in accomplishing its humanitarian object. But I emphatically repeat that the duty of providing sanitary dwelling houses for the working classes primarily rests on the shoulders of the State and the State alone.

Similarly, the responsibility of imparting elementary education to all children of a School-going age (not factory children exclusively) in all parts of the country devolves on the Government. But it will never do to shirk that responsibility and coerce large employers of labour to discharge that duty. That seems to me to be really inverting the social order. But on this subject, too, I need not say aught farther since, sooner or later, the Government of India will be compelled by the Secretary of State to follow Mr. Fisher's wise policy of elementary education so far as children employed in all kinds of factories are concerned. I am wholly in favour of the provision introduced in his Bill prohibiting the employment of all young persons under the age of fourteen in any factory. It is the only practical solution of the problem of the physiology of industry. I am aware of the agitation in Lancashire and elsewhere prevailing at present against this wholesome provision. But, inasmuch as it is one which in the long run must prove most conducive to the permanent benefit of the State and the entire strata of society alike, it should find ready acceptance whenever Mr. Fisher's proposals are introduced in this country by your Association if it is to view the problem from the higher and broader point as I do. Meanwhile, in order to fulfil their part of the voluntary duty towards their children operatives, Millowners would do well to follow the excellent example of Messrs. Binny & Co. who have for some years past founded a model school, for the education of the young persons working in their two mills in Madras, in a separate compound and adjoining the mill blocks. It is the best model school I have yet known for factory children.

Discreditable cotton gambling.

I now come to the matter which was yesterday brought to a kind of decision after a most disagreeable controversy and the fiercest wrangle for weeks past ever known in the cotton trade. Never was a Broach settlement day preceded by a series of the most tortuous moves and counter moves, of the character which the mercantile community have been witnessing, on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose," thanks to the groups of confirmed gamblers, euphemistically called "bulls and bears." The incident is not easily to be forgotten. It has left an indelible stain on the commercial morality of the trade which those intimately engaged in it must make every effort to wipe off not only for the sake of their own reputation but for that of the industry itself. It is superfluous for them to be told at this hour that the difference is as wide asunder as the poles between what is generally known as legitimate speculation and gambling pure and simple. Speculation, in its generally accepted sense in commercial circles, means forecast of the price of a commodity in the near future based on accurate statistics and other reliable information. The merchant or trader who transacts his business on such a forecast may be said to indulge in legitimate speculations. Such speculation enters into every branch of commerce and none can condemn it, so long as it is healthy. But there is a border line between healthy and unhealthy speculation. When speculation crosses its legitimate line and rashly or recklessly enters the borders of gambling it becomes unhealthy. That unhealthiness needs to be sternly checked and controlled as it is apt to get out of hand and become mischievous to a trade, often endangering it and engulfing those who have, after the manner of the intoxicated, recklessly indulged in it. In that case it becomes gambling pure and simple. Such gambling needs to be put down by the strong arm of the law as much as the ordinary gambling known to the vulgar and over which the police are to keep a strict watch. The settlement made yesterday was, I cannot help remarking, in the nature of pure gambling, because all the elements of a legitimate speculation were wanting. The price fixed was artificial and inflated, and hardly justified by the

intrinsic value of the staple, even when taking into consideration the general shortage of the cotton crop of the present season and difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of wagons accompanied by dear freight. The shortage of crop, by itself, was no new element of disturbance. There exists, on record, authentic statistics to prove to the hilt that at no time during the last quarter of the century had the price of Broach cotton on a settlement day been so inordinately rigged up, even with all the shortage that did now and again occur. There never was any difficulty of adjustment.

A rise owing to scarcity or famine was deemed quite natural. Fair consideration was made on that account and there was an end of the matter. As the higher price was cheerfully paid, none complained, not even the consumers. The only new element this time was the element of transport but, who would say that it was of such a disturbing character as to mount up the price to the figure at which it has been settled? No reliable evidence has been put forward in support of it. Mere general assertions of a superficial character have been freely indulged in. If the price is what has been settled, it is mainly owing to the constant manipulations and manœuvres of bulls and bears. Bulls did their best to crush bears and bears did their best to crush bulls. That is the long and short of the matter. Both tried to strangle each other. Only Millowners, the consumers, have been hard hit. They have had, as *bonâ fide* purchasers, to buy at the prices demanded in turn by the gambling groups or gangs. The moderate speculation of the good old days has been debased to a pure gamble in the staple. An impartial commission of inquiry, not the mockery of the investigation which was held in camera, a few days ago, is essential to sift the truth to the bottom and determine beyond doubt how far the price was artificially inflated. But for such an investigation a courageous Government is needed and, next, a President of the Commission of the vast judicial acumen and rhadamanthine impartiality of Sir Charles Jackson who inquired into the failure of the old Bank of Bombay which came to grief in 1866 by its mad speculation in shares. Only such a President could bring the searchlight of cross-examination to expose in their nakedness the manipulations of the gamblers, regardless of public morality and regardless of ordinary commercial integrity. The gambling of a mild but still reprehensible character was there for some years past, but it had never been carried to to giddy and mischievous a height. The gambling feature of the settlement of April 25th, 1918, is writ large in the blackest of black letters on the walls of the gamblers. The sooner the honest commercial public takes measures to prevent a repetition of the discreditable transactions that have been witnessed the better for their commercial morality. They would be wanting in moral courage if they sat silent with folded arms and did nothing. A lustration needs to be performed and it can only be performed by the Government if it is by this time alive to the duty it owes in this connexion to the public which has been shocked by the discreditable method to which so great a trade has been subjected. The abysmal immorality of it needs to be denounced if only to awaken the moriband conscience of the Government. Will the Government rise equal to the occasion?

The Cotton Committee and long stapled cotton.

But let me now turn from this most unpleasant episode to the investigations of the Cotton Committee appointed by the Home Government and which has for the last six months been busily occupied in recording evidence of a most valuable character for the stimulation and extension of cotton cultivation of long stapled varieties. I attach the highest importance to the benefits which may permanently accrue to all India by the adoption of the practical recommendations which that Committee may propose. For three quarters of a century trials and experiments, sometimes spasmodic, sometimes protracted, have been made by the Government to grow long stapled varieties in the country. In the majority of cases these have unfortunately proved a failure for reasons well known. Only the American variety in Dharwar, from the sixties of the nineteenth century proved successful for some years, but failed to give any further promise of a sturdy and healthy growth. The Sind-Punjab cotton is now on its trial. It is still in its infancy and nothing can be predicted of it one way or another for

some years to come. The problem now hinges on the cultivation of long stapled cotton by means of irrigation canals. The experiment, when practically decided upon and carefully introduced, will, I dare say, be watched with the keenest interest by your Association and all large consumers in the country. The permanent success of the long stapled variety on an extended area will mark another epoch in the economic condition of the country which will have far reaching effects. This is a subject to which, as you are aware, I have more than once during the last twenty years, drawn the attention of the Association but in vain. But whatever its *laisez faire* policy in the past, it is to be earnestly hoped that it will now put its shoulder to the wheel and wait no longer on Hercules as Hercules only helps those who help themselves. I take it, however, for granted that you will await with the keenest interest the practical recommendations which the Cotton Committee may make. That Committee, it is a pleasure to note, has the benefit of the great experience of one of your most able and zealous members, I mean Mr. N. N. Wadia. India will be rejoiced when the Committee solves for good the long pending problem which is of the most vital importance in the future to the cotton industry and cotton cultivators alike; some political or international questions are involved but I refrain from expatiating on them at this juncture. The time must arrive when they will be fully ripe for practical discussion.

A few words more before I resume my seat. For some years past the absence of that unity of action in your Association, which is so essential to carry to a successful issue many a large problem of the greater conservation and efficiency of your industry now so well established, is becoming more and more manifest. Want of cohesion seems to convert your organisation into atomic globules. That indeed is a sign of deterioration, if not decay. Difficult times are approaching which will need all your prudence and courage to face with unity of thought and action. It is for you gentlemen of the Association who are the leaders of the premier staple industry in the country, to concert from now, how to reconstruct your structure, now half a century old, on a broader and more solid foundation, so as to be able to maintain, if not enhance, the prestige and influence built by its earliest pioneers. To me, who has uninterruptedly sat on your Committee for the last thirty years, nothing will give greater pleasure than to see the successful accomplishment of that object. The old order is fast passing away, giving place to the new which will undoubtedly herald the dawn of a more prosperous industrial evolution, prolific of the greatest good to the country and to your industry. New economic problems are certain to arise which will have to be courageously faced and solved. I sincerely hope it may be the good fortune of the Association to solve them with wisdom and foresight fortified by the accumulated knowledge and experience of the past.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to propose that the Report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the year 1917 be adopted and confirmed.

Internal matters.

Mr. N. G. Hunt, the Deputy Chairman, in seconding the adoption of the report said :— We have all listened with intense interest to the eloquent and inspiring speech of our outgoing Chairman. We have also been extremely fortunate in having had the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha as our chairman for the past year and we may heartily congratulate ourselves upon the fact that we have secured Mr. C. N. Wadia as our chairman for the coming year. In his speech Sir Dinshaw mentioned several internal matters which were engaging the attention of the Committee such as the reconstruction of the Association giving greater unity of purpose and procedure upon all matters which concern the general welfare of the members of the Association. The Association was founded in 1875 and the rules have been altered slightly from time to time, but even so, they are very much out of date and provide no machinery to meet any crisis quickly and efficiently. The needs of the Association which are the most important at the present time are a standardised list of wages for spinning and weaving founded on the same basis as prevails in Lancashire and a penalty agreement with regard to working short time in cases of necessity. In March the Secretary circularised all members in a

circular which gave the report of the sub-committee appointed to deal with these matters and, attached to the circular, there was a small voting paper. Up to the present about 40 replies have been received of which, I am pleased to say, more than three-fourths are in favour of the proposals set forth. The work of the Committee would be much simplified if members would reply more promptly to such notices. I hope that all those members who have not yet replied to the circular will do so at once, so that the new Committee may receive a mandate to proceed without delay upon the work of drawing up suitable schemes for presentation to the members at an early date. It hardly needs pointing out that an Association which represents crores of rupees of capital expenditure requires only unanimity to make it a very powerful instrument for the good of the British Empire. With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to second the adoption of Report.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey said that he was glad to see that the Chairman had condemned cotton speculation in Bombay in such plain words. The local mills generally bought cotton as a hedge against the sales of cloth and yarn, and owing to inflation of prices by speculators the mills had to pay artificial prices. He welcomed the proposal for the re-organisation of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, but he hoped that it would be representative of not sectional but all interests. He deprecated any suggestion which would lead to the introduction of racial distinction. He submitted that there should be no bar to the appointment of an Indian as the Chairman. If the constitution were to be changed, it should admit of no clannish interests.

The report was adopted.

Mr. C. N. Wadia proposed, **Mr. J. H. Latimer** seconded, and it was unanimously resolved that the following donations be paid out of the Funds of the Association :—

Rs. 2,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Rs. 1,000 to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics.

Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Association.

Rs. 350 to the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association.

Rs. 250 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association.

Rs. 250 to the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

Rs. 250 to the Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey proposed, **Mr. Narottum M. Goculdas** seconded, and it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Nesserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjiee, F.C.R.A., be re-elected Auditor of the Association's Accounts for the year 1918 on the remuneration hitherto paid to him.

On the motion of **Mr. J. B. Petit**, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and the meeting terminated.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period 1st January to 31st December 1917.

INTRODUCTION.

The year which ended on the 31st December 1917 has beaten all records in the matter of the prosperity of the Cotton Mill Industry of India. The big profits made have enabled the Mill Companies to carry large sums to their reserves, thereby considerably strengthening their positions.

Cotton experienced considerable fluctuations in the year under review. In January 1917 Broach was quoted at about Rs. 388 for April delivery. In May 1917 new crop Broach opened with Rs. 355 per candy for delivery in April 1918, but on account of heavy purchases for Japan, the price began to rise till it reached Rs. 580 by the middle of July. At this time reports of good rainfall all over India and of the increased acreage under Cotton cultivation were received, and the consequent rush for forward sales had a depressing effect on the market, so that by the middle of September, Broach dropped to Rs. 410, the lowest point recorded that season. In the subsequent months the damage done to the cotton crops by the excessive rains, and the reports of the shortage of the cotton crops all round, again caused the prices to go up till Broach reached Rs. 550 in December. In January and February 1918 the prices went up still further and Broach touched Rs. 652. Short crop has not been the sole cause of the increase. The difficulty of booking cotton to Bombay, owing to which Berars and Khandesh even overtopped Broach at the time of the January settlement, has been another important factor. In the year under review, one of the distinguishing features of the Cotton Market has been its independence of the markets of Liverpool and America.

In yarns there was a steady increase in prices from January to July followed by a small decrease in August and September, and again a rise in the subsequent months in sympathy with cotton. In this case too, the highest prices have been realised in the current year. At the close of the year under review the price of 10s. was higher by about four annas and a half per lb. and of 20s. by about seven annas per lb., than at the beginning of the year. But in finer counts the rise was considerably greater, being Re. 1 per lb. in 40s.

The demand from China for Indian Yarns was fairly good during the first 8 or 9 months, but the continuous advance in silver which reached the high level of 53d. in September, made the China Exchange very high and disorganised the yarn market. Then came the great flood in North China causing devastation for miles around. The above causes combined with shipping difficulties and political troubles in China brought about a lull in business which has continued up to the time of writing.

The cloth sort, which at the time of the last report governed the prices of Indian Piece goods was Khaki Cloth required by Government for Military purposes. By April-May the demand for this cloth fell off and has not revived since. Its place was taken by Grey cloth both for Zanzibar and the Indian markets. The Zanzibar demand was, however, short-lived, having been killed by the impossibility of securing freight for that port. With the Grey Goods for the Home Markets the case was different. The prices went on increasing steadily from about Re. 1 per lb. in January to Rs. 1-4 in April, and, after a slight set-back in June, to Rs. 1-8 at Divali time. After that there was a rapid rise, and within one month the price for standard goods reached Rs. 1-12 per lb., at which rate there were large transactions made, although the cotton rates were then not high, Broach being at Rs. 525. Later on the price of Grey Cloth rose in a few cases to Rs. 2 per lb., but these were small lots, and the purchasers paid the high prices only to keep the cloth rates at a high level, so that they might be able to dispose of their previous purchases to advantage. But the consuming districts did not respond to the high prices prevailing in Bombay, and there the prices remained at Rs. 1-8 per lb. for a considerable period, partly because the consumers could not afford to pay higher, and partly because cheaper goods of previous contracts were still available in large quantities. Also weak holders in Bombay began to sell off, thereby increasing the depression which prevailed throughout December and January last. There was one redeeming feature, however, and that was the brisk demand in November and December for Tent-cloth, of which about 10,000 Bales were sold, the rates obtained being from Re. 1-6 to Re. 1-7 per lb.

The shortage of coal continued throughout the year, and but for some supplies received in the nick of time through the exertions of the Coal Committee, many of the Mills would have had to stop working for some time. There has been no improvement in the situation, and the danger which threatens the Mills becomes more imminent every day.

The temporary stoppages of bookings on Railways have become more frequent than in the previous year, and this has hampered business a great deal.

YARN EXPORTS.

Exports of Indian Yarn from India to Foreign Countries during the official year 1916-17 amounted to **160,416,911 lbs.** as against **160,231,736 lbs.** in 1915-16, showing an increase of **185,175 lbs.** or **·11 per cent.** The quantity exported during the 9 months of official year 1917-18, amounted to **103,570,737 lbs.** as compared with **127,104,504 lbs.** in 1916-17, showing a decrease of **23,533,767 lbs.** or **18·51 per cent.**

COTTON CROP, 1917-18.

The **total area** in all territories reported on is now computed at **24,781,000 acres,** which marks a net increase of **3,036,000 acres,** or **13·96 per cent.** on **21,745,000 acres** (revised figures) at this time last year.

The **total estimated outturn** is **4,036,000 bales** of **400 lbs.** each as against **4,502,000 bales** (revised figures) for last year, representing a decrease of **466,000 bales** or **10·35 per cent.**

The following statement (taken from the Indian Trade Journal) compares the figures for the last three years (the figures are in thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each):—

	Year ending 31st August		
	1917.	1916.	1915.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Net Exports	2,083	2,486	2,118
Mill Consumption	1,795	1,873	1,771
Consumption outside Mills (conjectural) ...	750	750	1,000
Total ...	4,628	5,109	4,889
Estimated yield ...	4,502	3,738	5,209
Excess (+) or Deficit (—) ...	—126	—1,371	+320

YARN.

The quantity of yarn produced in India during the official year 1916-17 amounted to **680,570,343 lbs.** as against **722,424,579 lbs.** during the previous 12 months or a decrease of **41,854,236 lbs.** or **5·79 per cent.** Of this amount **336,919,716 lbs.** were consumed in the production of **377,350,082 lbs.** cloth and **160,416,911 lbs.** exported to Foreign Countries during the official year 1916-17, leaving a balance of **183,233,716 lbs.**

CLOTH.

The production of cloth in India during the official year 1916-17, amounted to **1,576,471,689 yards** as against **1,441,514,550** yards, showing an increase of **134,957,139 yards,** or **9·36 per cent.** The Exports to Foreign Countries during the official year 1916-17, compared with 1915-16, show an increase of **131 millions** and with 1910-11 of nearly **145 million yards** :—

1908-09	77,988,964	yards.
1909-10	94,137,558	,,
1910-11	99,788,315	,,
1911-12	81,429,410	,,
1912-13	86,512,812	,,
1913-14	89,233,716	,,
1914-15	67,194,430	,,
1915-16	113,465,214	,,
1916-17	244,745,587	,,

Production of Yarn and Cloth in India from 1st January to 31st December :—

Yarn.	Lbs.
1917	668,348,327
1916 (revised)	691,497,366
Decrease ...	23,149,039 or 3·34 %

Cloth.	Yards	Lbs.
1917... ...	1,599,964,382	378,511,222
1916 (revised)	1,606,489,245	385,510,537
Decrease ..	6,524,863 or ·40 %	6,999,315 or 1·81 %

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the Island of Bombay, as also in the whole of India :—

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	75	2,187,425	21,287	69,530	2,459,646	702,756
1898	82	2,226,982	21,379	70,728	2,860,648	817,328
1899	82	2,410,861	22,209	77,169	3,327,800	950,800
1900	82	2,536,891	22,215	72,914	2,606,800	744,800
1901	81	2,571,092	22,414	82,162	2,435,153	695,758
1902	80	2,523,769	22,845	86,122	3,455,823	987,378
1903	80	2,533,382	23,125	86,913	3,451,798	986,228
1904	79	2,534,230	24,136	89,915	3,404,569	972,734
1905	81	2,560,916	28,073	92,924	3,753,582	1,072,452
1906	84	2,614,323	28,778	100,798	3,994,424	1,141,264
1907	85	2,613,483	31,982	98,101	3,905,125	1,115,750
1908	86	2,734,683	35,967	101,536	3,777,179	1,079,194
1909	89	2,800,345	39,264	105,751	3,845,464	1,098,704
1910	89	2,824,046	41,931	104,550	3,444,203	984,058
1911	87	2,890,590	42,467	104,500	3,337,075	953,450
1912	86	2,885,452	43,388	109,691	3,771,656	1,077,616
1913	90	2,925,966	45,250	110,033	3,752,735	1,072,210
1914 (year ending 31st August).	85	3,009,172	48,845	109,860	3,773,133	1,078,038
1915 do.	86	2,994,367	51,846	111,924	3,591,175	1,026,050
1916 do.	86	2,984,575	53,205	118,303	3,836,609	1,096,174
1917 do.	87	2,933,775	57,921	125,713	3,971,849	1,134,814

ALL-INDIA.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	173	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,936
1898	185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1899	188	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
1900	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
1911	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866
1912	268	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,50,102
1913	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,016
1914 (year ending 31st August).	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,43,126
1915 do.	272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2,65,346	73,59,212	21,02,632
1916 do.	266	68,39,877	1,10,268	2,74,361	76,92,013	21,97,718
1917 do.	263	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574	21,98,164

The undernoted figures show a decrease in the quantity of yarn produced in Bombay during the year 1917. The number of operatives actually at work shows an increase of 7,410 :—

Year ending 30th June.	Hands employed.	* Yarn produced.	Cotton.		
			Mill Consumption.	Exports.	Arrivals.
		† Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.
1905	92,924	8,33,858	10,72,452	10,47,721	26,09,012
1906	1,00,798	9,73,449	11,41,264	14,93,872	26,63,208
1907	98,101	9,26,649	11,15,750	19,15,702	29,48,993
1908	1,01,536	8,82,879	10,79,194	11,85,177	21,22,754
1909	1,05,751	8,94,115	10,98,704	13,66,570	21,66,281
1910	1,04,550	8,25,197	9,84,058	20,25,165	31,51,905
1911	1,04,500	8,01,068	9,53,450	16,82,430	24,67,176
1912	1,09,691	8,19,102	10,77,616	13,06,153	25,39,826
1913	1,10,033	9,09,202	10,72,210	14,73,876	27,74,311
1914 (year ending 31st August) ...	1,09,860	8,87,561	10,78,038	25,70,615	37,39,409
1915 do. ...	1,11,924	8,05,383	10,26,050	18,61,317	26,88,423
1916 do. ...	1,18,303	9,41,857	10,96,174	19,93,235	31,38,528
1917 do. ...	1,25,713	8,89,748	11,34,814	not available	31,20,347

* Year ending 31st March. † Bales of 400 lbs. § Bales of 3½ cwts.

Below is a comparative Statement of **Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth Production in India** for a series of years :—

12 months ending 31st March.	Cotton.		Yarn.		Cloth.	
	† Mill Consumption.	F.-P. Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Production.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.	Production.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.		Yards.	Lbs.
1899	58,63,165	16,75,190	45,74,867	12,80,962	35,57,09,050	10,16,89,943
1900	50,86,732	14,53,352	45,87,708	12,84,558	32,94,23,397	9,80,64,807
1901	47,31,090	13,51,740	31,51,563	8,82,437	34,11,76,942	9,87,47,566
1902	61,77,633	17,65,038	51,15,519	14,32,345	40,97,44,993	11,96,50,685
1903	60,87,690	17,39,340	51,44,951	14,40,586	40,63,16,717	12,27,74,014
1904	61,06,681	17,44,766	51,57,338	14,44,054	46,05,54,273	13,80,44,172
1905	65,77,354	18,79,244	51,64,118	14,45,953	54,95,29,065	15,87,46,555
1906	70,82,306	20,23,516	60,79,630	17,02,296	56,49,90,190	16,38,80,194
1907	69,30,595	19,80,170	58,36,611	16,34,251	70,81,39,874	16,57,67,858
1908	69,70,250	19,91,500	56,99,063	15,95,738	80,84,26,561	18,90,51,679
1909	73,81,500	21,09,000	58,64,556	16,42,075	82,44,89,164	19,23,64,697
1910	67,72,535	19,35,010	56,01,484	15,68,410	96,38,69,482	22,88,24,078
1911	66,70,531	19,05,866	54,45,778	15,24,318	1,04,27,41,653	24,58,14,873
1912	71,75,357	20,50,102	55,80,626	15,62,575	1,13,61,51,590	26,66,44,181
1913	73,36,056	20,96,016	61,47,079	17,21,182	1,22,04,42,545	28,54,71,002
1914	*75,00,961	21,43,126	60,96,222	17,06,942	1,16,42,91,588	27,43,88,556
1915	*73,59,212	21,02,632	58,21,291	16,29,961	1,13,57,07,952	27,79,05,900
1916	*76,92,013	21,97,718	64,50,219	18,06,061	1,44,15,14,550	35,22,54,556
1917	*76,93,574	21,98,164	60,76,521	17,01,425	1,57,64,71,689	37,73,50,082

* Year ending 31st August. † Year ending 30th June.

Shipments of Country-made Piece-Goods from Bombay to China and Japan :—

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877...	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878...	1,206	14,99,334	58	1,13,528	1,264	16,12,862
Do. do. 1879...	296	3,65,640	5	8,400	301	3,74,040
Do. do. 1880...	1,553	18,90,685	110	1,32,000	1,663	20,22,685
Do. do. 1881...	144	1,68,139	2	5,250	146	1,73,389
Do. do. 1882...	573	7,13,237	20	36,714	593	7,49,915
Do. do. 1883...	1,875	21,88,770	452	5,65,953	2,327	27,54,723
Do. do. 1884...	1,595	17,70,662	16	25,187	1,611	17,95,849
Do. do. 1885...	2,303	37,12,273	6	5,376	2,309	37,17,649
Do. do. 1886...	2,302	29,88,890	...	.....	2,302	29,88,890
Do. do. 1887...	1,963	25,84,680	3	4,560	1,966	25,89,240
Do. do. 1888...	11,320	1,57,51,688	96	1,40,321	11,416	1,58,92,009
Do. do. 1889...	1,302	19,85,997	26	31,260	1,328	20,17,197
Do. do. 1890...	3,148	36,60,574	21	23,800	3,169	36,84,374
Do. do. 1891...	4,564	61,02,250	...	.....	4,564	61,02,250
Do. do. 1892...	7,416	99,84,335	...	.....	7,416	99,84,335
Do. do. 1893...	3,598	45,17,445	38	57,312	3,636	45,74,757
Do. do. 1894...	4,949	60,68,702	...	.....	4,949	60,68,702
Do. do. 1895...	7,744	1,00,64,441	7	7,200	7,751	1,00,71,641
Do. do. 1896...	7,024	86,38,535	26	30,420	7,050	86,68,955
Do. do. 1897...	2,368	30,36,875	15	21,988	2,383	30,58,863
Do. do. 1898...	947	13,18,478	...	.....	947	13,18,478
Do. do. 1899...	3,034	39,93,348	1	1,680	3,035	39,95,028
Do. do. 1900...	1,080	13,72,980	...	.....	1,080	13,72,980
Do. do. 1901...	418	5,59,100	...	.....	418	5,59,100
Do. do. 1902...	500	5,69,758	...	.....	500	5,69,758
Do. do. 1903...	138	1,68,081	...	.....	138	1,68,081
Do. do. 1904...	2,410	27,98,025	...	.....	2,410	27,98,025
Do. do. 1905...	10,085	1,16,72,521	...	.....	10,085	1,16,72,521
Do. do. 1906...	557	7,04,090	...	.....	557	7,04,090
Do. do. 1907...	262	3,53,092	...	.....	262	3,53,092
Do. do. 1908...	2,803	32,45,175	...	.....	2,803	32,45,175
Do. do. 1909...	2,484	31,37,627	...	.....	2,484	31,37,627
Do. do. 1910...	1,804	23,56,642	...	.....	1,804	23,56,642
Do. do. 1911...	279	3,05,684	...	.....	279	3,05,684
Do. do. 1912...	822	10,39,900	...	.....	822	10,39,900
Do. do. 1913...	638	7,63,280	...	.....	638	7,62,280
Do. do. 1914...	98	1,40,120	...	.....	98	1,40,120
Do. do. 1915...	223	3,24,720	...	.....	223	3,24,720
Do. do. 1916...	200	2,84,044	...	.....	200	2,84 044
Do. do. 1917...	(Figures not available.)					

Shipments of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan:—

Period.	To China (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales
From 1st January to 31st December 1877	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883	94,982	17,421	1,12,403
Do. do. 1884	1,27,318	13,846	1,41,164
Do. do. 1885	1,54,517	19,020	1,73,537
Do. do. 1886	1,99,407	20,543	2,19,950
Do. do. 1887	2,05,158	39,730	2,44,888
Do. do. 1888	2,34,071	52,697	2,86,768
Do. do. 1889	2,54,697	62,220	3,16,917
Do. do. 1890	3,25,060	37,722	3,62,782
Do. do. 1891	3,65,038	10,939	3,75,977
Do. do. 1892	3,85,771	21,445	4,07,216
Do. do. 1893	2,97,572	14,198	3,11,770
Do. do. 1894	3,38,703	10,743	3,49,446
Do. do. 1895	3,74,119	2,515	3,76,634
Do. do. 1896	4,71,023	2,467	4,73,490
Do. do. 1897	3,61,221	645	3,61,866
Do. do. 1898	4,37,645	475	4,38,120
Do. do. 1899	5,79,619	250	5,79,869
Do. do. 1900	2,53,331	100	2,53,431
Do. do. 1901	5,36,195	.....	5,36,195
Do. do. 1902	5,55,487	.....	5,55,487
Do. do. 1903	6,04,044	.....	6,04,044
Do. do. 1904	4,60,316	3	4,60,319
Do. do. 1905	6,51,870	.....	6,51,870
Do. do. 1906	5,96,926	500	5,97,426
Do. do. 1907	4,12,127	200	4,12,327
Do. do. 1908	4,41,899	.....	4,41,899
Do. do. 1909	5,10,746	.....	5,10,746
Do. do. 1910	4,24,893	.....	4,24,893
Do. do. 1911	2,75,087	.....	2,75,087
Do. do. 1912	4,33,989	.....	4,33,989
Do. do. 1913	4,05,359	.....	4,05,359
Do. do. 1914	3,24,586	.....	3,24,586
Do. do. 1915	3,58,777	.....	3,58,777
Do. do. 1916	3,03,692	.....	3,03,692
Do. do. 1917	Figures not available.		

The following Statement shows the **Shipment of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to British India, China and Japan** in the years 1877 to 1917 :—

Years.	Piece-goods of all kinds.			Yarns.		
	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877	*1,30,49,35,496	36,73,29,900	2,71,50,300	*3,60,30,025	1,79,62,200	1,51,05,700
1878	*1,18,90,59,900	34,00,97,800	4,22,32,400	*3,53,92,000	1,10,58,200	2,54,09,600
1879	*1,20,57,46,400	46,23,03,800	6,16,17,500	*2,95,96,900	1,43,43,400	2,46,07,700
1880	*1,67,03,10,900	44,72,71,900	6,14,64,500	*4,40,97,700	1,95,14,200	2,69,11,600
1881	*1,63,97,43,500	52,38,52,300	6,33,25,100	*4,06,83,300	1,91,49,400	2,83,29,800
1882	*1,52,21,58,000	40,19,58,300	5,29,90,500	*4,22,08,300	1,52,26,700	1,91,44,200
1883	*1,65,30,73,000	37,06,59,800	4,50,06,000	*4,21,72,400	1,33,70,700	2,01,48,500
1884	*1,64,27,31,800	39,45,83,600	4,53,54,200	*4,55,85,100	1,57,24,300	2,31,34,800
1885	*1,66,46,31,000	52,39,27,000	4,54,12,400	*4,15,20,600	2,03,73,900	1,26,87,200
1886	2,11,88,38,400	45,58,23,000	3,46,28,500	4,66,05,800	1,05,98,200	1,63,32,200
1887	1,81,19,64,500	55,27,42,700	6,54,03,800	4,88,52,400	1,18,82,200	2,34,73,500
1888	2,03,52,40,300	57,45,47,500	7,78,56,400	5,40,62,000	1,74,74,000	2,71,68,600
1889	2,00,11,53,400	47,44,26,100	8,25,78,000	4,53,54,300	88,28,900	2,68,32,600
1890	2,02,10,18,500	57,02,97,800	6,33,09,400	4,97,34,000	1,49,56,900	2,31,00,500
1891	1,83,64,90,600	53,41,29,400	6,11,20,100	5,00,03,600	1,31,44,800	1,48,26,500
1892	1,85,08,72,200	49,74,85,200	7,51,80,500	3,95,05,200	85,01,300	2,33,84,900
1893	1,88,82,91,200	36,54,25,500	6,83,07,800	3,85,38,400	87,78,500	1,89,63,000
1894	2,27,63,45,600	42,53,40,200	7,16,03,900	4,00,36,000	97,69,500	1,46,38,800
1895	1,71,82,24,000	52,81,87,300	9,90,35,600	4,10,70,600	1,12,26,100	2,12,66,000
1896	2,03,80,24,500	54,29,93,400	10,55,07,100	4,91,63,500	90,76,400	2,27,87,400
1897	1,75,88,37,600	44,51,82,100	9,40,56,700	4,76,96,100	1,12,46,000	2,31,42,600
1898	2,08,38,69,400	48,64,96,200	10,49,66,000	4,26,82,900	1,31,09,700	1,71,91,500
1899	2,18,08,85,400	55,40,80,000	9,38,50,600	3,90,14,900	1,15,44,700	1,25,26,500
1900	1,87,78,08,200	45,61,95,300	11,94,70,200	3,21,54,600	22,69,700	1,13,78,800
1901	2,22,36,32,400	49,10,72,700	6,33,21,400	5,52,10,100	69,38,200	74,85,900
1902	1,99,62,07,800	57,47,73,000	10,91,16,400	3,02,08,100	63,97,800	23,65,900
1903	1,99,81,67,200	47,76,91,500	6,73,24,800	2,53,58,000	46,60,300	14,06,100
1904	2,25,53,15,900	54,90,73,900	4,23,74,000	2,64,18,000	24,57,200	6,80,700
1905	2,39,19,89,000	79,97,32,300	12,87,24,800	3,93,21,300	84,40,900	40,70,700
1906	2,35,16,94,500	64,74,25,400	11,02,86,400	3,77,52,400	55,50,600	63,13,900
1907	2,45,42,33,800	55,33,73,000	12,12,40,900	3,10,11,700	42,98,600	21,12,300
1908	2,13,09,20,200	49,82,92,600	11,38,94,300	3,84,24,400	55,38,300	16,87,300
1909	2,04,67,99,100	57,24,82,000	11,39,07,500	3,60,23,200	44,77,400	9,94,500
1910	2,31,53,31,700	47,13,62,200	10,05,88,200	2,64,82,300	7,52,200	3,40,800
1911	2,42,16,61,200	64,75,03,100	9,22,08,300	3,64,08,000	30,90,000	.....
1912	2,79,52,54,700	52,76,36,800	7,47,66,300	4,21,95,700	26,40,100	.....
1913	3,05,73,92,000	71,65,71,400	5,01,99,900	3,74,21,400	21,46,400	.....
1914	2,60,83,36,000	57,79,47,600	2,60,98,600	3,74,44,200	16,47,700	.....
1915	1,90,80,94,500	37,50,82,200	1,96,63,800	3,79,78,300	6,78,600	.....
1916	1,93,58,18,300	37,74,25,700	1,68,07,500	2,68,88,000	3,13,700	.. ..
1917			Figures not available.			
Average for 10 years (1907 to 1916)	2,35,73,84,150	53,17,67,670	7,29,17,420	3,50,27,720	25,58,200	5,13,190
Increase or decrease on figures for 1916 and 1917.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Excluding Burma.

Imports of Piece-Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) and Yarn into British India from Japan; Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, and gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Piece-Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) imported from the United Kingdom into British India :—

YEARS.	Imports of Piece-Goods and Yarn from Japan.		Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in Cotton Mills in India.		Gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Piece-Goods imported from United Kingdom.
	Piece-Goods.	Yarn.	Gross.	Net.	
	Yards.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897 ...	26,888	10	11,45,200	11,13,454	88,72,221
1897-1898 ...	10,413	10	12,14,108	11,86,848	76,10,777
1898-1899 ...	9,394	150	14,27,246	14,05,216	81,75,168
1899-1900 ...	24,768	140	13,80,526	13,50,306	88,62,453
1900-1901 ...	22,076	128,140	12,64,787	12,11,431	89,05,782
1901-1902 ...	34,827	.....	18,31,079	17,77,965	99,00,280
1902-1903 ...	24,934	.....	19,31,754	18,91,010	92,11,096
1903-1904 ...	308,988	2,080	21,36,510	20,95,151	92,73,539
1904-1905 ...	344,897	.....	24,49,145	24,00,976	1,13,99,465
1905-1906 ...	260,097	33	27,90,239	27,54,516	1,24,47,029
1906-1907 ...	178,180	57	29,82,671	29,46,515	1,20,41,047
1907-1908 ...	99,806	110	34,97,216	34,53,443	1,42,09,100
1908-1909 ...	111,739	120	36,58,276	36,12,977	1,07,06,892
1909-1910 ...	76,808	40	41,43,892	40,98,719	1,12,97,951
1910-1911 ...	154,413	316,117	44,56,129	44,01,707	1,29,67,691
1911-1912 ...	622,861	586,677	50,61,974	49,86,971	1,42,85,489
1912-1913 ...	5,880,723	384,429	58,39,147	57,97,745	1,77,00,532
1913-1914 ...	8,900,578	1,000,260	56,77,256	56,01,064	1,91,85,776
1914-1915 ...	16,042,064	921,730	51,74,091	51,65,345	1,43,69,049
1915-1916 ...	39,101,998	701,929	51,15,846	50,30,382	1,23,08,159
1916-1917* ..	†97,557,393	4,007,635	47,08,749	46,27,726	1,43,67,612

* Subject to revision.

† Of these 75,620,590 yards are Grey Piece-Goods.

The following table shows the **number of pounds of yarn produced in India per spindle in position,** which is a fairly good index of the steadiness with which the spindles have been worked, and the prosperity or depression of the industry :—

Years.	Spindles in position.	Yarn produced.	Cwt. per spindle.
		Cwts.	
1896	39,32,946	38,60,287	0·981
1897	40,65,618	37,78,436	0·929
1898	42,59,720	41,30,320	0·969
1899	47,28,333	45,74,867	0·967
1900	49,45,783	45,87,708	0·927
1901	50,06,936	31,51,563	0·629
1902	50,06,965	51,15,519	1·021
1903	50,43,297	51,44,951	1·020
1904	51,18,121	51,57,338	1·008
1905	51,63,486	51,64,118	1·000
1906	52,79,595	60,79,630	1·151
1907	53,33,275	58,36,611	1·094
1908	57,56,020	56,99,063	0·990
1909	60,53,231	58,64,556	0·968
1910	61,95,671	56,01,484	0·904
1911	63,57,460	54,45,778	0·856
1912	64,63,929	55,80,626	0·863
1913	65,96,862	61,47,079	0·931
1914	67,78,895	60,96,222	0·899
1915	68,48,744	58,21,291	0·849
1916	68,39,877	64,50,219	0·943
1917	67,38,697	60,76,521	0·901

The fluctuations in the **Spot Prices of Middling Upland Cotton in Liverpool** are shown below, as also the **Average Prices of Ginned Oomrawati and Ginned Bengal Cotton in Bombay :—**

	Average Price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland.	Average Price per Candy of 784 lbs. in Bombay.			
		Oomrawati (Khamgaun Akola) Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.	Bengal Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.
1917.	*d.*	Rs.		Rs.	
March	12·22	365	Ready ...	296	Ready.
April	12·74	382	May ...	313	May.
May	13·27	366	Ready ...	298½	Ready.
June	17·65	448½	July ...	358	July.
July	19·07	460¾	Ready ...	384	Ready.
August	19·29	451	January 1918...	384¼	September.
September	17·65	405¼	Do. ...	345	Ready.
October	20·13	419	Do. ...	352	January 1918.
November	21·92	462¾	Do. ...	408¼	Do.
December	22·28	545½	Do. ...	461¾	Do.
1918.					
January	23·26	608	Ready ...	531	Ready.
February	23·24	633	March ...	579	March.

As regards the **Prices of Silver in Bombay and the Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and Shanghai**, the following were the quotations on the last Mail day of each month :—

	Price of Bar Silver in Bombay. (Ex. Duty.)	China Exchange.	
		Hongkong per 100 Dollars.	Shanghai per 100 Taels.
1917.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
24th February	90 6 0	165 8 0	254 0 0
31st March	87 15 0	169 8 0	243 8 0
28th April	91 9 0	171 12 0	255 8 0
26th May	89 0 0	172 8 0	258 8 0
30th June	91 4 0	175 12 0	277 0 0
28th July	95 0 0	179 8 0	281 8 0
25th August	97 14 0	214 0 0	315 0 0
29th September	99 0 0	234 0 0	351 0 0
27th October	97 2 0	193 8 0	273 8 0
24th November	100 9 0	208 0 0	295 0 0
29th December	101 15 0	215 0 0	314 0 0
1918.			
26th January	100 14 0	211 0 0	301 0 0

For purposes of comparison, the following figures are appended showing the **Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and the Prices of Silver ruling at the end of March** in each of the following years :—

	Price of Silver. Per 100 Tolas.		Exchange on Hongkong.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.
1894	84	$11\frac{7}{12}$	$175\frac{1}{42}$
1895	91	12	$188\frac{11}{26}$
1896	92	$9\frac{1}{12}$	$186\frac{6}{13}$
1897	83	$9\frac{1}{3}$	$163\frac{89}{100}$
1898	71	3	$141\frac{1}{4}$
1899	73	$15\frac{15}{23}$	$149\frac{3}{23}$
1900	73	$3\frac{3}{4}$	147
1901	75	$4\frac{9}{32}$	$151\frac{17}{50}$
1902	67	$1\frac{3}{7}$	$138\frac{8}{23}$
1903	60	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$119\frac{1}{8}$
1904	70	$10\frac{6}{23}$	$137\frac{6}{11}$
1905	72	1	$139\frac{11}{25}$
1906	79	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$155\frac{1}{36}$
1907	83	$14\frac{7}{11}$	$162\frac{1}{18}$
1908	70	$1\frac{2}{23}$	$142\frac{18}{36}$
1909	62	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$131\frac{2}{15}$
1910	68	$10\frac{7}{12}$	$130\frac{13}{24}$
1911	70	$13\frac{8}{23}$	$134\frac{1}{2}$
1912	78	$9\frac{7}{23}$	$143\frac{21}{26}$
1913	75	8	$143\frac{3}{4}$
1914	77	$\frac{11}{16}$	$142\frac{3}{4}$
1915	70	$\frac{3}{8}$	134
1916	82	12	148
1917	87	15	$175\frac{1}{4}$
1918	103	6	218

SPINDLES AND LOOMS AT WORK IN INDIA, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following figures have been obtained from various sources and may be taken as being approximately correct. In order, however, to make the record as complete as possible, the Committee will be obliged, if members and others who have any additional particulars available will kindly forward them to the Secretary for inclusion in any future statements that may be published :—

SPINDLES.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	.....	7,132,415.	33,995,000	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	.....	.....	4,200,000	.....	.....
1876	1,100,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	1,244,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	1,289,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	1,452,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	1,461,590	10,653,435	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	1,513,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	1,620,814	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....
1883	1,790,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	2,001,667	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1885	2,145,646	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1886	2,261,561	.....	42,700,000	.....	.....	.....
1887	2,421,290	.....	42,740,000	.....	.....	.....
1888	2,488,851	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1889	2,762,518	.....	43,500,000	.....	.....	.....
1890	3,274,196	14,384,180	43,750,000	.....	.....	.....
1891	3,351,694	14,640,000	44,750,000	.....	.....	.....
1892	3,402,232	15,200,000	45,270,000	.....	385,314	.....
1893	3,575,917	15,700,000	45,270,000	.....	381,781	.....
1894	3,649,736	16,100,000	45,190,000	.....	530,074	.....
1895	3,809,929	16,650,000	45,400,000	6,571,332	580,945	.....
1896	3,932,946	17,333,396	44,900,000	.....	692,384	.....
1897	4,065,618	18,228,991	44,500,000	.....	768,328	.....
1898	4,259,720	18,434,244	44,900,000	7,115,500	1,027,817	.....
1899	4,728,333	19,329,092	45,600,000	.....	1,170,337	.....
1900	4,945,783	19,472,232	45,600,000	8,031,400	1,274,000	550,000
1901	5,006,936	20,196,835	46,100,000	8,434,601	1,234,976	.....
1902	5,006,965	20,907,212	49,727,107	.....	1,230,697	.....
1903	5,043,297	21,212,827	49,700,000	.....	1,381,306	.....
1904	5,118,121	22,197,522	49,500,000	.....	1,345,585	.....
1905	5,163,486	22,861,043	50,964,874	8,832,016	1,426,594	.....
1906	5,279,595	24,628,379	52,796,230	9,121,259	1,472,253	.....
1907	5,333,275	25,681,509	52,585,362	9,730,209	1,540,452	750,000
1908	5,756,020	26,133,442	55,218,024	9,850,209	1,695,879	.....
1909	6,053,231	27,914,085	57,026,422	10,162,872	1,954,892	.....
1910	6,195,671	28,299,482	57,731 829	10,200,000	2,099,764	.....
1911	6,357,460	29,064,492	58,002,435	10,480,090	2,170,796	831,060
1912	6,463,929	29,962,713	58,140,220	10,725,732	2,158,628	833,112
1913	6,596,862	30,579,000	58,481,000	10,920,426	2,176,960	947,406
1914	6,778,895	32,227,840	59,317,187	10,162,872	2,203,978	1,000,000
1915	6,848,744	32,400,792	59,905,000	.....	2,657,000	.....
1916	6,839,877	32,653,164	59,811,222	.....	3,162,832	1,029,218
1917	6,738,697	33,535,000	60,973,000	.....	3,182,000	.....

LOOMS.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	.....	.....	441,000	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	9,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	10,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	10,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	13,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	13,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	13,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	14,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	15,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	16,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	16,537	.....	561,000	.....	.....	.....
1886	17,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	18,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	19,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	21,561	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	23,412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	24,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	25,444	.....	660,000	.....	.....	.....
1893	28,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	31,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	35,338	.....	.....	245,000	.....	.....
1896	37,270	354,358	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	37,584	379,341	.....	.....	2,852	.....
1898	38,013	384,745	.....	240,000	2,798	.....
1899	39,069	392,690	.....	.....	2,757	.....
1900	40,124	.....	.....	.....	5,045	.....
1901	41,180	411,106	.....	211,818	.....	.....
1902	42,584	477,072	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	44,032	488,760	684,000	.....	5,043	.....
1904	45,337	503,027	.....	.....	5,085	.....
1905	50,139	515,006	704,357	.....	8,140	.....
1906	52,668	525,630	704,357	230,200	9,601	.....
1907	58,436	536,815	725,221	.....	9,462	.....
1908	67,920	546,160	736,325	.....	11,146	.....
1909	76,898	555,398	739,382	.....	13,813	.....
1910	82,725	625,719	741,197	.....	17,702	.....
1911	85,352	633,909	741,260	.....	20,431	.....
1912	88,951	671,873	758,712	.....	20,902	3,738
1913	94,136	709,255	786,205	.....	20,634	4,755
1914	104,179	696,387	805,452	230,200	24,223	.....
1915	108,099	689,840	808,145	.....	25,443	.....
1916	110,268	719,358	808,796	.....	30,068	4,755
1917	114,621	725,366	807,543	.....	30,258	.....

ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP.

Season.	United States of America. Bales of 500 lbs. net.	India. Bales of 400 lbs. net.	Season.	United States of America. Bales of 500 lbs. net.	India. Bales of 400 lbs. net.
1874-75	3,393,000	.....	1896-97	8,281,000	2,264,890
1875-76	4,122,000	.....	1897-98	10,775,000	2,473,033
1876-77	3,971,000	.....	1898-99	10,940,000	3,015,269
1877-78	4,282,000	.....	1899-00	8,997,000	1,090,168
1878-79	4,556,000	.....	1900-01	9,991,000	2,953,381
1879-80	5,251,000	.....	1901-02	10,344,000	2,744,591
1880-81	6,062,000	.....	1902-03	10,274,000	3,367,030
1881-82	4,904,000	.....	1903-04	9,682,000	3,160,665
1882-83	6,452,000	.....	1904-05	13,436,000	3,791,000
1883-84	5,225,000	.....	1905-06	10,919,000	3,416,000
1884-85	5,198,000	.....	1906-07	13,269,000	4,934,000
1885-86	6,030,000	.....	1907-08	11,107,179	3,122,000
1886-87	5,977,000	.....	1908-09	13,241,799	3,692,000
1887-88	6,516,000	.....	1909-10	10,004,949	4,718,000
1888-89	6,736,000	.....	1910-11	11,608,616	3,853,000
1889-90	6,888,000	.....	1911-12	15,692,701	3,288,000
1890-91	8,242,000	.....	1912-13	13,703,421	4,610,000
1891-92	8,526,000	1,657,615	1913-14	14,156,486	5,066,000
1892-93	6,318,000	2,272,716	1914-15	16,134,930	5,209,000
1893-94	7,115,000	2,529,325	1915-16	11,191,820	3,738,000
1894-95	9,480,000	2,223,029	1916-17	11,449,930	4,502,000
1895-96	6,798,000	2,670,388	1917-18	.....	4,036,000

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1918.

The annual ballot for the office of Chairman of the Association took place on 14th January 1918, and resulted in the election of Mr. C. N. Wadia.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The annual ballot for the above office took place on 21st January 1918 and resulted in the re-election of Mr. N. G. Hunt.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE FOR 1918.

The ballot for the remaining 18 members of the Committee for the year 1918 was held on the 28th January 1918, and resulted in the election of—

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.; Sir Sassoon David, Bart.; The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt.; The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt.; The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. Mehta; The Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji; W. H. Brady, Esq.; Rahimtoolla Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Esq.; A. Geddis, Esq.; Mathradas Goculdas, Esq.; Narottam M. Goculdas, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq. (Jun.); J. H. Latimer, Esq.; Meyer Nissim, Esq.; Jehangir B. Petit, Esq.; N. B. Saklatwalla, Esq.; N. N. Wadia, Esq.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total Membership of the Association on the 31st December 1917 was 97 compared with 110 at the end of 1916.

The following members were elected during the year under report :—

The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Limited—Proposed by the Kastoorchand Mills, Limited, and seconded by the Mathradas Mills, Limited.

The following resigned membership :—

The Connaught Mills Co., Ld.
The Currimbhoy Ginning Pressing Co., Ld.
The Dhulia Advance Press.
The Empress Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld.
The Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.
The Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld.
The James Greaves Mills Co., Ld.
The New Empress Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld.
The New English Press & Ginning Co.
The New Jalgaon Ginning Press Factory.
The Pachora Advance Press.
The Parsee Ginning Factory.
The Vaghli Ginning Factory.
The Narsinggirjee Mfg. Co., Ld.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE PORT TRUST BOARD.

In January 1917, the Bombay Government forwarded to the Association, a copy of a Government Notification, dated 31st January, in which it was intimated that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section (1) of Section 6 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (VI of 1879), the Governor in Council was pleased to direct that the election of two elective-trustees under the said section for the term of office commencing on the 1st April 1917 should be made as follows :—

One by the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

One by the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, Bombay.

A ballot was accordingly held on the 5th March 1917 and resulted in the election of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

The term of office of Sir Sassoon David, Bart., as representative of the Association on the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust expired on the 31st March 1917. A ballot was accordingly held on the 13th March 1917 and resulted in the re-election of Sir Sassoon David, Bart.

THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF INDIA.

This Association was during the year under review affiliated to the Associated Chamber of Commerce of India and it was decided that the Chairman for the time being would represent the Association at meetings of the Associated Chamber.

SMOKE NUISANCES COMMISSION.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, one of the representatives of the Association on the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission, on proceeding to England resigned his seat and this Association was requested to nominate a representative to serve in his stead. The Committee accordingly nominated Mr. C. N. Wadia.

The period of appointment of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission expired on the 12th August 1917 and a new Commission was constituted under the Act for a further period ending the 31st December 1919. The Association was requested to select 2 representatives for appointment on this Commission. The Committee accordingly nominated Messrs. C. N. Wadia and W. A. Sutherland as the Association's representatives.

PROPOSED CREATION OF A CITY COURT IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Government requested the opinion of the Association as to whether there should be a City Court in addition to the High Court and the Small Cause Court, or whether the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court should be raised to a higher limit of value and extended to more numerous classes of suits. Government also asked for suggestions in any other directions for the avoidance of high costs in comparatively small suits and proceedings.

In reply the Committee stated

(1) That it would be an advantage and a convenience to the public who had to seek the aid of the Courts to enforce their claims, if the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court were extended to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 and if other suits such as mortgages, partnerships, &c., could be included; and it would be a further advantage if in the future a Chief Judge could be appointed who had been known in practice to have had a very fair knowledge of the mercantile law. The law costs for a suit in the Small Cause Court for the maximum proposed would not be anything approaching the minimum cost at present incurred when suits were filed in the High Courts.

(2) That it was desirable that the Government, in consultation with the High Court, should make an earnest effort to reduce law costs for original suits in the High Court, as far as practicable without in any manner offering any great violence to vested interests.

(3) That it would be a great relief were pleaders pleading on the Appellate Side of the High Court allowed to practise on the Original Side, the High Court fixing their fees. Such a concession, in the opinion of the Committee, would go towards reducing to a moderate limit law costs which litigants had now to incur and which generally speaking were deemed to be burdensome.

(4) That the Appeal Court should not include the Judges who heard the suit. (*Appendix* **A**.)

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

On the 25th July 1917 the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council a Bill to provide for the extension of Primary Education in Municipal districts in the Bombay Presidency other than the City of Bombay. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, it would appear that the object of the Bill was to enable Municipalities to make elementary education within their areas compulsory. The provisions of the Bill being permissive did not make it obligatory on any Municipality to introduce the principle of compulsion in the system of elementary education under its control. It was stated that the example of advanced and civilized countries in the world clearly showed that in order to make any substantial progress, in the diffusion of knowledge among the masses, it was necessary to resort to the principle of compulsion. The Elementary Education Bill of the late Mr. Gokhale was circulated throughout the country for official and non-official opinions. The opinions so received had since been published and their perusal left no room for doubt that the Bill met with enthusiastic support from all classes of people in the country. In the course of the discussion on that Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler suggested the desirability of amending by local legislation local laws so as to enable local bodies to introduce the principle of compulsion and there seemed no valid objection to such a course being adopted.

In the case of several municipalities in the Presidency the number of boys in elementary schools was little more than half of the total number of boys of school-going age. It was absolutely necessary that such municipalities, if they were willing to introduce the principle of compulsion, should be empowered to do so by an appropriate enactment. The Bill contained necessary safeguards to ensure that municipalities did not abuse their powers by any hasty or ill-considered action on their part.

The Committee in addressing the Bombay Government in connection with Clause 11 (Employment Clause) of the Bill, stated that among the members of this Association there were several who had factories within the jurisdiction of Municipalities to which the Bill applied. Under the circumstances the Committee deemed it necessary to make a few observations on the principle of Clause 11 so far as it affected such concerns. Having regard to the fact of

the abnormal cost of living with no immediate prospect of any decline therein, the Committee were of opinion that the Clause in question was liable to inflict undue hardship on the poorer classes and seriously hamper, besides, the mill industry by reason of the shortage of labour which was generally admitted.

The Committee pointed out that in England, prior to the passing of the Factory Act of 1901, Children under the age of 12 years were allowed to be employed as half timers, and as it seemed that the above Bill allowed the framing of separate courses of education for separate classes of boys, they ventured to think that if the following suggestions were accepted both economic exigencies and the interests of the industry would be met. Clause 11, it was submitted, should be modified so that only such employment was prohibited which prevented a child from receiving instruction in any reasonable manner. Factories that wished to employ half timers should provide schools, approved by the Educational Department and open to inspection ; they should also undertake, three years after the application of the Act to any Municipality, not to employ children unless they produced a certificate of having attended a school for at least three years. (*Appendix* **B.**)

WAGES OF MILL HANDS.

A proposal was put before the Committee in January 1918 to increase the war bonus to Mill hands which was granted in July 1917, from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. As a result of the discussion that took place it was unanimously decided to recommend to members to grant the said increase as from January 1918 wages which would be paid in February 1918.

IMPROVEMENT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

The Government of Bombay forwarded to the Association a copy of a letter from the Government of India in connection with a proposal to improve the form and design of currency notes and requested that Government might be favoured with any remarks which the Association might wish to offer on the proposal. The Government of India in their letter stated that they had for some time been considering various measures for the improvement of the paper currency system of this country, and that an officer had been deputed to Europe to investigate the methods of protection against forgery and the processes of manufacture and printing followed in other countries, with a view to improve the form and design of the currency notes of the Government of India. On the basis of the material thus collected the Government of India stated they had arrived at certain provisional conclusions and invited an expression of the views of the Association thereon.

It was stated that it had been found that all countries relied on one or other of two main methods of attaining security against the, counterfeiting of bank and currency notes. The first of these consisted in complexity of form and design, in the endeavour to make the note proof against forgery by photographic, lithographic or other mechanical methods. The salient characteristics of complex notes were an elaborate combination of colours and the use

of highly detailed printing and engraving the resulting intricacy being to some extent an obstacle to exact imitation. The second method consisted in having a note of an essentially simple nature, reliance being placed on the quality of the paper and the excellence of the watermark to provide the necessary security. After a careful consideration of the material before them the Government of India anticipated that a note of this latter character would be found to be best suited to the requirements of this country. Accordingly they inclined to the view that the most suitable scheme of improvement was to be found in the selection of a simple note having certain characteristics which may be summarised as follows:—

(*a*) A hard, high quality paper, thin enough to give full value to the watermark and to take a good impression when printed upon, but of sufficient strength and of the characteristic texture and feel which are familiar to the public under the name of bank note paper.

(*b*) A graduated watermark design as intricate as can be executed satisfactorily in paper of the requisite strength, and obscured as little as possible by printed matter.

(*c*) A portrait of His Majesty the King-Emperor which will speedily become thoroughly familiar to note-users so that any deviation from the likeness will at once strike the eye.

(*d*) Cleanliness of the bulk of the note circulation owing to more rapid withdrawal, thus depriving the forger of perhaps his most valuable ally, dirt.

The Government of India stated that they had no intention of introducing any changes in this direction until the war was ended. They at the same time asked for the opinion of the Association as to whether it would be better to alter the forms of all the notes more or less simultaneously thus shortening the period of disturbance, or, to issue, at the outset, a new form of one denomination only, the change of form being subsequently extended to other denominations if the first issues proved acceptable.

Finally the Government of India enquired whether the Association considered that notes of the denominations of Rs. 50 and Rs. 500 should be retained, if and when the new designs were introduced. Though the Rs. 50 notes had, the Government of India understood, some popularity on the Bombay side, generally the demand for these denominations was small, and it appeared to be decreasing.

In replying to the Bombay Government, the Committee stated that they were in favour of the suggestions put forward by the Government of India and that there was a strong feeling among Millowners that the Rs. 50 note should be retained. (*Appendix* **C.**)

INCOME TAX ON DEPRECIATION ON MILL MACHINERY AND BUILDINGS.

(*See* Reports 1909, page 18 ; 1911, pp. 25 and 116 ; 1912, pp. 13 and 49 and 1916, pp. 25 and 53.)

It will be seen from the Report for 1916 that the Committee asked Government for a definite pronouncement in connection with the attitude of the Collector of Income Tax with reference to the deductions that were allowable for depreciation of mill machinery and buildings. A reply was received in April 1917 to the effect that Government had decided that the action of the Collector in allowing deductions up to a limit of 5 per cent. only, when a sum was written off in the accounts of a factory for such depreciation, was correct and was not opposed to the wording of para. 1 (*a*) of Government Resolution No. 4571, dated 13th May 1912. It was stated that the Governor in Council had now re-examined the concession made in this Resolution and had come to the conclusion that further concession should be allowed when a larger amount than 5 per cent. was written off in the accounts of any one year to make up for insufficient or no deductions in previous years in respect of depreciation of machinery. He had accordingly directed that when a larger amount than 5 per cent. was written off in the accounts of any one year, the excess should also be allowed, but out of taxed profits of past years, provided the total allowance on account of depreciation since the introduction of the Income Tax Act did not exceed an average 5 per cent. for each year the concern had been in existence since the introduction of the Act and that any surplus now allowed for should be available for consideration when taxing profits in future years.

The whole question regarding allowances for depreciation has again been under the consideration of the Committee but in view of the fact that it was intended by Government to consolidate and amend the law relating to income tax, the Committee decided to defer addressing Government until the proposed amendment was referred to them by the local Government for opinion. (*Appendix* **D**.)

PROPOSED REVISION OF INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

The Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, informed the Committee that the Government of India proposed to take up in the ensuing season the complete revision of the Indian Income Tax Act and consequential revision of the Super Tax Act and asked for the views of the Association on the subject. The Collector stated that the main points towards which the proposed revision would be directed were :—

(1) That income under Part IV should be treated as income under Part I (Salary), *viz.*, that the rate of assessment should be governed by the total amount of income from all sources, profession, trade, landed property, interest from debentures, securities and shares, etc.,—and not as at present confined to the income under Part IV which included income from profession, trade, landed property and interest other than that which accrued from investment in securities, debentures and shares.

(2) That it should be made compulsory for an employee to make a declaration of his total income from all sources when called upon to do so by the Collector of Income Tax or other duly appointed officer.

(3) That Collectors of Income Tax should be empowered to ascertain what persons were in receipt of income under Part II (Dividends on shares of Joint Stock Companies) and III (Interest on Debentures issued by Joint Stock Companies and Local Bodies) and that it should be compulsory for the principal officer of a Joint Stock Company to forward to the Collector of Income Tax concerned, information regarding the amount of dividend paid in any year.

(4) That Collectors of Income Tax should be empowered to compel assessees to give a true declaration of income. That Collectors of Income Tax should be empowered to inflict penalties or fines for untrue declarations subject to appeal to higher authorities.

The Committee in reply stated that they approved the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of the Collector's proposals but as regards the 4th, they were strongly of opinion that the existing Act should not be amended in the direction indicated. It was felt that Collectors of Income Tax should not be empowered to inflict penalties or fines summarily in their offices for untrue declarations, but that in all such cases the declarer should be liable to the penalties laid down under the present Act.

At a later date the Bombay Government forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion, a copy of a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Income Tax. At the time of writing this Report the Bill was under the consideration of a Sub-Committee. (*Appendix* **E**.)

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

In October 1917 the Association was requested by the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and President of the Board of Agriculture to depute a representative to attend as a visitor the meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, from the 10th to the 15th of December 1917. The Committee accordingly nominated the Chairman, the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt., to represent this Association on the occasion.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

The Government of India in May 1916 appointed a Commission to examine and report upon the possibilities of further industrial development in India and to submit its recommendations with special reference to the following questions :—

(*a*) Whether new openings for the profitable employment of Indian capital in commerce and industry could be indicated ;

(*b*) Whether, and if so, in what manner, Government could usefully give direct encouragement to industrial development—

(i) by rendering technical advice more freely available ;

(ii) by the demonstration of the practical possibilities on a commercial scale of particular industries ;

(iii) by affording directly or indirectly, financial assistance to industrial enterprise, or

(iv) by any other means which were not incompatible with the existing fiscal policy of the Government of India.

In December 1916 the Secretary of the Industries Commission invited this Association to give evidence before the Commission and submitted a question list prepared for the assistance of witnesses giving evidence. The Committee nominated Messrs. N. B. Saklatwalla and C. N. Wadia to give evidence on behalf of the Association. Copies of the written evidence put in by Messrs. Saklatwalla and Wadia will be printed in full in *Appendix* **F**.

PRIORITY CERTIFICATES.

The Chairman of the Priority Committee, Bombay, forwarded in August 1917 to the Association, for information, a copy of a letter he had received from the Indian Munitions Board in regard to applications for priority assistance in importing pickers. It was stated that several such applications had been returned with recommendations that the applicants be advised to obtain pickers made in the country from Ahmedabad or from the Chrome Leather Company, Pallavaram, Madras. It was stated that it might prove to be the case that the supply of pickers from the above firms would be insufficient to meet all demands, and if local manufacture was not developed as suggested below, it would, in consequence, be necessary to recommend priority assistance to some extent in order that the requirements of the cotton trade might be met. The question of the supply of pickers had, however, recently been taken up in Bengal in connection with the jute mills, and the Board was informed that pickers were being made by a firm in Calcutta which had successfully met the requirements of the jute mills. In view of the urgent necessity of replacing imported materials by locally manufactured articles the Board asked the Committee to bring the position with regard to pickers to the notice of local manufacturers who appreciating this might, and no doubt would, be equally successful, as had been the case at other places in India, in producing a serviceable article. It was contended that India produced all the raw material, and enterprise and experiment were only apparently necessary to develop an important industry. The Controller of Munitions, Bengal Circle, was willing to give details of the experiments made in Calcutta and help in any other way.

The Committee in acknowledging receipt of the above letter stated that the Chrome Leather Company of Pallavaram, Madras, were approached by a member of this Association with a view to the purchase of supply of pickers but the reply received was to the effect that while the Chrome Leather Company had facilities for the manufacture of pickers to a limited extent they were unable to devote any attention to this business because of the pressure of urgent work for the Army Equipment Department of the Government.

The Committee also submitted that the Munitions Board at Simla might consider the desirability of passing on, without any delay, such recommendations for priority as might be sent them by the Priority Committee at this end. It was felt that as the local Committee enquired carefully into the merits of each application before deciding to entertain it, their recommendations might be accepted and passed on to the Home Board at the earliest possible moment. It would readily be understood that as supplies were limited to three months' consumption and as the homeward and outward mail steamers required nearly two months for the double journey, the position of the textile and other factories in India was almost always precarious and hence the Committee's request for urgent attention to the recommendations passed on to the Simla Board by the local Priority Committee. It was pointed out that it was a question for consideration whether three months' supplies met the requirements of the case and the Committee requested that this aspect of the situation might be represented to the proper authorities. (*Appendix* **G.**)

SHORTAGE OF FREIGHT SPACE TO CHINA.

The following cable was despatched on the 22nd June 1917 by the Committee to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

"Committee Bombay Millowners Association desire call attention
"to very serious position that has arisen through shortage of freight
"space for Indian yarn to China. Until recently two sailings of P. and O.
"and two of Japanese lines monthly have been available but Japanese
"steamers now taking cotton exclusively for their own use besides
"occupying space in P. and O. steamers. Moreover P. and O. state
"owing Government requirements they are unable to despatch more
"than one steamer monthly and even this doubtful. As consequence
"stocks yarn accumulating in India and if immediate steps be not taken
"to afford relief mills in India must close down involving loss of
"employment to many thousand mill hands. Further Japanese have
"excellent opportunity of killing Indian yarn trade in China which
"has been built up through good and bad times by British merchants
"and this trade once lost can never be regained. Respectfully suggest
"P. and O. be instructed to take Indian yarn for China to exclusion of
"cotton for Japan which might reasonably be compelled to be shipped
"in Japanese bottoms. Considered essential if British Empire trade
"interests are to be protected that at least two British steamers should
"be made available monthly for Indian yarn for China markets.
"Respectfully submit this matter is of greatest urgency and importance
"and deserves full weight of your influence."

A copy of the above cable was also sent to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India with request that the matter would receive the urgent attention of Government who, it was suggested, should consider the desirability of supporting the Committee's representation by cable.

A reply was received on 17th July 1917 from the Government of India to the effect that intimation had been received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that there was no objection on the part of the Shipping Controller

to preference being given to shipments of Indian yarn to China by the vessels of the P. and O. Company and that instructions to the Company were being issued accordingly. It was added that although in view of the seriousness of the present tonnage situation the Shipping Controller was not hopeful of being able to provide additional freight for these shipments, the question would receive his careful consideration. (*Appendix* **H.**)

TARIFF VALUATION UNDER THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

The Collector of Bombay met the Committee of the Association on behalf of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence on the 7th February 1917 and discussed with them the proposed revision of the Tariff Valuations under the Cotton Duties Act. The following Notification containing the revised tariff was subsequently issued by the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India :—

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

No. 1987-*C. W.*, dated Delhi, the 24th February 1917.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 721-1, dated the 12th August 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st March 1917 ;—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

		Tariff value per lb.	
		As.	p.
1.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	9	3
2.	Dangari and Khadi cloth	8	3
3.	Dhuties, cholas, duppattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	9	9
4.	Dhuties, cholas, duppatas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over $\frac{1}{4}$" but not over $\frac{3}{4}$"	10	3
5.	Dhuties, cholas, duppattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over $\frac{3}{4}$" but not over 2"	10	9
6.	Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over $\frac{3}{4}$"	11	3
7.	Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$"	10	0
8.	Drills and jeans, plain	9	9
9.	Fents	7	9
10.	Printers, sadlapat and bhagavad	9	6
11.	Shirtings twilled, unbleached	11	6
12.	„ „ bleached	13	0
13.	Tent, sail, commissariat and double threaded cloth (dosuti)	9	6
14.	Zanzibar cloth	10	0

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

		As.	p.
15.	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table cloths, with borders not over ½"	9	6
16.	Bedcovers, quilts, table cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	11	6
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	12	6
18.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	10	0
19.	Check gumchas and check cholas	12	9
20.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	17	9
21.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	11	3
22.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings ...	13	6
23.	Drills, striped	9	9
24.	„ checked	11	6
25.	„ dyed	13	3
26.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft ...	14	3
27.	Fents	8	6
28.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	11	6
29.	„ „ „ coloured weft	14	3
30.	Lungis, coloured	14	3
31.	Lungis, grey with coloured stripes and borders	11	3
32.	Napkins, grey	9	9
33.	„ bleached	11	6
34.	Susi check, English grey ground	13	3
35.	„ checks, ordinary grey ground	11	6
36.	„ „ coloured warp or weft	14	3
37.	„ checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	10	9
38.	„ ordinary, coloured, stripes, grey ground...	10	9
39.	„ „ „ weft	11	9
40.	Tent cloth, blue and red	12	0
41.	„ „ khaki	12	6
42.	Towels, Turkish, grey	11	9
43.	„ „ bleached	13	3
44.	„ „ honeycomb and other sorts, grey	10	3
45.	„ „ bleached	11	9
46.	Zephyr cloth	12	0
47.	„ striped and checked	13	0

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

LIST OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE GOODS.

(*See* Report 1916, pp. 27 and 59.)

The Director of Statistics in August 1917 informed the Association that it had been brought to his notice that the classified list of cotton goods produced in Indian Mills did not specify 'Newar' which was woven in some of the mills, and it was therefore proposed that 'Newar' should be specified under Class V—Miscellaneous Cotton goods—of the list. The Director of Statistics asked for the opinion of the Committee of the Association on the point. In reply the Committee stated that they saw no objection to the inclusion of 'Newar' under Class V as suggested above. (*Appendix* **I.**)

BOMBAY ENGINEERS' EXAMINATION RULES.

The Collector of Bombay in August 1917 forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion a copy of the proposed rules which it was intended should take the place of the existing Rule 71 of the Bombay Engineers' Examination Rules. It was stated that the additional Rules were deemed necessary in view of the common practice of working boilers in mills at night without a qualified Engineer in immediate charge which was responsible for two recent accidents. One occurred to a boiler at the Harivallabhadas Mulchand Mills, Ahmedabad, in February last and the other to the main steam pipe of a boiler at the Pearl Mills, Bombay, in July 1917. In both the cases the accidents occurred at night when the Engineers in charge were asleep. In the first case a large Lancashire boiler was left in charge of a fireman who had instructions to supply steam for heating the mill from midnight onwards. In carrying out the instructions the firemen omitted to feed the boiler with water, the result being that in the morning the furnaces seriously collapsed owing to the boiler having run short of water. In the second case also a large Lancashire boiler used to be left in charge of a fireman for supplying steam each morning to heat the mill. This was done by opening the main stop valve. Proper care in draining the water out of the steam pipes did not appear to have been observed. The result was that on the morning of the accident a cast iron neck piece at the end of the main steam pipe fractured clean through probably due to the shock of water hammer and the violent explosion which followed scalded an unfortunate coal coolie so badly that he died shortly afterwards.

The practice of working boilers in mills in this fashion at night appeared to be fairly common in spite of Sections 6 and 28 of the Act of 1891 (Sections 7 and 32 of the new Act). The owners however did not appear so much to blame for this practice as were the Engineers in charge who were aware that the boilers for which they were responsible were being worked in their absence. The latter might reasonably claim that they could not work day and night but where they failed in their duty was not in making it clear to the owners that they could not be responsible for any accident that might happen in their absence if their boilers were left to the care of unqualified persons.

The definitions of the conditions in which a boiler would and would not be deemed at work for the purposes of Section 7 of the new Act, proposed Rule 32 (1) (*c*), might appear somewhat rigid, as it would mean that an Engineer would have to be present when steam was being raised from the moment of lighting fires. There was no doubt but that he ought to be present as would be evident from the following description of the circumstances which led to an accident to a mill boiler at Hubli about five years ago :— The boilers in this mill were partly blown down on a Saturday, and fires were allowed to die out. On the following day the boilers were supposed to be pumped up and fires were set away again. All these operations were carried out by a serang and firemen, the Engineer in charge being busy overhauling the main engines. About an hour after the fires were set away, an explosion of steam took place in the furnace of one of the boilers and on examination it was found that the furnace crown had become red hot and had seriously collapsed, and was torn away from the back bowling hoop. The Engineer stated that when he was able to enter the boiler afterwards he found only about one gallon of water in it. Obviously the fire had been set away when there was practically no water in the boiler with the result stated.

The cases cited above showed that Engineers did permit and authorised the working of their boilers in their absence. If therefore an Engineer in charge of a boiler was to be held responsible for the act of a subordinate carried out under his orders he ought to be made aware of his liability. Hence the proposed Rule 32 (2).

The proposed rules received the careful consideration of the Committee who however had no criticisms or suggestions to put forward in connection therewith, and informed the Collector accordingly. (*Appendix* **J**.)

EXTENSION OF THE TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

The Government of India forwarded to the Association a copy of a despatch that had been received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, regarding the extension of the Trade Commissioner Service within the Empire and the utilisation of Trade Commissioners by the Dominions and the Government of India.

The Government of India asked for the opinion of the Association as to whether it was desirable that India should be represented by the Trade Commissioners and if so in what parts of the Empire. In reply, the Committee stated that they were of opinion that it was desirable that India should be represented by these Trade Commissioners in all the parts of the Empire for which they were appointed and that of the four already chosen, it was felt that the Trade Commissioner in South Africa was likely to be the most useful to India. (*Appendix* **K**.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT COTTON COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

The Bombay Government forwarded to the Association a copy of a letter that they had received from the Government of India in connection with the establishment of a Permanant Cotton Committee in England. It

was stated that as constituted the Committee would include representatives of the interests affected, that is to say, the Governments of India, Egypt and the Colonies and Dependencies concerned; the trades involved both in the United Kingdom and in India—cotton merchants, cotton spinners, manufacturers and dyers; the British Cotton Growing Association and at least one Botanist who had devoted special attention to the growth of cotton. The primary object of the Committee which was not vested with any powers of control, was to assist in the development of the cotton resources of the Empire. Keeping in touch, as it would, with work in progress connected with the growing, handling and marketing of cotton, it would become a clearing house of information which would be of great practical assistance to the various Governments whose discretion in deciding the extent to which and the manner in which development should proceed would remain unfettered.

The Association was requested to suggest the name of any gentleman or gentlemen who would be suitable to be nominated to the Committee. In compliance with the above request, the Committee submitted the name of Mr. N. N. Wadia. (*Appendix* **L.**)

THE PUNJAB COTTON SCHEME.

(*See* Report, 1916, pp. 29 and 66.)

It will be seen from the Report for 1916, that the Committee of the Association in replying to a letter from the Punjab Government in connection with the proposed leasing of a large area on the Lower Bari Doab Canal, requested that they should be informed on what terms the Punjab Government were prepared to lease this area for cotton growing purposes. In reply to the above letter, the Punjab Government stated that negotiations with the British Cotton Growing Association were in progress and that until a decision was arrived at, the Punjab Government were not in a position to make any statement as to the terms on which it was willing to lease the land in question. In thanking the Punjab Government for the above communication, the Committee requested that when the Government of the Punjab was in a position to state the terms under which they were prepared to lease the land in question, such terms should be made known to the public, so that offers might be received for the privilege of growing cotton on the land. The Committee stated that in their opinion it should be a *sine qua non* that the terms of lease should contain a clause to the effect that all cotton grown on the above land should be sold by public auction in this country. (*Appendix* **M.**)

PUNJAB AMERICAN COTTON.

Mr. W. Roberts, I. A. S., Principal of the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, met the Committee of the Association on the 16th March 1917, for the purpose of discussing with them the question of cultivation and improvement of American cotton in the Punjab. The following notes were submitted by Mr. Roberts to the Meeting :—

The Punjab grew 70,000 acres of American Cotton in 1915, 120,000 acres in 1916 and is expected to grow 250,000 acres this year. Sowings are now commencing and the Agricultural Department is handling seed itself for 140,000 acres, or for more than half the total expected sowings.

The crop will be pure in the fields as in past years.

This Cotton is better than fine Broach but is not getting a fair trial now as it is marketed in Bombay mixed with Punjab Desi Cotton. Bombay is the chief market for this Cotton so far, and can continue to be so if it wishes.

Ginning factory owners and others handling this Cotton in the Punjab have found it necessary to mix their American with from 10 to 40 per cent. desi as the price they get for this in Bombay pays them better than if they sell pure American and pure desi. The difference in price between these two kinds is at 100 (just at present it is even 110 to 120 per Kandy). If Bombay Millowners like the mixture, it is obvious they should do the mixing themselves with known proportions. Mixing takes place in the Punjab in ginning factories.

What the Punjab Government want to know is can Bombay do any thing to make mixing unprofitable to dealers, or, if not, will the Millowners as a body give me a written statement that control is only possible in the Punjab. This would strengthen the Punjab Governments' hands with regard to legislation and control of Factories.

The above statement puts the problem as briefly as possible. Several suggestions with regard to the Punjab American business have been made to me during the last few days here and at Karachi, and to facilitate discussion I note some of these below :—

(1) Selling in Bombay on type or samples, this when carried through by large Firms like Volkart's or Ralli's should have succeeded. It has not done so, as heavy allowances were charged in their case as well as with the large number of factory owners who sell from the Punjab.

(2) In this connection the forming of *standards* in Bombay and Liverpool has been suggested and all arbitration to be on the basis of these official Exchange standards.

(3) If the above is discarded as unworkable and the business is to go on as at present, *i.e.*, buying of the cotton after it reaches Bombay, consigned by the seller, then would the Association recognise a Government brand on bales of known purity. In Government Auctions in the Punjab I have introduced 3 standards of purity and sell accordingly, *viz.* (*a*) pure, (*b*) less than 1 per cent. desi, (*c*) less than 5 per cent. desi. Cotton with more than 5 per cent. is not sold but is rejected. No. 3 involves legislative action and Ginning Factory control by Government.

After some discussion the Committee agreed that the 3rd alternative put forward by Mr. Roberts was the most feasible namely that the American cotton grown in the Punjab should be sold in Bombay as at present but that the bales of known purity should bear a Government brand. Mr. Roberts was asked and he agreed to send experimental bales of the above cotton to various mills in Bombay at the beginning of the next cotton season.

COTTON MARKETING, MIXING, ETC.

The Bombay Government forwarded to the Association for information a copy of the Proceedings of a Conference that was held at Lyallpur on the 3rd, 4th and 5th April 1917, for the purpose of discussing questions connected with cotton marketing, mixing, ginning, etc. The full report of the proceedings will be found in *Appendix* **N.**

SYSTEM OF RAIL DELIVERY TERMS.

A letter was received from the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, forwarding for opinion, two letters that had been received by them from the Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association of Bombay in connection with (1) the system of Rail delivery terms and (2) the inclusion of Rajputana Cotton Bengal contracts. In connection with the first, the Japanese Shippers suggested that all business in Bengal contracts should be transacted on the same footing as other contracts by the adoption of the Jaitha delivery system. In regard to the second proposal the Japanese Shippers stated that strictly speaking Rajputana cotton should be included in the Sind-Punjab styles as Rajputana cotton was inferior to the genuine Bengal styles. In replying to the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, the Committee supported both the suggestions of the Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association of Bombay. (*Appendix* **O.**)

COTTON CLEARING HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

In December 1916 the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, informed this Association that it was decided to inaugurate a Cotton Clearing House in Bombay on the lines of the Liverpool Clearing House and that it was intended that this organization should become operative in time to include all contracts for new season's cotton. With this end in view the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, expressed a hope that members of this Association would only enter into new crop contracts under the proviso that such contracts should come under the Clearing House rules if and when the latter are finally approved. At a later date the Cotton Trade Association, Limited, informed this Association that it had been decided to recommend to the trade that the following clause should be inserted in all new crop contracts entered into on or after the 25th January 1917 :—

> "Subject to the rules and regulations of the proposed clearing house if and when established."

The Committee approved the above proposal. (*Appendix* **P.**)

CLOSING OF ROOMS OF THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION AT COLABA.

The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, informed this Association in February 1917 that in view of the legislation pending in connection with compulsory military service, it had been suggested that the rooms of that Association should be opened at 3 p.m. each day and closed at 4-30 p.m. to

enable the members whom the proposed legislation would effect to put in whatever drills might be necessary. It was also suggested that this Association might arrange that purchases of ready cotton by its members be completed before 4-30 p.m. each day. In reply the Committee stated that they would be pleased to recommend to members to act in accordance with the above suggestion.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

The Committee of this Association informed the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, in March 1917 that they had been given to understand that there was a movement on foot to increase the share capital of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, and to grant fuller representation on their Board of Directors to the various Associations connected with the cotton trade of Bombay. In this connection, the Committee stated that over 40 per cent. of the whole cotton crop of India was consumed by the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Committee felt that the time had arrived when Mill-owners should have a larger voice in the control of the trade in which they were so intimately concerned, and should be more directly represented than they had hitherto been, on the Board of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited. The Committee enquired therefore whether it was the intention of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, to increase their Share Capital and if so as to how many of these new shares would be allotted to Millowners. They were also asked to be informed what steps, if any, the Cotton Trade Association intended taking to ensure a fuller and more direct representation of members of this Association on their Board.

In reply the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, stated that they had carefully considered the question of the proposed increase of their Share Capital and of the fuller representation of the various branches of the cotton trade on the Directorate of the Company and that with a view to attaining these objects they had decided upon a scheme which it was felt would recommend itself to all concerned. Briefly stated the scheme was as follows :—

(1) The Share Capital of the Association should be increased by 10 shares of Rs. 1,000 each to be issued at a minimum of Rs. 10,000 each.

(2) One share should be allotted to each of the following Associations to be held in the name of their elected representative, *viz* :—

The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association.

The Bombay Millowners' Association.

The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, and.

The Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd.

The remaining five shares should be kept in reserve until needed.

(3) The Appeal Committee as at present constituted should be eliminated.

(4) The Board, which should include the Appeal Committee, should consist of 15 shareholders of whom 8 should be Europeans ; of the latter 7 at least should be British subjects. The Chairman should be a European British subject.

(5) Five members of the Board should be nominated members and the remaining 10 elected members.

(6) Only those shareholders who were responsible parties of standing in the firms they represented should be eligible for election or nomination as the case might be to the Board of Directors.

(7) The Board should be constituted as follows :—

2 Japanese Shippers.
2 Millowners.
2 European Shippers.
2 Brokers.
4 Sellers and Jaithawallas.
1 Nominated by the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd.
1 Nominated by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.
1 Nominated by the Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association.

In connection with the latter clause, attention was invited to the fact that in framing their proposal for the new constitution of the Board, the aim of the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, had been to assure an adequate representation to all branches of the trade. It was stated that the difficulties with which the Directors were faced in adjusting the balance between the various interests would be readily appreciated but it was confidently hoped that the constitution decided upon would meet with the approval of all concerned.

(8) All Shareholders must be actively engaged in cotton business in Bombay, and no individual should hold in his own name more than one share.

(9) No German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish subject should be eligible for membership.

(10) No firm should, in future, have more than two shares in the names of their representatives.

(11) No share should be retained by any one who had resided out of India for a period of over two years.

In conclusion a hope was expressed that the above scheme would receive the hearty support of this Association. It was asserted that the Directors earnestly desired to co-operate closely with all branches of the trade in the

control of the Bombay cotton market, and this fact would be demonstrated by the somewhat drastic changes in the constitution of that Association which the Directors were prepared to recommend to the general body of members with a view to securing an adequate representation of all parties on the Directorate.

The proposal of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association received the very careful consideration of the Committee and as a result thereof they were prepared to accept the whole of the proposals as drafted, with the exception of paragraphs 4 and 7. The Committee stated that the reasons for non-acceptance of these two paragraphs were as follows :—

Paragraph No. 4 proposed that the Board which consisted of 15 members should have at least 8 Europeans and that the Chairman should always be an European British subject. It was pointed out that although the affairs of the Cotton Trade Association had so far been controlled by a Board consisting mainly of Europeans, still when it was proposed to change its constitution, with a view to the better carrying on of trade, the Committee deprecated any suggestion which would lead to the introduction of any racial or clannish interests, and would strongly urge that the clause should be altogether deleted, and that the election should be thrown open to the best men from among the shareholders representing the various branches of the trade and that the Chairman should be elected by the Board, who should choose a Director irrespective of nationality.

Regarding clause 7, constitution of the Board, the Committee were of opinion that certain changes were necessary. They felt that in order that all the branches of the trade should have full representation the members should be divided into two general classes of 8 buyers and 8 sellers with two brokers. Taking into full consideration the importance of the various interests in accordance with the volume of business handled by the individual branches an ideal board in the Committee's opinion would be as under :—

3 Members, Japanese Association,
3 „ Millowners „
2 „ European Exporters,
1 Member, European Broker,
1 „ Indian Broker,
3 Members, Marwari Chamber,
2 „ Indian Seller and Jaithawalla,
2 „ European Seller and „
1 Member, Muccadums' Association.

The Committee foresaw certain difficulties in connection with elections to the Board where the interests were not represented by a recognised Association, as in the case of Sellers and Jaithawallas but it was hoped in time it would be possible to devise means to overcome this shortcoming.

The Committee trusted these suggestions would be acceptable to the Board of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and stated that if they did meet with approval, the scheme, amended as above, would be placed before a special general meeting of members of this Association for final sanction.

In acknowledging receipt of this Association's letter, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, stated that they felt that the proposals put forward were too drastic and revolutionary to be acceptable to the trade generally, and expressed a hope that on a further consideration of the matter, this Association would at any rate decide to give the new scheme a trial. It was added that the Directors meanwhile were taking steps to effect a reconstitution as outlined in their previous letter as they felt that further discussion of details would unduly delay the re-organisation of their Association which they were very anxious to complete before the commencement of the new season.

At a later date the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, offered this Association one of their shares to be held in the name of the elected representative of this Association. The share in question was of a nominal value of Rs. 1,000 fully paid and would be issued at a premium of Rs. 9,000, making a total cost of Rs. 10,000. In this connection it was pointed that the Directors were making the above offer on the basis of the scheme outlined by them in their previous letter, the principal points of which were recapitulated in the following terms, namely :—

The Directorate as re-constituted was to consist of 15 members, 10 elected and 5 nominated. The 10 elected members of the Board were to be chosen as follows :—

2 European Shippers,

2 Brokers,

2 Merchant Sellers,

2 Jaithawallas,

1 Japanese Shipper,

1 Millowner.

With regard to the 5 nominated members of the Board, the following Associations to be given an opportunity of electing one representative each, namely :—

The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association.

The Bombay Millowners' Association.

The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association.

The Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ld.

The Committee again reconsidered this matter but were unable to accept either the offer of the share referred to or the invitation to nominate a member of this Association for a seat on the new Board and the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., were duly informed to this effect. (*Appendix* **Q**.)

MILL HOLIDAYS, 1918.

The following Holidays were recommended by the Committee of the Association for general adoption under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act.

Month and Date.		Day of the Week.	Festival.
January	1st	Tuesday	*New Year's Day.*
	6th	SUNDAY.	
	13th	Do.	*Makar Sankrant.*
	20th	Do.	
	27th	Do.	
February	3rd	SUNDAY.	
	10th	Do.	
	17th	Do.	
	24th	Do.	
March	3rd	SUNDAY.	
	11th	Monday	*Maha Shivaratri.*
	17th	SUNDAY.	
	24th	Do.	
	28th	Thursday	*Holi.*
	29th	Friday	
	30th	Saturday	
April	7th	SUNDAY.	
	12th	Friday	*Gudi Padwa.*
	19th	Do.	*Ram Navmi.*
	28th	SUNDAY.	
May	5th	SUNDAY.	
	12th	Do.	
	17th	Friday	*Adurgan Jassan.*
	26th	SUNDAY.	

Month and Date.	Day of the Week.	Festival.
June 2nd	SUNDAY.	
9th	Do.	
16th	Do.	
23rd	Do.	
30th	Do.	
July 7th	SUNDAY.	
14th	Do.	
19th	Friday	*Ashadi Ekadashi.*
28th	SUNDAY.	
August 4th	SUNDAY	
12th	Monday	*Nag Panchami.*
21st	Wednesday	*Narli Purnima.*
25th	SUNDAY.	
29th	Thursday	*Gokul Ashtami.*
September 9th	Monday	*Ganesh Chaturthi.*
14th	Saturday	*Gowri Visarjan.*
19th	Thursday	*Anant Chaturdashi.*
29th	SUNDAY.	
October 4th	Friday	*Sarva Pitra Amvasa.*
14th	Monday	*Dasara.*
20th	SUNDAY.	
27th	Do.	
November 3rd	SUNDAY.	
4th	Monday	*Diwali.*
5th	Tuesday	
10th	SUNDAY.	
17th	Do.	
24th	Do.	
December 1st	SUNDAY.	
8th	Do.	
15th	Do.	
22nd	Do.	

DONATIONS.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association, held on 10th April 1917, the following donations were paid out of the funds of the Association :—

	Rs.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	2,000
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics ...	1,000
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund ...	500
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	250
Funds of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses	250
Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital	250
Bombay Textile and Engineering Association	350

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the usual practice the Committee obtained returns from Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay, showing the quantity of raw cotton held in stock on 31st August 1917. The following summarised statement was subsequently circulated to all mills in Bombay :—

Quantity of raw cotton in stock on 31st August 1917.

Cotton actually on hand in Mill Godowns.		Ready cotton bought but not taken delivery of.		Total.	
Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies.)
4,07,540	2,06,513	41,050	20,616	4,48,590	2,27,129

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December 1917.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce for Office and Statistical Establishment and for Rent	12,000 0 0	
Printing Annual Report, 1916, Statistical Returns, Mill Statement, &c...	3,109 6 7	
Advertisements	113 8 0	
Petty charges, sundry expenses, &c.	610 11 0	
Stationery	1,166 2 6	
Auditor's Fee	100 0 0	
Expenses in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks...	1,200 0 0	
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Provident Fund ...	640 0 0	
Law Charges	137 4 0	
Expenses incurred by the Association's representatives for attending the Coal Committee's meetings held in Calcutta ...	900 0 0	
Special gratuity paid to Mr. Muncherji Cursetjee Mistry, Head Clerk of the Chamber of Commerce, Statistical Department, on his retirement	750 0 0	20,726 0 1
Association's Contributions to—		
The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1916-17 ...	2,000 0 0	
The Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund	500 0 0	
The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	250 0 0	
The Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital Fund	250 0 0	
The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses	250 0 0	
The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics for the year 1917	1,000 0 0	
The Bombay Textile Engineering Association...	350 0 0	4,600 0 0
Association's Membership Subscription to the Associated Chamber of Commerce of India for the year 1918		100 0 0
		25,426 0 1
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Association's Account		2,534 4 6
	Total Rs. ...	27,960 4 7

INCOME.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Subscription for the year ending 31st December 1917 ...	24,989 0 0	
Miscellaneous Receipts	255 10 9	
Interest received on Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund	2,715 9 10	27,960 4 7
	Total Rs. ...	27,960 4 7

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, F.C.R.A.,
Auditor.

BOMBAY, *18th January* 1918.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1917.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sundry Creditors—			Association's Investments—		
For Auditor's Fee unpaid		100 0 0	Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs.17,000 at Cost.	17,186 4 0	
Association's accumulated Fund—			Do. 5½ per cent. Indian War Bonds, 1922,-for Rs. 5,500 at Cost	5,500 0 0	
Balance on 31st December 1916—			Do. Treasury Bills for Rs. 45,000 at Cost	43,903 2 0	
General Fund ... ... Rs. 59,568 2 1					66,589 6 0
Travelling Agency Fund ... ... ,, 5,180 9 4	64,748 11 5		Cash—		
			Cash in the Bank of Bombay	842 10 2	
Add—Interest received on Government Paper of Travelling Agency Fund	98 0 0		Cash in hand	48 15 9	
					891 9 11
Excess of Income over Expenditure	2,534 4 6				
{ General Fund ... ... Rs. 62,102 6 7 }					
{ Travelling Agency Fund ... ... ,, 5,278 9 4 }		67,380 15 11			
Total Rs. ...		67,480 15 11	Total Rs. ...		67,480 15 11

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, F.C.R.A.,

Auditor.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

BOMBAY, 18*th January* 1918.

Appendix A.

PROPOSED CREATION OF A CITY COURT IN BOMBAY.

No. 6505A of 1916.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *5th October*, 1916.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a memorandum of Government in this Department, No. 6505, dated the 5th October 1916, and to request that Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Bombay Millowners' Association as to whether there should be a City Court in addition to the High Court and the Small Cause Court, or whether the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court should be raised to a higher limit of value and extended to more numerous classes of suits. Government would also be glad to receive any suggestions which the Association may desire to make in any other directions for the avoidance of high costs in comparatively small suits and proceedings.

I have, etc.,
A. F. KINDERSLEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

Question whether it is not desirable to provide additional facilities for the disposal of suits not at present within the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum No. 6505.

BOMBAY CASTLE, *5th October*, 1916.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay held on the 13th March 1916, the Honourable Mr. V. J. Patel moved a Resolution recommending the creation of a City Civil Court for the Town and Island of Bombay with jurisdiction to receive, try and dispose of suits and other proceedings of a civil nature not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value *except* suits or proceedings which are cognizable—

(*a*) by the High Court as a Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty or as a Colonial Court of Admiralty, or as a Court having testamentary, intestate, or matrimonial jurisdiction, or

(*b*) by the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors, or

(*c*) by the Small Causes Court.

An amendment having been proposed by the Honourable Mr. M. B. Chaubal recommending Government to consider the question whether it is not desirable to provide additional facilities for the disposal of suits not at present within the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court, the Resolution was withdrawn by the Honourable Mover, and the amendment was

carried in the Council, on the understanding that a full and complete enquiry would be made into the matter by consulting various public bodies in the City of Bombay. A copy of the proceedings in Council is appended. There is also appended to this memorandum a note which contains certain suggestions which have been received by Government in connection with this matter, to the effect that the proper course is not to create a City Court but to increase the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court. It should be clearly understood that Government are not in any way committed to the opinions or suggestions put forward in the note.

2. The attention of the Pleaders' Association of Western India, the Bombay Incorporated Law Society, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, the Bombay Shroffs' Association, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Improvement Trust, the Bombay Port Trust, the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, the Anjuman-e-Zia-ul-Islam, the Social Service League, the Maratha Aikya-itchhu Sabha, the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, the Jain Association of India and the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj should be invited to the proceedings* of the Bombay Legislative Council in the matter held on the 13th March 1916, a report of which is appended, and to the suggestions in the appended note. They should be requested to favour Government with their opinions as to whether there should be a City Court in addition to the High Court and the Small Cause Court, or whether the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court should be raised to a higher limit of value and extended to more numerous classes of suits. Government would also be glad to receive any suggestions which they may desire to make in any other directions for the avoidance of high costs in comparatively small suits and proceedings.

Printed at pages 117—134 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 15th April 1916, Part V.

A. F. KINDERSLEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

Appendix I to Government Memorandum in the Judicial Department, No. 6505, *dated the 5th October* 1916.

The Honourable Mr. VITHALBHAI JHAVERBHAI PATEL :—My Lord, the Resolution that I propose to move reads thus :

> " *This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to consider the question of creating a Civil Court for the Town and Island of Bombay with jurisdiction to receive, try and dispose of all suits and other proceedings of a civil nature not exceeding Rs.* 5,000 *in value except suits or proceedings which are cognizable—*
>
> (*a*) *by the High Court as a Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty or as a Colonial Court of Admiralty, or as a Court having testamentary, intestate, or matrimonial jurisdiction, or*
>
> (*b*) *by the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors, or*
>
> (*c*) by the Small Cause Court."

My Lord, of the many marvellous events that adorn the pages of the history of the civilised world, the establishment of the British power in India has been regarded by the thoughtful as the most marvellous. This unique historical event has been explained by historians in various ways, each according to his own predilections or prejudices. It is, however,

* Printed for ready reference as Appendix I to this Memorandum.

enough for my present purpose to say that in the struggle of the eighteenth and nineteenth cefituries between France and England for the mastery of India, the weightiest factor which was also the sole redeeming feature of those times that turned the scale in favour of the latter was the embodiment of that love of British justice and fair play which reached its high water mark in such great souls as Edmund Burke, John Bright, W. E. Gladstone and Queen Victoria in the Chartered High Courts of India. I know, my Lord, of late the false theory of India having been won by the sword has found favour even in highest quarters. But no impartial student of Indian history can shut his eyes to the patent fact that it is not the British Sword but the British love of justice typified in the British High Courts that enlisted the Indian Sword on the side of England and won for her the allegiance of a fifth of the human race. Viewing our Chartered High Courts in the light of the Indian history as I understand it, I regard them as the bed-rock of the British Indian Empire, and anything which impairs their authority or power has always been regarded by us and rightly as a national calamity. The importance I attach to this great institution makes me extremely jealous of its reputation and I want this temple of justice to be spotless in every part and as a whole. I want that no man, rich or poor, who goes to it for his material salvation should feel any sense of hardship in any respect.

Judging from this standpoint, I have long been feeling that the system which obtains on the original side of the High Court is altogether unsuited to the requirements of the parties litigating over matters of comparatively small value and inflicts on them a very great hardship. In order to remove from the bright escutcheon of the Bombay High Court this stain, I have ventured to give notice of the motion which I propose to put before the Council now. With some slight verbal alterations it runs as follows :—

"This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to consider the question of creating a Civil Court for the Town and Island of Bombay with jurisdiction to receive, try and dispose of all suits and other proceedings of a civil nature not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value except suits or proceedings which are cognizable—

(*a*) By the High Court as a Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty or a Colonial Court of Admiralty or as a Court having testamentary, intestate or matrimonial jurisdiction, or

(*b*) By the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, or

(*c*) By the Small Causes Court."

The principle of my proposal is not one for which I can claim originality. It was recognized decades ago by the Indian Legislature. We owe to it the Presidency Small Causes Court Act which was passed as far back as 1864. Ever since no one has questioned the utility of that Act or the correctness of that principle. The difference of opinion has been only in relation to its extent. When the abovementioned Act was originally passed, claims of the value of Rs. 1,000 were thought to be too small for the elaborate machinery of the Original Side of the High Court. Then in 1882 the limit was raised to Rs. 2,000. Those that know the nature of the litigation in those Courts, will say that these causes are called small not because of the legal simplicity of their nature but because they are not worth the trouble and cost of the High Court machinery. Oftentimes most complicated questions of law arise in these Courts and the best legal acumen available in the land is requisitioned to solve them. If then, cases of Small Cause nature involving most intricate questions of law could be satisfactorily disposed of in such Courts, why could not cases excluded from those Courts involving property of the same petty value be similarly dealt with by Courts of the same kind ?

When carefully analysed, it will be seen that the distinction for this purpose between land cases and the cases of tort on the one hand and cases of contract on the other is really a legal superstition transplanted into India by English lawyers. In England owing to feudal

tenures and other causes, land cases have always been looked upon as especially difficult and intricate. But in India there is no such complicity or intricacy. These cases are not more intricate than a delicately balanced contract case. Therefore, *prima facie*, there is no sort of justification for treating any cases of the value of the Presidency Small Causes Court limit differently. No doubt the special machinery of these Courts is not suited to execute decrees which are not simple money decrees. It is to provide against this difficulty and to make provision for the trial of land cases and others belonging to the excluded classes with that care and attention which is needed on the ground of their importance otherwise, that I ask Government to establish a new Court specially to deal with them. If then, the Council is with me so far as I hope it is, then the only question that remains is whether the limit should be raised still higher to Rs. 5,000. In order to answer this, one has to look and observe what is going on across the harbour on the main land. We find there that claims for lands of any value held under tenures much more complicated than in the Island of Bombay are disposed of most satisfactorily by the mofussil judiciary. As to the quality of these decisions, we have the testimony of one of the most accomplished Chief Justices of the Bombay High Court, Sir Charles Sargent, that they were as good as any in any country. Moreover, under my proposal the Court I have in contemplation is to be manned exclusively by Barristers and Vakils of good standing in the High Court. With that safeguard, even the most punctilious objector cannot allege that the litigants would not get the same kind of efficient investigation of their cases as in the High Court.

Moreover, the jurisdiction is not to be unlimited but only to go up to Rs. 5,000. In fact, the whole question when stripped of the excrescences imposed on it by the vested interests of the legal profession, seems so simple and straight that I am at a loss to find arguments to labour the point.

It will, however, be helpful for an impartial consideration of the question by this Council if I give here a short history of this question both in this and in other Presidencies and make a few observations on the various objections that were urged on previous occasions.

I begin with Madras because it is the oldest of the British Provinces and has a City Civil Court already working since the year 1893.

There it was first proposed "to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of the Small Causes at Madras"; the Bill was introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council by Sir Philip Hutchins on the 23rd of July 1891. But the question had been mooted long before then, as far back as 1872.

Then the Select Committee preferred having a new Court under the name of a City Civil Court. It was sanctioned in 1892. The report of the proceedings shows how heated was the discussion and how the proposer who had himself been a judge of the Madras High Court was assailed on all hands, as is always the case, when vested interests of individuals or professions or associations are proposed to be interfered with, even when such interference is found necessary in the interests of the public at large. I do not wish to detain the Council over these proceedings. But I may read a portion of the letter of the Madras High Court on the subject, as it applies equally to the Bombay High Court. The Judges say, "The exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court in certain classes of cases entails on proper suitors expense altogether out of proportion to the benefit they derive from the presumed superiority of the *forum*. It not unfrequently happens that suits are instituted for the partition of immoveable property where the costs incurred exceed the value of the subject matter. The same observations apply to other cases such as maintenance, mortgage, inheritance and administration.

In a suit for partition which recently came before the Court, the value of the property was Rs. 169 subject to a mortgage for Rs. 100, which it was the object of the suit to avoid. The

suit was instituted in *forma pauperis* and no party was in a position to engage legal assistance. It frequently happens in a suit for maintenance that the rate awarded or indeed claimed does not exceed a few rupees per mensem. Yet it may be necessary to determine whether the plaintiff's husband was a divided member of the family, whether there was ancestral property, whether there was debt and to what amount, how many members have to be married and maintained and whether the widow has forfeited her right by unchastity." Such cases occur as much here as in Madras. Instances are not rare where bills of costs often amount to double or even treble the value of the subject matter of the suit. Owing to this cost, as was pointed out by Sir Philip, "there is a practical denial of justice to a not insignificant portion of the inhabitants of the City." To quote him again there is "a lamentable waste of judicial power involved in that system which requires every petty dispute, not technically a small cause, to be fully investigated by so highly paid an officer as a High Court Judge or perhaps even a Chief Justice. We often find a Judge spending a day or two in deciding whether a widow should get 10 or 15 rupees a month as maintenance.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce, whom want of means does not naturally trouble, having solemnly deprecated any legislation calculated in the smallest degree to impair the dignity, independence or usefulness of the High Court, Sir Philip said, "This only expresses my own earnest conviction. How the dignity or independence of the Judge can be impaired by simply furnishing an auxiliary tribunal to relieve them of such petty cases as they do not think it desirable to call up for trial before themselves has not been explained and is, I have frequently submitted, incapable of explanation." My proposal is also for retaining the concurrent jurisdiction of the High Court as in the Small Cause cases above Rs. 1,000. Therefore these remarks I adopt. How the experiment of the City Civil Court in Madras has worked has been stated by Sir Subramania Iyer who was a distinguished Judge of the Madras High Court for a long time and its Chief Justice for some time. He says :—"I have no hesitation in saying that the City Civil Court in this City has been from the date of its establishment quite a popular institution. It has been both efficient and economical to litigants as well as expeditious. The litigants certainly will not prefer to have their rights determined as previous to the establishment of the City Court. Popular feeling is in favour of the jurisdiction of the City Court being raised. There can be no objection to the jurisdiction being raised to Rs. 10,000."

In Calcutta, the question was recently under discussion on a motion of the Honourable BABU SURENDRANATH ROY. After a prolonged and hot discussion, the motion in favour of a City Civil Court was passed by the Council by a majority of three, officials abstaining from voting.

I have already taken up so much of the Council's time that I shall not be justified in wearying it with details of this controversy. But to lighten my own task in support of my Resolution I crave Your Excellency's permission to read a few extracts from the note of Mr. BRAUNSFIELD, a member of the Calcutta Corporation, which graphically and correctly describes the nature of the hardship suffered by the poor litigants by the system which now obtains on the original side of the High Court.

He says—

"How often one hears in India a poor man say 'He is rich, how can I go to law with him, I appeal to God.'"

"A cynic gives a good illustration of the results of litigation. A plaintiff and a defendant are pictured as struggling for the possession of a milch cow; one has hold of the tail and the other of the horns; both are tugging hard to take the cow while a judicial officer is milking the cow and the two lawyers standing by are impatient to extract what

milk is left in the udder. To this illustration, may be added the picture of the final state of two litigants in an expensive Court. The plaintiff is depicted as naked, dancing in wild excitement at his victory. The defendant is also naked seated on the ground and weeping at his defeat."

"Whether a suitor succeeds or is defeated, he is likely to be ruined either way, by the multiplication of adjournments, of advocates' fees, Court stamps, costs and expenses and loss of time and interference with his business. The client has no means of estimating the proper compensation for the services rendered to him; that fees are vague and fanciful and payable according to items in schedules so loosely made as to give opportunities for an indefinite multiplication of charges for attendances, interviews, letters refreshers, consultations, postponements, etc., that a man of moderate means has no way of reckoning the costs before placing himself in the power of a lawyer. These schedules also enable bills of costs to be made up without any work being done; that the law is so arranged as to require even in simple matters and in suits of small sums an enormous amount of dilatory formalities to be gone through and of labour which has to be paid for; that lawyers do or pretend to do a multitude of things for which there is no occasion and for which the client has to pay."

"The desire to obtain the services of a fashionable lawyer arises in the breast of a litigant because he hears it said that success in Court does not depend upon having on your side the right, but on having on your side a subtle lawyer who is a favourite with the Judge and society and demands extortionate fees. A poor man, therefore, has no chance against a rich man, a corporation, or a rogue who can be indifferent to expense and obtain the services of fashionable attorneys, pleaders and counsel."

My Lord, I am sure that those of my colleagues who have had anything to do with our original side will agree that every word of this description is true of the Bombay High Court.

I now come to Bombay. In this Presidency, this question was mooted in this very Council as far back as 1894 by one who has sat at the Council table for nearly 20 years and is now one of the distinguished leaders on the original side of the Bombay High Court. Speaking on the budget of that year the Honourable Mr. C. H. SETALWAD said as follows:—

"I venture to think, my Lord, that the present system of administration of justice in Bombay requires to be modified both in the interests of public revenue and the people who have occasion to go to Court for obtaining justice. That the costs of litigation on the original side is very heavy, is notorious."

Mr. Setalwad did not stop there. With his usual thoroughness, he quoted facts and figures in his support as follows:—

"Out of a total number of 715 suits excluding insolvency suits instituted during the year 1892, no less than 376 were simple suits for money or moveable property, and could well be disposed of by a cheaper though by no means a less efficient tribunal. Of the remaining 339 also a large majority appeared to be of the same nature as that of suits that are every day disposed of by Subordinate Judges whose salaries range from Rs. 150 to Rs. 800 per mensem. Moreover it must be remembered that of the suits disposed of on the original side, only a very small minority is contested. It appears that out of 1,290 and 1,829 suits disposed of during the years 1891 and 1892 respectively on the original side, only 196 and 250 were contested."

After referring to the Insolvency Court, he went on:—

"If then, all these uncontested suits as well as a majority of the contested ones that are of a simple nature or of comparatively small value were transferred to a new less costly

but by no means less efficient Court created for the purpose where audience would be given to Barristers, Attorneys and Pleaders, it would, I venture to think, be possible to reduce the number of High Court Judges by two only, one Judge on the original side being sufficient to cope with such original jurisdiction as may be considered desirable to keep with the High Court. No doubt, some additional work would be entailed on the appellate side in the nature of appeals from this new Court, but that would not be heavy looking to the small number of contested suits and it is to be remembered that there would be a corresponding reduction in the work of appeals that have at present to be heard from decree on the original side."

The Honourable Mr. SETALWAD went very much further than my Resolution goes. However that may be, the only result of his speech was the indulgence by the then Advocate General in an *argumentum tu quoque* which is so short that I shall read it.

He said :—

"Mr. Setalwad's policy, as I understand it, is practically to abolish the High Court as at present constituted and to substitute in its place a sort of Subordinate Judges Court in Bombay with certain Judges to deal with the appeals. That gives a fair idea of Mr. Setalwad's proposals. These proposals are, however, not new. They have been made on many previous occasions, and I believe that a great majority of the inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency and the City of Bombay would regard with the greatest disfavour any proposed alteration in the constitution of the High Court."

It is obvious, Your Excellency, that this answer misses altogether the point made by Mr. Setalwad. His complaint was that the system was too costly and was bearing heavily on poor litigants. The answer is that this is an attempt to wreck the High Court, the Palladium of People's liberty. The fallacy of *non sequitur* is transparent.

In 1911, the question was again mooted by the Honourable Mr. KARANDIKAR of Sátára. On this occasion, the suggestion was well received. I find from the Council's proceedings that the then Government promised to consider the matter "on receipt of information on the subject."

There the matter stands. The evil still stands unremoved and I now propose that Your Excellency's Government which is distinguished so honourably for its solicitude for the poor and the distressed should earn the gratitude of litigants of limited means by providing them with a less costly *forum*, to enable them to obtain redress of their wrongs with their limited resources.

The reform I advocate is one which has already been carried out in England from which our legal system including the High Court with its special procedure has been imported. This was clearly pointed out by Mr. Roy in his reply in the Bengal Legislative Council. In England the jurisdiction of the County Courts has been gradually extended. They can now try suits upto Rs. 7,500 which may be for accounts or administration or in relation to trusts or to mortgages or specific performance of contracts. They may also be under the Trustees Relief and other cognate Acts, or for maintenance or advancement of infants, or for dissolution or winding up of partnership, or for relief against fraud or mistake. The County Courts have also jurisdiction to deal with cases where the value of lands, tenements or the rent payable in respect thereof does not exceed £ 100 in value. The dual system of having both a counsel and solicitors is not compulsory in a case tried in a County Court. A solicitor can act and plead. And there is now a County Court for the City of London.

When, my Lord, in every branch of legislation we try from time to time to bring our law and procedure in line with that of England, should we not bring the constitution of our pre-

sidential Courts also in the line with them? The necessity to do so in this case is almost imperative when we remember how poor India is when compared with England. The only objection that was hinted in 1894 by the then Advocate General was that it would infringe the extent of the High Court's jurisdiction. This can be amply met by providing as in Madras for the concurrent jurisdiction of the High Court.

Another possible fear is that this would poach into the preserves of Attorneys and Barristers. No doubt, it does to some extent but not without compensation.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT: I must remind the Honourable Member that he has exceeded the time limit of half an hour.

The Honourable Mr. PATEL:—Only one minute more, Your Excellency. The Attorney loses the pleasure of making his long bill of costs but gets instead the honour of the right of audience in this Court. The Barrister loses his easy consent and motion briefs, but will have instead an additional appointment open to him while his services will be requisitioned in all important cases as is now done in the Police and Small Causes Courts. For the third limb of the Bar—the Vakil—a new field is opened out; therefore on the whole the interests of the Bar do not suffer much, if at all. Even if it were otherwise, as an humble member of that Bar I venture to say that our sense of duty is too high to allow our vested interests to stand in the way of any reform which is calculated to advance public interests.

I, therefore, with confidence move the Resolution that I read at the beginning of my speech.

The Honourable the ADVOCATE GENERAL:—Your Excellency, in the speech of the Honourable MOVER of the Resolution, he suggested that the matter will be regarded as one of vested interests by the Barristers and Solicitors. I gathered however from the concluding remarks that he made that he considered that there was no reason for either of those professions to regard this Resolution in that way, and therefore I may take it that the suggestion need not have been made and I think perhaps had better never have been made. I do not propose to deal with the Resolution from that point of view, and I conceive that, if the reform is desirable, it should be encouraged, and if the vested interests suffer without injustice being caused to the professions, those interests must go to the wall.

Well, the Resolution that has been put forward before the Council to-day involves practical considerations about which we heard nothing. It would involve the creation of a new Court with various subordinate officers and establishments which would involve very considerable expense. If the Court is to be popular, as I understand is predicted by the Honourable MOVER, it may require more than one, possibly more than two Judges. All that would involve very considerable expense which has to be considered, and at the same time the expenses of the administration of the High Court would not appreciably, if at all, be diminished. Now we have to consider whether we are to bring into existence a large and expensive machinery and to scrap to some extent the machinery which already exists and will have to be kept running at practically the same expense as before. One of the grounds upon which it is suggested that this Court should be established is the excessive cost of litigation in the High Court. Now it is very easy to over-estimate a matter of that sort. I do not for a moment suggest that litigation in the High Court is not more expensive than it is in subordinate Courts. I do not suggest that it is not more expensive than it is in the mofussil, but there are other considerations that should be borne in mind as well. There is no doubt that in Bombay you have a very much wealthier community than you have in the mofussil. The value of land in Bombay is very much higher and the people here can well afford the cost of litigation to an extent which is not the case in the mofussil. Now, what is the argument which has been adduced? It has

been to place before the Council various hypothetical hard cases. It is of course true not of Bombay alone, nor of India alone, but it is true of every country in the world that litigation is sometimes conducted in such a way that the parties to the suits have nothing left when the litigation is over. But in India that occurs not only in the case of the High Court. I ask the Honourable MOVER if it does not occur in the Police Court. Does it not occur in the Small Causes Court ? Does it not occur all over India ? The fault does not lie in the machinery provided, but in the litigious habits of the country and, to a great extent, in the unscrupulous methods of litigants. If a man is prepared to fight litigation to the bitter end, he can do so probably without any means of his own. At the end he is none the worse. It is no good referring to merely hypothetical hard cases such as those referred to in the report read by the Honourable MOVER in respect of the Madras Civil Court, unless you can show that they are of such frequent occurrence as to amount to a substantial denial of justice to the people. We are told that a suggestion of this nature was made in 1892 by the Honourable Mr. SETALWAD, and it was pointed out that he had been a member of this Council for 20 years. But the fact remains that, during the last twenty years in which he remained a Member of this Council, he never brought it up again. Therefore I think it may be fairly claimed that there is no indication of any growing demand for the remedy of the suggested injustice.

The Honourable Mover gave a description which, I understood him to say, was a fair description of litigation in the High Court. What I heard described was a mere caricature and a very incorrect caricature at that. I have no knowledge of the Calcutta High Court but I think I may confidently say that the description which the Honourable Mover gave is a very incorrect caricature of the Bombay High Court. The real question is, I submit, whether there has been anything shown here to make it appear that a large number of litigants are not able to get remedies in Bombay. I submit that has not been shown, and this question has not been brought forward by the public, nor as far as I can see, has it been supported by the public, nor has there been any movement of this sort on the part of the public during the years that I have been in Bombay. However that may be, it has now been brought forward by the Honourable Mover, and I submit it is incumbent on him to show that the High Court is not an efficient institution for the purpose of administering justice.

It seems to me, Your Excellency, that there is one more serious defect in the Resolution, and that is, that assuming nearly all what the Honourable Mover said is correct, it would not amount to more than this, that there would be grounds for enlarging the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court and that, I submit, would be a preferable form of dealing with this difficulty if the difficulty is believed to be sufficiently serious to warrant any new development. That would avoid the creation of a new Court with all the expense involved. It has to be borne in mind that even in the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, there is a provision by which suits of an unlimited amount of certain kinds can be brought in the Small Cause Court by the agreement of the parties. It is not the case that suits are limited to a sum of Rs. 2,000. When both the parties agree to be bound by the decision of the Small Cause Court they can bring suits of an unlimited amount of certain kinds and those are suits of which a very large number are filed in the Small Cause Court and, as a matter of fact, I understand from information obtained from the Chief Judge that, in the course of a year, as many as about a thousand suits * are brought, which are in excess of the Small Cause Court's ordinary jurisdiction. Therefore the Small Cause Court is not really confined to a jurisdiction of Rs. 2,000. It does entertain a large number of suits of very much higher amount. I submit, however, that all that we have heard here, from the mover, even if accepted as correct would only go to show that it will be desirable to enlarge in certain directions the jurisdiction of the

* I desire to point out that the information attributed by me in the passage above to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes is quite incorrect and my statement was due to a misunderstanding between the Chief Judge and myself. There are practically no suits of Rs. 2,000 filed in that Court as I ascertained the day after I spoke

Small Cause Court and not call into existence another Court with a separate administration and separate building and all the expenses thereby entailed.

The Honourable Mr. SRIDHAR BALKRISHNA UPASANI :—May it please Your Excellency,—I think the Bombay public at any rate should be thankful to the Honourable Mr. PATEL for having moved a Resolution for a reform which has been pressed in this Presidency for the last 25 years, and I think it would be a matter of great convenience if the reform be carried out during Your Excellency's regime. As regards the necessity of the reform, I do not think there can be two questions. As to the high costs of litigation in the High Court, we have already had sufficient inkling into in the Resolution that was moved by my honourable friend Mr. PATEL and was passed by this Council, relating to the pay of the Official Receiver. These costs gave that officer a salary exceeding that of His Excellency himself. That item alone will give us an idea of the excessive and unnecessary cost that it involves. Then there is the question as to the work done in the High Court. My Lord, turning to the report of 1914-1915 on the administration of criminal and civil justice, we find that out of the total number of suits, 2,377, filed in the High Court not less than 1,054 were suits for money only. These suits hardly require such a highly competent authority or machinery for the matter of adjudication. There were 23 suits for immoveable property, 26 suits for specific relief, 2 suits relating to religious and other endowments, 14 matrimonial suits and other suits not falling under any of the previous heads amounted to 1,237. Then, how these suits were disposed of is also a point that will interest the Council. Now out of the total number of suits before the courts—4,629—only 2,309 were disposed of and out of these 494 were disposed of without trial. Then of the rest not less than 406 were compromised ; 49 were decreed on confession ; 734 were decreed *ex-parte*, and 306 dismissed *ex-parte*, altogether making 1,495. 154 for plaintiff and 54 for defendant, in all 208, were disposed of on reference to arbitration and only 320 were disposed of with contest, 243 in favour of the plaintiff and 77 in favour of the defendant. Now I would ask the Council to consider whether it is necessary to maintain such a highly expensive machinery to dispose of suits out of which such a large proportion of suits was disposed of without contest and a very small proportion was contested. Now again if we look to the proportion of the claims, we will find from another statement in the same report that the number of suits instituted not exceeding Rs. 500 was 3 ; not exceeding Rs. 1,000—12 ; not exceeding Rs. 5,000—604 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000—201 ; 239 exceeded Rs. 10,000 and in 1,318 suits the value of the same cannot be estimated in money. So practically, Your Excellency, it will appear that it is a matter which should be considered more closely than it has been so long, whether it is not possible to have a separate less expensive tribunal which could dispose of the majority of these cases.. It has been suggested by the Honourable the Advocate General that these cases might be transferred to the Small Cause Court. I have had some experience of the Small Cause Court—I was practising there some years ago—and I can say that that Court as it is constituted is not quite suited for adjudication of cases which require a more protracted hearing. Suits for immoveable property and suits of a more complicated nature ought to come before a Court which will be able to give more time to individual cases. It is not a matter of a new experiment, my Lord. That experiment has been tried in the Presidency which it is usual to say benighted, but which has given us the lead in many important reforms, and there the experiment has proved successful and so high an authority as Sir Subramani Aiyar has declared that it would be desirable that the jurisdiction of such a Court should be raised to Rs. 10,000 instead of Rs. 5,000. I should have been glad if my honourable friend had put down the limit up to Rs. 10,000, so that the cost of maintaining the Court could be covered by the earnings from the number of suits, and if he would be pleased to accept it, I would propose an amendment that the jurisdiction of the Court should be fixed at Rs. 10,000 instead of Rs. 5,000. Considering the number of suits that we have ranging between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000—the Small Cause Court has jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,000—there will be comparatively a small number of cases to come before the new Court between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000. It would therefore be better if

the jurisdiction was fixed at Rs. 10,000. Of course, I think there is ample evidence to show the necessity of this Court and I think a Court presided over by a judge of the position of a District Judge as in the mofussil will be quite sufficient. With these few remarks, I beg to support the resolution moved by my honourable friend.

The Honourable MOULVIE RAFIUDDIN AHMAD :—Your Excellency,—I have only a few remarks to make with regard to the proposition that has been brought forward by my honourable friend Mr. PATEL. I cannot help admiring him for his original ideas. I was in hopes that I would be able to support this resolution, but after hearing the Honourable the Advocate General I have serious doubts about supporting it. I cannot understand why the grievances, of which the Honourable Mr. PATEL complains, cannot be met by the extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. The Honourable Mr. UPASANI said that the difficulty cannot very well be met, because in the Small Cause Court the same facilities do not exist as in the High Court, and he added that, when he was practising as a lawyer, there were considerable difficulties in the Small Cause Court. But as we all know since that time, considerable progress has been made and I do not know why, if a special Judge is added to the Small Cause Court, the difficulty cannot be overcome.

A serious argument is brought forward in the fact that there are in Madras and in Calcutta City Civil Courts and therefore there should be a City Civil Court here. But that does not follow. What may be good for Madras, what may be good for Calcutta, may not necessarily be good for Bombay. In every respect the conditions are not the same. I think the learned Advocate General has pointed out very forcibly that the case of Bombay differs very materially from the case of Madras, and there has never been a serious demand either in the press or on the platform, nor has this question ever been taken up by the political associations or by anybody else seriously in this Presidency. And as has been pointed out by the Honourable Advocate General, the Honourable Mr. SETALWAD himself, who is always ready to take up forlorn cases, never tried to bring it forward again during the 20 years that he has been in Council. But the difficulty can be removed by extending the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, if possible by the addition of one or two Judges to the Small Cause Court and I have yet to learn why the difficulty cannot be removed by this means. But as it is, I do not think a case has been made out for the establishment of a special Court. In matters of this kind even the unsuccessful litigant is always very well satisfied with the decision of the High Court, because he knows that the best intellects of the country pronounce an opinion on the case, though the litigation in the High Court is always expensive. However, I think the difficulty can be removed by extending the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, if possible by the addition of one or two Judges to the Small Cause Court.

The Honourable Mr. E. F. NICHOLSON :—Your Excellency, I was somewhat surprised to find, when the Honourable Mover of this resolution spoke, that he was not able to make out a case, after adjourning the consideration of this resolution for some months, if not a year. When this motion was first placed before the Council it was postponed, and postponed not only at one session, but at more than one session. Therefore I thought that, when he came with his resolution, he would be prepared with his case, with the necessary evidence and with all facts and with everything that it was necessary to put the Council in full possession of, so that they might know what they were going to decide upon. But what do we find ? We find nothing of the sort. I expected some statistics, and I got none. What we have got is a sort of history of what had happened in Calcutta and Madras, and a sort of past history of what had happened in England, but nothing to the point. Madras is quoted as being a place where it was considered most desirable to have a City Civil Court. Remarks were quoted in support of that Court and of the Calcutta City Civil Court, but nothing was brought to show how those Courts work. The Calcutta Court does not, I think, exist yet and there is nothing at all to show whether the Madras City Civil Court is a financial success or whether it is a success from the litigants' point of view,

except the remarks of a gentleman who was at one time a Judge of the Madras Civil Court and naturally spoke up for it. So, my Lord, we have got to this position. We have to consider whether this motion should be passed on no facts before us. The facts that have been put by the Honourable Mr. UPASANI are facts which cannot have any possible effect on the Council to come to a decision, because they were general facts without any reasons given for the statistics which he mentioned. We cannot say, because so many suits were filed for money, what the nature of those suits was. We cannot say, because so many suits were filed for lands, what the nature of those suits, was and so on.

Now, in the course of the Honourable Mover's remarks, he mentioned that we might follow the example of the City of London. There is a Mayor's Court there. The Honourable Mover is perhaps not aware that the costs of that Court are paid by the Corporation of London; and the whole of the fees of that Court go to the Corporation of London. Therefore, it is scarcely an apposite Court to refer to in considering the case of Bombay where, as is implied by the resolution, it is proposed to have a City Civil Court which, I presume, will be at the cost of Government.

It seems to me, my Lord, that the only points we have to consider in connection with the question whether we should have a City Civil Court in Bombay are two. One is cheapness to litigants, incidentally also cheapness to Government, and secondly, celerity in decisions. These seem to me the only two points, and if we have already provided in Bombay suitable machinery for carrying out those two points, it seems to me that there is no necessity shown at present for a new Court to be established. So far as cheapness to litigants is concerned, when anybody makes a remark about law or barristers, there is always a smile, and if there is a further remark on the wretched attorney, there is a laugh as a rule. Well, that is very amusing, and we are content to put up with it, at least I am so far as on my part I am concerned. But the expenses of litigation, I say it from long experience as a lawyer, are principally due to the demand of the mass of the people who are litigants for the retaining of the leaders of the Bar. They insist upon retainers being given to the leaders of the Bar; they insist very often upon heavy expenses being incurred to annoy the other side. There are plenty of barristers in Bombay who are available for most of the litigation in the High Court. They are not engaged simply because the litigants prefer to have leaders or rather are sometimes compelled to have leaders, because a very large mass of people send "general retainers," as they call it, to such barristers to keep them for their litigation. Therefore, the cost of litigation is naturally expensive in Bombay, but it can be cheapened and it is cheapened by solicitors and attorneys who have got the right feelings of consideration for their clients. Now I think only one instance was given with reference to the possibilities of the new Court having jurisdiction, and that was in the case of land. My Lord, in 1912 the Small Cause Court jurisdiction for the recovery of land in two cases, in the cases of a Landlord and tenant and of a person temporarily holding over possession of land or refusing to give up such possession after the legal determination of his occupation, was raised so that it extends to claims to the possession of land of which the rack rent does not exceed Rs. 2,000 a year. Roughly this is Rs. 160 a month. That will give you some idea that the Small Cause Court has at present jurisdiction over claims to land of some value and not only over small claims. As regards other matters, of course the Small Cause Court has no jurisdiction over suits on mortgages of land and so on. Mortgages of land in Bombay—I speak from some experience—are usually in respect of large amounts. They are rarely of small amounts within the Small Cause Court jurisdiction from the point of view of the money value of the claim. So that very few cases would be debarred from being taken into the Small Cause Court which otherwise might have been within its jurisdiction on account of the money value involved.

As regards other matters, we have had sent to us—one copy was sent to me and I presume to other members of Council also,—a petition from what they call the Bombay Vakils' Associa-

tion. I have no doubt or it is a very worthy association, but I confess I have never heard of it before, though its officers as Secretaries are two well known gentlemen. They allege only one reason as to why a new Court should be made, and that is, that they might have an opportunity of bringing small partnership cases before such a Court, as a partnership case is one of those cases debarred from a Small Cause Court. Now in partnership cases and in administration cases and in other cases which have been mentioned, the High Court has made rules under which the litigation is made less costly. Such a matter can be brought before the Court in an easy way by an attorney who can appear in the case before a Judge in Chambers and can get orders passed upon it. In the same way trust applications can be brought and other matters which might be enumerated can also be brought before the Court in a simple fashion and without much expense. It is the work of the High Court, or rather of the members of the Rule Committee in the High Court, who frame the rules for the work of the Court, to bring before the High Court means of reducing expense, and that is the way by which expense ought to be reduced in litigation, and it would be going out of the way to resort to the creation of a new Court in a new building at an enormous expense in order to reduce the cost of litigation. To give an idea, My Lord, about what the High Court thinks about costs and expenses in litigation, I may point out to Your Lordship that, when a suit is transferred from the Small Cause Court to the High Court, a certain amount of security has to be deposited by the person who gets it transferred for the costs of the other side, and the High Court in their knowledge and experience as to what those costs amount to, have fixed on the sum of Rs. 400 only as such security. That is about what the High Court considers should be the amount of the costs. So, my Lord, I think that the litigation in the High Court can be conducted on economical principles if only lawyers have consideration for their clients in their minds and are determined always to consider their interests. There is no necessity for a new Civil Court. The expense of establishing it will be immense. A new building will have to be made for it. We have already a new building being made for the Small Cause Court. We should have to bear the cost of the new buildings for the City Civil Court and the returns I anticipate would not be sufficient to compensate for the expense which Government would have to pay in keeping up the Court, its personnel and everything. I am therefore entirely against the motion, My Lord.

The Honourable Mr. J. S. WARDLAW MILNE :—Your Excellency, I rise to support this resolution. In doing so, I wish to say I support it entirely on general grounds. I would have preferred that the Honourable Mover of the resolution had given in his motion an option to Government of considering the extension of the powers of the Small Cause Court, so that that Court might consider suits of greater magnitude than those within the limit at present laid down. But when I say that I support the resolution only on general grounds, I am perfectly convinced in my own mind that in certain matters, and, more particularly, those connected with trade, the cost of litigation in the High Court is extremely high and the procedure is lengthy and cumbersome. I want to make it perfectly clear, Your Excellency, that I desire as far as possible to support any motion which makes for cheapness in justice, provided that it is efficient, satisfactory and trustworthy justice. At the same time I do not desire to make that justice so cheap that it might cause the people of this Presidency to indulge in litigation to any greater extent than, unfortunately, is already the case and the tendency towards unnecessary litigation is already increasing. At the same time, I think it is very desirable that so far as possible every measure should be taken to ensure a settlement as quickly as possible and in a satisfactory manner in a lower Court of suits of small value which at present fall within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay. It is a matter of considerable surprise to me, and perhaps it only shows my ignorance, to hear that the Small Cause Court can try suits of a higher figure than Rs. 2,000. I can only assure the Council that I know of a very large number of suits, on my own knowledge, which have passed from the High Court to the Small Cause Court only to avoid the heavy cost of litigation at the former and this has been done by the parties mutually agreeing to bring the suits within the limits of the Small Cause Court. That is not a desirable practice. I wish

to make it perfectly clear that I have no information or personal knowledge at this moment to support any definite recommendation to Government that they should create a new Civil Court. I have not that knowledge, nor do I desire to suggest that Government should immediately create such a Court. All I desire is to put before this Council a general recommendation of this nature asking the Governor in Council to consider the question with the object of seeing their way either to institute a new Civil Court or to extend the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court so as to give relief in those suits to which I refer. I gather from some of the Honourable Members' remarks that the procedure in the High Court in Bombay is comparatively a simple matter, but I am not aware of this. I do not know whether the old Scotch legal expression "Multiplepounding" exists in this country. All that I know is that suits drag on in an expensive and unnecessary manner. For these reasons, Your Excellency, I wish to support the general proposal although I should have preferred if the Honourable Member had put before Government the option of considering (as of course they really have the option of considering) the extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court; for what we want is a "common-sense Court" to deal with suits in a more common-sense way than seems possible at present.

The Honourable Mr. MUNMOHUNDASS RAMJI:—I rise to support the resolution of the Honourable Mr. PATEL. I am glad that my Honourable friend Mr. MILNE supported it on general grounds and I endorse every word of what has been said and the information confirms my own belief that the people are very frequently landed into litigation and that the cost of litigation in the High Court is excessive. The resolution is confined to cases up to Rs. 5,000. From the information that was supplied to me, I find that out of those cases which were under Rs. 5,000, the cost of each either for defendants, plaintiffs or third parties which was taxed in the High Court shows that in suit No. 215 of 1912 the case was for an amount of Rs. 5,112 and the cost was Rs. 1,997, partly cost of client and attorney. The cost of the defendant is not given. Then in another suit No. 481 of 1912 the amount involved in that suit was Rs. 3,047 and the cost of the defendant works out at Rs. 1,224. In another suit No. 366 of 1908 the amount was Rs. 3,825 and the cost Rs. 10,847. It was a suit for £200 and odd and most probably the very heavy cost was by way of some of the defendants having left the country. In Suit No. 667 of 1910 the amount was Rs. 2,076 and the cost to one party Rs. 1,157. Another Suit No. 1025 of 1910 was for Rs. 2,625 and the cost Rs. 1,694. In another case for Rs. 3,449 the cost was Rs. 1,681. It will be seen from these figures, Your Excellency, that as suggested by some of the previous speakers the cost of suits is very heavy. Of course this is the average. I have not heard of any cases taxed less than these, but I refer to all those cases on that ground and it will be fair for anybody to presume from this that on an average the cost is very prohibitive. Of course some previous speakers have raised the point that when the limit of the amount to be dealt with by the Small Cause Court will increase the cost of the new machinery may be saved. That argument also deserves some consideration. What people here wish to see is that the cost of litigation should if possible be reduced and with this object in my mind I would submit, for the consideration of this Council, and Your Excellency and I move an amendment that this resolution do stand adjourned until the next meeting of the Council and that in the meantime Government may be pleased to circulate this resolution to Public Bodies for an expression of their opinion before the 15th June next. It will give time to Government to make up their mind and will enable Government and this Council to know the views of the different Public Bodies on this particular subject and it will also considerably help to arrive at a proper decision in this important matter. I hope it will give general satisfaction after all. With these few remarks, I support the resolution and move this amendment.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—The amendment proposed is that this resolution do stand adjourned until the next meeting of this Council and that in the meantime Government may be pleased to circulate the Honourable Mr. PATEL'S resolution to public bodies for the expression of their opinions by the 15th June next. Honourable Members will understand that now they have to speak on the amendment.

The Honourable Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA :—Your Excellency,—I rise to support the amendment which has been moved by my honourable friend Mr. MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJI. I think, that the main issues before the Council are whether the cost of litigation in the High Court is really excessive and whether the time occupied in reaching decisions is considerable. If the answer to these issues is in the affirmative, then there is a clear case for some suitable remedies to be applied to afford relief to the public. Sir, one of the main objections raised to the motion was that public opinion had not expressed itself in favour of relief in this direction. The amendment, I think, supplies an answer to that question. It is perfectly true that public bodies have not expressed any decided views on the subject, but if your Excellency were to ascertain public opinion both through the members of this Council and other sources, you will be satisfied that the feeling is strong as regards the cost of litigation and the time at present occupied in reaching decisions. Sir, it is not my intention to criticise in any way the procedure which the High Court adopts. I do not question the intention with which the High Court has determined, according to the Honourable Mr. NICHOLSON, that in all cases which are transferred to it from the Small Cause Court the amount of deposit required to be made to cover the cost of the other side is fixed at only Rs. 400. Sir, I quite recognise that the intention of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature is to provide, by rules and other means, that justice will be secured with the least possible expense, but what we have got to ascertain is the actual experience of those people who are compelled to resort to litigation in that Court. I think I may venture to say without fear of contradiction that their experience is to the effect that, under present conditions, litigation in the High Court is really expensive and the time occupied in reaching decisions is considerable. Sir, under these conditions, the question for the Council to consider is whether suitable remedies should not be applied in order to secure to the public, means by which justice could be obtained at less cost and in less time. I do not think that the honourable mover is keen on any particular form that should be adopted to achieve this object If the same object can be obtained by following the suggestions of the Honourable the Advocate General, namely, extending the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, the public will have no objection to that course being adopted. I understand, however, that the procedure in the Small Cause Court is of a summary character. Whether that is a serious objection or not, is a point on which I am not qualified to express any opinion. It appears to me, however, that it is necessary for your Excellency's Government to consider in view of the prevailing conditions in the matter of the cost of litigation and the time taken in decisions whether suitable remedies should not be applied for affording relief. I venture to think that the public will be satisfied with any decision which your Excellency's Government may reach as to the measures necessary to afford such relief. Whether it is by the constitution of a City Civil Court with a jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 or whether it is by the extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court may well be left for consideration. By accepting the amendment of my honourable friend Mr. MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJI, which I am supporting, Government will be enabled carefully to consider the matter in all its aspects and to reach a decision in the best interests of the public of this Presidency. With these words, I commend the amended resolution to the Council.

The Honourable Ráo Bahádur GANESH KRISHNA SATHE :—Your Excellency, as I come from the mofussil I am not really interested in the question whether there ought to be a separate City Civil Court for Bombay or not. But as the subject is of considerable importance from the stand-point of litigants I venture to make a few observations.

From the discussion that took place up to now I find that it seems to me to be practically admitted, though there is some difference of opinion, that costs of litigation in the High Court are heavy and are out of proportion to the amounts of claims which are lodged in that Court, particularly claims which are denominated in the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. PATEL. I am inclined to think that the mover of this resolution should accept the amendment put forward. I shall try to give one or two reasons for this suggestion of mine.

This question has engaged the attention of the general public and of this Council for a number of years. It is of great importance and sooner or later it must come to a head. It would be better if this Council is placed in full possession of the facts and of the views of the general public of Bombay City who have to litigate in Civil Courts whether they consider the costs really too heavy and whether they would advocate a separate City Court or would propose to extend the powers of the Presidency Small Cause Court. The Honourable the Advocate General referred to a provision in the Small Cause Court Act that in case of agreement between parties the jurisdiction of Rs. 2,000 can be extended. But I am afraid this clause is never availed of by litigants. It is the common experience of lawyers that parties seldom agree to give jurisdiction to Courts of inferior grade and statistics might show that such a provision has practically been a non-working provision in the Act.

Another point of mine on which I support the amendment is that associations and the public of Bombay, specially the litigant public, will get an opportunity of placing their views before Government and of suggesting amendments and additions to the existing Presidency Small Cause Court Act. If we throw a glance at the provisions of that Act we find that the procedure is summary and that the method of recording evidence and of writing judgments differs materially from the one observed in regular Civil Courts. The decisions of Small Cause suits are final, subject to certain powers of revision and reference. If it be intended to extend the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court in Bombay, some special provisions will have to be suggested for claims exceeding two thousand Rupees.

I do not desire to enter into the discussion of the heavy costs of litigation in the High Court. This is practically admitted. I wish to enlighten the members of this Council on this point by reading a quotation from the columns of the local Anglo-Indian daily "Times of India." His Excellency Lord Hardinge opened the High Court buildings at Patna on 4th February 1916 and the "Times of India" had a leaderette in its issue of 5th February. "It (Administration of Justice) connotes so ordering the rules and the practice of the Court that it is possible for the poor man, or the man of moderate means, to get justice. Who will say that this is the case now in the older chartered High Courts? On the contrary we find people talking with a species of awestruck admiration of the enormous fees paid to counsel, not only for appearing but for not appearing. We hear of settlements made, not on the merits of the case, but because it does not pay to fight the man with the longer purse. We find amongst that large class of men who do not look on litigation as a recreation a determination to avoid the Courts at all hazards. It is not open to doubt that in many cases this amounts to a substantial denial of justice. A distinguished judge was once heard to remark: "I wonder the people do not pull down the High Court stone by stone as a protest against the monstrous cost of litigation."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—Order, Order. I must suggest to my Hon'ble friend that I let him complete the reading of the quotation but I really do not think that that quotation has much to do with what we are discussing now as to whether we should adjourn the discussion of this resolution.

The Honourable Ráo Bahádur SATHE:—I accept your Excellency's suggestion. My point in reading the quotation was to make it quite clear that the serious evil of heavy costs on litigation does really exist and to impress upon the members of this Council the necessity of making every effort to bring justice within the means of those who are not wealthy.

I am in entire agreement with the amendment proposed by the Honourable Mr. MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJI. The amendment if accepted will enable Government to collect all necessary information and the public of Bombay will have an opportunity of placing before Government alternate proposals with a view to have the existing grievances redressed. Govern-

ment will then be in a position to consider the question of either creating a separate Civil Court or of extending the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court.

With these few words I support the amendment which has been moved.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—I shall intervene for one moment only to say a word upon the situation regarding the proposed amendment of this resolution. Government have been considering the amendment of my Honourable friend, and, I should like to make it quite clear, that under the existing circumstances, as the resolution of my Honourable friend is worded, we could not possibly accept it. Nor could they accept the amendment of my Honourable friend Mr. MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJI for this reason, that at the end of this session the Council expires and we shall have a newly elected Council, and, therefore, all questions or resolutions that are not finished or completed at the end of this Council session have to begin afresh at the beginning of the next term. May I suggest to the Council a way out of the difficulty ? I think we have had a very useful and interesting discussion and strong opinions have been given one way or the other as regards the terms of the resolution. Government's view in the main is this. First of all, that it would be quite impossible under existing circumstances to contemplate in the very near future the building of a new Court, for obvious reasons. As Honourable Members are aware, a new Small Cause Court is being built at this moment and the High Court are at this particular moment considering the extension of the powers of the Judges of the Small Cause Court. Government is perfectly ready to consider the whole question afresh and take the opinion of the leading mercantile bodies who might give us useful information on the matter and communicate to the High Court the opinions thus received. If Honourable Members would accept this position, I think it would obviate considerable difficulty, for under the circumstances as stated, Government could not accept this resolution as it stands. They are willing, if the Honourable Mover is willing to withdraw his resolution, to consider the whole position and take the best steps they possibly can to make the fullest enquiries on the suggestions that have been thrown out by the Honourable Members.

The Honourable Mr. RAGHUNATH PURSHOTTAM PARANJPYE :—According to the ruling that Your Excellency has given, I would like to ask whether a Bill read a first time at this session lapses *ipso facto*.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—I might tell my Honourable friend that my ruling has reference only to resolutions, because it is quite conceivable that an Honourable Member who may bring a resolution may not be returned to the new Council.

The Honourable Mr. RAGHUNATH PURSHOTTAM PARANJPYE :—Could it not be taken by another member in the other Council ?

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—Yes, but then a new member should bring in a new resolution.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—Will the Honourable Mr. PATEL agree to withdraw his resolution or not ?

The Honourable Mr. PATEL :—My position is this. I should like to amend my resolution by adding the words "to consider the question of extending the powers of the Small Cause Court after consulting the public bodies in the City." Then I would be prepared to let it be referred to the public bodies for consideration.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—Will the Honourable Member move his resolution as he wishes to put it ?

The Honourable Mr. PATEL :—The resolution I wish to move reads as follows :—" This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to consider, after obtaining

the opinions of public bodies in the city, the question of extending the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court or of creating a Civil Court for the Town and Island of Bombay with jurisdiction to receive, try and dispose of all suits and other proceedings of a civil nature not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value except suits or proceedings which are cognizable—

(*a*) by the High Court as a Court of Admiralty or as a Colonial Court of Admiralty or as a Court having testamentary, intestate, or matrimonial jurisdiction, or

(*b*) by the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors, or

(*c*) by the Small Cause Court."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—Before we go on, I should like my Honourable friend Mr. MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJI to let me know if he would withdraw his amendment.

The Honourable Mr. MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJI:—As the original motion is altered, I beg to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment of the Honourable Mr. MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJI was by leave withdrawn and the original resolution as amended was then discussed.

The Honourable Mr. MAHADEV BHASKAR CHAUBAL:—Your Excellency,—What I am proposing for the acceptance of this Council is the substance of the resolution which has been moved and which I think would be far more acceptable because it does not tie the hands of Government in the enquiry which it is proposed Government should make and the action which Government should take. The amendment which the Honourable Mr. PATEL has moved ties down Government to one thing or the other: either accept the proposal to start a civil court having jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000, or to extend the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. Well, I think it is far preferable if we promise that we shall have a full and complete enquiry into the matter and, on the evidence which is supplied, we shall find out what would be the best way of meeting the evil, if any, after the extent of it has been clearly and definitely ascertained. I therefore propose that the Honourable Mr. PATEL will be pleased to consider if he should not withdraw his resolution, and accept an amendment in the following terms:—" *This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to consider whether it is not desirable to provide additional facilities for the disposal of suits not at present within the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court.*" This leaves everything open, without confining us to adopt either one process or the other, *e.g.*, in the address which the Honourable Mr. PATEL gave in his speech moving the resolution he referred to certain provisions of the County Courts Act in England. Now that is an alternative which would not be open to consideration if the resolution were worded as now put forward by him. I find that the High Court are already thinking in these different directions, about increasing the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court or taking advantage of some of the provisions of the County Courts Act. Therefore I think it is far better not to tie down our hands in any way but to get information in the way suggested, and this wording, as you will see, does not at all contravene or go against any of the objects that the honourable members moving and supporting the original resolution and those who are suggesting the amendments aim at. It leaves us free to provide additional facilities for the disposal of suits which at present are not cognisable by the Small Cause Court. Then you may do it either by starting a civil court or by extending the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court or in any other way that might suggest itself to Government and we should fix no sum at present. It may be that instead of having a limit of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 we may prefer to have one between the two, or we may find from information regarding the sort of litigation that is kept out at present that perhaps some other limit would be desirable. I think this does not tie anybody down to any one course and it accepts the main principle which the Honourable Mover of the resolution has in view. For these reasons I think the

object aimed at by the Honourable Mr. PATEL would be better carried out if he accepted the amendment which I have suggested.

The Honourable Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA :—Your Excellency, I should like to say a few words with regard to the amended resolution and the form in which the Honourable Mr. CHAUBAL wishes to place it before the Council. Sir, I do not think that there is any—

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—Will the Honourable Mr. PATEL let me have a copy of the resolution if he propose to go on with it and not accept our amended form ?

The Honourable Mr. PATEL :—Personally I think, after what has fallen from the Honourable Mr. CHAUBAL, that it is far better that I should leave the hands of Government unfettered and accept the amendment proposed.

The resolution as amended by the Honourable Mr. CHAUBAL was then accepted as the substantive motion.

The Honourable Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA :—Sir, I should like to say a few words. As far as I am able to judge, there is no intention to tie down the hands of Government in any particular direction. Firstly, we desire that public bodies should be consulted and I am glad that an assurance to that effect has been given ; secondly, we desire that Government should consider not only the question of raising the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, but also what are the best means to remedy the evil pointed out. I think the wording of the amended resolution meets these points and that Government will consider the whole question in a comprehensive manner which will lead to the application of measures which will effectively remedy the evils pointed out during the debate. I will, therefore, support the resolution.

The resolution as amended was then put to the vote and carried.

APPENDIX II.

NOTE.

1. In a great many cases litigation in the High Court is costly, so costly as to be out of proportion to the value of the subject-matter of the litigation. A litigant in the High Court has not only often to incur heavy costs in order to secure a verdict but if successful to pay to his Solicitor what are known as attorney and client costs, *i.e.*, costs which the Taxing Master in the High Court considers were not reasonably necessary for the litigation but which the client has incurred. These costs are not inconsiderable. Various expedients have been adopted to reduce the costs incurred in High Court litigation, notably the procedure under what are known as originating summonses, but litigants still complain of the costs incurred in such litigation. It is practically impossible to put a check on the various means which a defendant can adopt to delay and obstruct a plaintiff's just claim and cause him as much expense as possible, and it has been suggested that to avoid the possibility of heavy costs, a Court should be created to try cases summarily, and the professional costs in this Court should be a lump sum on a sliding scale according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit. A Solicitor might have the right of audience in this new City Court but unless the costs were allowed by way of a lump sum Solicitor would still be entitled to bring in a bill of costs—and that too on the more liberal scale recently allowed by the High Court for work done outside the High Court (*vide Government Gazette*, Miscellaneous Notifications, dated 12th December 1912, at page 2221).

2. Moreover, the creation of a new City Civil Court would be a luxury and the large majority of the cases for which one might create such a Court can be more economically and

expeditiously disposed of by increasing the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court, the machinery of which would be suitable for their disposal, if that Court were given, like the County Courts in England, the power of appointing receivers and issuing injunctions.

3. If the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court be increased in cases within its jurisdiction above the limit of Rs. 2,000 (the present limits of its pecuniary jurisdiction), no change of machinery would be required for the trial of such cases and if it has been found that the Presidency Small Cause Court effectively disposes of the cases within its pecuniary jurisdiction, there seems no reason why the pecuniary jurisdiction should not be increased. As a matter of fact most merchants in Bombay desire that the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Courts should be increased; and it is frequently found that a plaintiff whose claim exceeds Rs. 2,000 abandons the excess above Rs. 2,000 in order to have his case tried more cheaply and expeditiously in the Presidency Small Cause Court. In all those cases therefore in which the Presidency Small Cause Court has at present jurisdiction the argument for the creation of a City Civil Court can be met by the extension of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, which step has the further advantage of effecting an economy in the cost of a new building and in the cost of litigation and also ensures greater despatch in the disposal of cases, such cases being tried summarily in the Presidency Small Cause Court.

4. There seems to be no reason why the Presidency Small Cause Court should not also have jurisdiction in partnership and administration suits, of which the Small Cause Court is at present under section 19 of Act XV of 1882 precluded from taking cognizance. With suitable machinery the Court can dispose of such suits provided it is given, as are the corresponding Courts in England (the County Courts)—powers of appointing receivers and issuing injunctions. Moreover, if the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court is added to and increased in the way proposed, what is left for disposal by the proposed new City Civil Court upto a pecuniary limit of Rs. 5,000 will not justify the establishment of a new court, and the suggested extension of the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court would meet the great majority of the cases in which the public have a grievance.

5. From the point of view of expense, the erection of a suitable building for a new City Civil Court would entail an expenditure of several lakhs of rupees, and would necessitate the appointment of new judges and of an office establishment. It is true that Government should not regard a Court primarily as a profit-earning institution, but, other things being equal, a profit-earning Court is better than one which does not bring in a profit. The Presidency Small Cause Court is a profit-earning Court, and there are no figures to show whether the proposed new City Court would entail a loss or a profit. If the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court were increased, it can scarcely be considered that the fees for such suits as were left over for the new City Civil Court to try would pay for its upkeep.

6. The question of the cost of litigation in the new City Court, if one is established, requires consideration. Supposing the attorney gets the right of audience in this Court, the question is what the cost would be. If it is sought to make the new court an economical court, the Solicitor's remuneration must either be for the work done or on a sliding scale according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit. If the former, then the Solicitor will still have his bill of costs without the brief charges; if the latter, then the remuneration will be most inappropriate, as, the proposed new City Court not being a summary Court and being, like the Madras City Civil Court, governed in its procedure and practice by the Civil Procedure Code and the rules of practice framed by the High Court for all Courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction, a solicitor or other legal adviser there will receive the same sum irrespective of the importance and number of interlocutory proceedings in the suit. As a matter of fact, the remuneration of a lawyer by a fixed sum has been found not to be satisfactory in such cases.

7. No analogy can be drawn from the County Courts in England to justify the establishment of a new City Court, for the County Courts in England correspond to the Presidency Small Cause Court here, and there is no intermediate Court in England between the County Court and the High Court of Justice. It is not proposed that the Presidency Small Cause Court here should be given the various jurisdictions of the County Courts in England, because their jurisdiction is so extensive that it is impossible to say straight away whether a similar jurisdiction conferred on the Presidency Small Cause Court here would be a success even if it were given the requisite machinery. The fact, however, remains that the principle adopted in England has been to increase the jurisdiction of the County Courts whose acts contain many provisions similar to the Presidency Small Cause Court Act, 1882. The various Acts regulating the jurisdiction of the County Courts and ending with the County Courts Act of 1903 give those Courts general jurisdiction under three great heads, *viz.*, (1) over matters, where the claim does not exceed £100 in amount, which, would in the High Court, form the subject of an action in the King's Bench Division; (2) over land, the rental of which does not exceed £100 per annum; and (3) over matters, where the value of the subject-matter dealt with does not exceed £500 which would, in the High Court, form the subject of an action in the Chancery Division. The County Courts also possess jurisdiction under special statutes, and some of them have jurisdiction in Admiralty, and some in Bankruptcy and in the winding up of companies. Not even the proposed new Civil Court would possess all these jurisdictions.

8. The objections have been raised to increasing the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court, *viz.*, (*a*) that questions of importance will arise in bigger cases which it is inexpedient that the Presidency Small Cause Court should decide and which the High Court alone is competent to decide, and (*b*) that the Presidency Small Cause Court has not the machinery necessary for the trial of certain cases. It is however submitted as to (*a*) that the same kind of questions arise for the Judge's decision in a suit for Rs. 2,000 (the present pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court) as in one for Rs. 5,000 and as a matter of fact the same questions arise repeatedly in mercantile cases in the Small Cause Court as are seen to arise in the High Court. It is only when the Presidency Small Cause Court is entrusted with a new *branch* of jurisdiction that this objection can be urged with any show of reason. The Presidency Small Cause Court Judges are quite competent to try the additional suits which should be included within the Court's cognizance. In any event, an appeal can always be provided for to the High Court. The costs of such an appeal are never heavy. As to (*b*) the objection clearly cannot stand when only the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction in cases which the Court can already try is increased. If by its machinery it can try a case for a simple money claim for Rs. 500, it can by the same machinery try one for Rs. 5,000. The objection must, therefore, be confined to the new suits which it is suggested the Presidency Small Cause Court should try. As above pointed out, all these suits are at present triable by the County Courts in England, which also try cases summarily. In the following cases the Presidency Small Cause Court either already has the necessary machinery to try them or could be given it without difficulty and without impairing the efficiency of the Court. The following suggestions for the increase of the Presidency Small Cause Court's jurisdiction are made :—

(1) The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court in suits at present triable by it should be increased from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. As a matter of fact the pecuniary jurisdiction in such suits was in 1882 increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. As pointed out above, there is nothing substantial in the objections as to complexity or importance of the subject-matter of such suits or as to the Court's machinery for trying them which would prevent the Presidency Small Cause Court from effectively disposing of such suits. As already stated, a plaintiff often abandons the excess of his claim over Rs. 2,000 to bring his suit in the Presidency Small Cause Court.

(2) *Partnership-suits.*—The jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court might very well be extended to cover partnership suits up to a certain pecuniary limit. Such suits are at present excluded by section 19, clause (*o*), of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act. Under Act IX of 1850 the Small Cause Court used to have jurisdiction in cases of a demand up to a certain pecuniary limit for the whole or part of the unliquidated balance of a partnership account. There seems no reason why that jurisdiction should not be restored to it. It seems unreasonable that in every case of a partnership, however small, the plaintiff should have to file his suit in the High Court. This restriction practically puts a prohibition on all suits for a dissolution or for an account of a partnership where the possibility exists that the costs that will be incurred in the High Court will exceed the amount that will be found due to the plaintiff on the taking of the account. In order to try and obtain some relief in these small cases, a plaintiff very often tries to set up an adjustment of the account or an advance such as was set up in the case in I. L. R., 18 Mad., 134. In England under 51 and 52 Vict. Chap. 43, sec. 67, the County Court has all the powers of the High Court in, *inter alia*, actions for the dissolution or winding up of any partnership in which the whole property of the partnership does not exceed, etc., £ 500. The ordinary pecuniary jurisdiction of the County Court is now £ 100. With a view to avoiding heavy costs of partnership actions in the High Court the Presidency Small Cause Court should have jurisdiction in partnership suits similar to that conferred on the County Courts, but limited to cases where the value of the partnership property does not exceed Rs. 6,000. The Small Cause Court already entertains suits on agency accounts presenting various intricate questions of law for decision, and it has got sufficient machinery to have such accounts investigated. There seems to be no reason why partnership accounts, which are in no way different in their nature, should be excluded from the Presidency Small Cause Court.

(3) *Administration actions.*—The Presidency Small Cause Court might with suitable machinery be given equitable jurisdiction in suits against, or for an account or administration of, an estate of which the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 6,000. The same arguments apply in this case as are applicable to the case of a partnership. The County Court has this jurisdiction in England where the estate does not exceed £500 under section 67 of the County Court Acts, 1888, 1903. The result of the Presidency Small Cause Court at present not having jurisdiction in administration actions is that in the case of small estates no creditor is found anxious to file an administration action on behalf of himself and all other creditors in the High Court, and there is generally a rush by individual creditors to the Small Cause Court to prove their claims against the estate and obtain judgment, thereby sometimes considerably hampering the executors who are trying to wind up the estate. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar J. drew particular attention to this practice in the decision in I. L. R., 29 Bom., 96. Moreover, in cases of small legacies the legatee can sue the executor in the Small Cause Court only where the executor has assented to the legacy and the plaintiff avers that there are sufficient assets in the executor's hands [Okhoy Coomar *vs.* Koylash Chunder, 1890, 17 Cal., 387; Doe *vs.* Guy (3 East, 120); Williams *vs.* Lee (3223) and Williams on Executors]. Otherwise his suit has to be in the High Court for administration and an account, and it is not worth such legatee's while to file such a suit if the estate be small especially as although he may get his costs out of the estate as between attorney and client, he will certainly have some costs taxed against himself under such an order for the

payment of costs. It would appear, therefore, that with proper machinery the Presidency Small Cause Court could safely be entrusted with this jurisdiction in small estates.

(4) *Injunction and Receiver.*—If the above matters are brought within the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court it will have to be invested with powers for the appointment of a receiver and for granting an injunction as ancillary to the relief claimed in the suit and with the power to enforce obedience by committals, and also to some extent with the power to pass a declaratory decree. In England the County Courts have these powers.

9. Lastly, it is stated that the transfer of cases from the Small Cause Court to the High Court under section 39 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act works a great hardship on suitors in small cases. Under that amended section a defendant is entitled as of right to a transfer in any case exceeding Rs. 1,000 unless the Judge thinks the application is made solely for the purpose of delay. The amount of security for costs ordered to be deposited under that section is, it is believed, only Rs. 400, a sum apparently wholly insufficient to meet the expenses of a long cause in the High Court. Quite apart from this small amount to be deposited, the right to a transfer puts a weapon of oppression in the hand of one party, and often enables a wealthy defendant to checkmate the plaintiff there and then, and cases have occurred in which a poor plaintiff suing for a sum over Rs. 1,000 in the Small Cause Court has gone to the defendant on an order for transfer to the High Court being obtained and begged the defendant to give him anything he chooses rather than involve him in the costs of High Court litigation. It must be remembered that not only is money necessary before a suit in the High Court can be pursued, as Solicitors insist on advances against out-of-pocket costs, but also a successful party has always to pay some attorney and client costs. It is therefore suggested that the legislature should provide that a party should not have the right to apply or transfer of a suit from the Presidency Small Cause Court to the High Court. Section 39 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act should be repealed.

No. 194/59 of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 23*rd May* 1917

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6505 A of the 5th October last, asking for the opinion of this Association as to whether there should be in Bombay a City Court in addition to the High Court and Small Cause Court, or whether the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court should be raised to a higher limit of value and extended to more numerous classes of suits. In reply I am desired to put forward the views of my Committee on the subject as under :—

(1) That it would be an advantage and a convenience to the public who have to seek the aid of the Courts to enforce their claims if the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, were extended to a maximum of Rs. 5,000, and if other suits such as mortgages, partnerships, etc., could be included ; and it would be a further advantage if in the future a Chief Judge could be appointed who has been known in practice to have a very fair knowledge of the mercantile law. The law costs for a suit in the Small Cause Court for the maximum now proposed would not be anything approaching the minimum cost now incurred when suits are filed in the High Court

(2) That it is desirable that the Government, in consultation with the High Court, should make an earnest effort to reduce law costs for original suits in the High Court, as far as practicable without in any manner offering any great violence to vested interests.

(3) That it would be a great relief were pleaders pleading on the Appellate Side of the High Court allowed to practise on the Original Side, the High Court fixing their fees. Such a concession, in the opinion of the Committee, would go towards reducing to a moderate limit, law costs which litigants have now to incur and which, generally speaking are deemed to be burdensome.

(4) That the Appeal Court should not include the Judges who heard the suit.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 3483 of 191 .

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 30*th May* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 194/59, dated the 23rd May 1917, furnishing the opinion of the Bombay Millowners' Association as to whether there should be a City Court in addition to the High Court and the Small Cause Court, etc.—I have, etc.,

W. T. CONWAY,
for Under Secretary to Government.

Appendix B.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

No. 386/17/E. of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 21*st November* 1917.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LEGAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

Under instructions from the Committee of this Association, I have the honour to address you on the subject of Clause II (Employment Clause) of the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's Bill on Primary Education.

2. Among the members of this Association there are several who have factories within the jurisdiction of Municipalities to which the Bill applies. Under the circumstances my Committee deem it necessary to make a few observations on the principle of Clause II so far as it affects such concerns.

3. Having regard to the fact of the abnormal cost of living with no immediate prospect of any decline therein, my Committee are of opinion that the clause in question is liable to inflict undue hardship on the poorer classes and seriously hamper, besides, the mill industry by reason of the shortage of labour which is generally admitted.

4. My Committee beg to point out that in England, prior to the passing of the Factory Act of 1901, children under the age of 12 years were allowed to be employed as half timers and as it seems that the Bill above referred to allows the framing of separate courses of education for separate classes of boys, they venture to think that if the following suggestions are accepted both economic exigencies and the interests of the industry would be met. Clause II, it is submitted should be modified so that only such employment is prohibited which prevents a child from receiving instruction in any reasonable manner. Factories that wish to employ half timers should provide schools, approved by the Educational Department and open to inspection; they should also undertake, three years after the application of the Act to any Municipality, not to employ children unless they produce a certificate of having attended a school for at least three years.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 1007 of 1917.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 27*th November* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 386/17, dated the 21st November 1917, on the subject of the Honourable Mr. Patel's Primary Education Bill, I am directed to state as follows:—

2. The point you mention was fully discussed in Select Committee, and the Committee's view will be seen in their published report. It will, however, be open to honourable members of the Legislative Council to move at the next meeting of the council any further amendments which they desire in the bill.—I have, etc.,

G. D. FRENCH,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix C.

IMPROVEMENT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

No. 1893 of 1917.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 20*th June* 1917.

THE CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from the Government of India No. 960-F., dated 3rd May 1917, and of its accompaniment regarding a proposal to improve the form and

design of currency notes, and to request that the Government of Bombay may be favoured with any remarks which your Association may wish to offer on the proposal.

2. One set of the specimens of the currency notes is forwarded herewith.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 960-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, *3rd May* 1917.

ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

R,

I am directed to forward a copy of a circular letter No. 959/F., dated the 3rd May 1917, addressed to all Chambers of Commerce and the Presidency Banks on the subject of improvements proposed in the form and design of currency notes. I am to request that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council the Government of India may be furnished with the views of the Government of Bombay on the suggestions made in the letter.—I have, etc.,

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 959-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PAPER CURRENCY.

FROM

THE HONOURABLE MR. J. B. BRUNYATE, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To

ALL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF BENGAL.
THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BANK OF MADRAS.

SIMLA, *3rd May* 1917.

SIR,

You were informed in my letter No. 1246-F., dated the 31st August 1914, that the Government of India had for some time been considering various measures for the improvement of the paper currency system of this country, and that in particular an officer had been deputed to Europe to investigate the methods of protection against forgery, and the processes of manufacture and printing followed in other countries, with a view to improve the form and design of the currency notes of the Government of India. On the basis of the material thus collected the Government of India have arrived at certain provisional conclusions, and I am directed to invite an expression of the views of your Chamber Directors thereon.

2. It has been found that all countries rely on one or other of two main methods of attaining security against the counterfeiting of bank and currency notes. The first of these consists in complexity of form and design, in the endeavour to make the note proof against forgery, by photographic, lithographic or other mechanical methods. The salient characteristics of complex notes are an elaborate combination of colours and the use of highly detailed printing and engraving, the resulting intricacy being to some extent an obstacle to exact imitation. The second method consists in having a note of an essentially simple nature, reliance being placed on the quality of the paper and the excellence of the watermark to provide the necessary security. A conspicuous example of the simple type of note is to be found in the notes issued by the Bank of England, and most of the Scottish and Irish banks adhere to this type. After a careful consideration of the material before them, the Government of India anticipate that a note of this latter character will be found to be best suited to the requirements of this country. The adoption of a complex note similar to any of the types in use in other countries would entail a radical alteration of the appearance of the paper money to which the peoples of India have become accustomed, and the change might thus involve a serious risk of checking the growing popularity of currency notes. Moreover, it is understood that numerous and serious forgeries of notes of the complex type have of late been effected as the result of the high degree of perfection now obtained in photo-copying processes, and the spread of knowledge of these processes through the technical schools now so common in most countries. It appears, therefore, to the Government of India that the measure of security afforded by the complex note is incommensurate with the expense necessarily involved in the production of so elaborate an article.

3. Accordingly, they incline to the view that the most suitable scheme of improvement is to be found in the selection of a simple note having the characteristics described in the following paragraphs. The security afforded by these characteristics is for the present, so they are advised, the greatest obtainable, provided that used notes are not reissued, a safeguard to which great importance is attached. As your $\frac{\text{Chamber is}}{\text{Directors are}}$ aware, the Government of India decided early in 1915 to discontinue the practice of re-issuing used notes : and though scarcity of paper has compelled them reluctantly to resort to it again, it is their intention to resume their policy in this matter at the earliest possible opportunity.

4. *Paper.*—It was proposed when these questions were under consideration prior to the war that the paper to be used in manufacturing all denominations of notes should be of the thickness and quality at present employed for notes of Rupees 100. This paper is of the same quality and manufactured by the same paper-makers as that of the Bank of England note, but is approximately one-third thicker. This extra thickness, while not seriously hampering the good execution of the printing, gives the extra strength desirable where notes so much lower in value than £5 form the bulk of the issue. It was represented that, in a hard high quality paper of the greater thickness at present employed for the manufacture of the smaller denominations of notes, the watermark is obscured, and that it is impossible to secure in the case of the printed matter sufficient brilliancy and definition. On the other hand the recent experiments in the issue of low value notes in England may be expected to throw further light on the questions of thickness and quality, and it is also possible, as an indirect result of the war and of the decision not to re-issue used notes, that greater weight may have to be allowed to considerations of economy in the cost of paper than has hitherto been thought necessary.

5. *Watermark.*—It is proposed that the watermark should be of the relief type, that is to say, it will be formed not only by the thinning of the paper in some parts but by thickening in others, both thickening and thinning being of varying degrees so as to obtain considerable gradation. For the most prominent feature of the watermark a representation of the Star of India is proposed, while, as subsidiaries, the words " Government of India " and the value

of the note in figures would appear. So far as possible the watermarked portion of the paper would be kept free from printed matter, since not only does printing obscure the watermark, but the uneven surface of the paper where a watermark of this nature appears detracts considerably from the quality of the printing.

6. *Printing.*—It is considered that the printing should be as simple and clear as possible, so that there may be the minimum amount of interference with the identification of the watermark and the texture of the paper. It is proposed to include a well-engraved portrait of His Majesty the King-Emperor wearing the crown. It has been represented that the successful reproduction of such a portrait is a matter of great difficulty to a forger, and on this ground, as well as for reasons of political sentiment, the Government of India are strongly in favour of adopting this feature of the design. It may be pointed out that the head of His Majesty appearing on the prints accompanying this letter is only a photographic copy of the head now appearing on the coinage and stamps, which has been put in to demonstrate the general effect.

In view of the distinction in size and shape suggested for the notes of the various values, it is thought that it will be unnecessary to resort to any colour printing. The real use of such printing on notes of the simple type is for purposes of distinction of values, and not for purposes of protection, for which colour-printing has been found to be practically ineffective.

7. During the examination of these questions, sketches were prepared with the object of illustrating the main features in regard to which the existing form and character of the present currency notes seem to require improvement. Prints from these sketches are enclosed for the information of your $\frac{\text{Chamber}}{\text{Directors}}$. It must be explained, however, that these prints do not by any means represent the final form for their currency notes which the Government of India have in mind, and modifications will in any case be necessary with regard to several points of detail, to the more important of which I refer below. The print of the proposed Rs. 10 note represents most nearly the general form which the Government of India have in view, but even this requires modification in regard to the corner numbers, the placing of the serial numbers and the omission of the date which at present appears on the prints.

It may be mentioned in this connection that it is intended that the signature of the Controller of Currency should appear on universal notes, and the signature of the Commissioners of Paper Currency on the circle notes as at present.

8. *Size and shape of notes.*—As regards the size and shape of the new currency notes, it has been suggested that each denomination of note should differ in these respects from all others, the object of this differentiation being primarily to prevent fraudulent alteration of the values of notes, and secondarily to render notes of different values readily distinguishable under all circumstances even by illiterate persons. Further, the Government of India are considering the desirability of reducing the size of existing notes except in the case of notes of Rupees 5 and 10,000. It has been represented that in certain cases the public find the existing notes inconveniently large, and the Government of India are also influenced by the consideration that reduction of size will enable considerable economies to be effected in the cost of manufacture. The sizes of the prints enclosed indicate the principle aimed at. They are, however, subject to modification with reference to any suggestions that may be made as the result of the present communication. The shape suggested for the Rupees 5 note may appear to be inconvenient. I am to explain, however, that the total superficial area of the note proposed is the same as that of the existing Rupees 5 note, and that the expert opinion furnished to the Government of India is to the effect that this is the minimum area requisite to enable the texture and quality of the paper to be properly apprehended. On the other hand, it is considered that the same area will suffice in the case of the Rupees 10 note, and this has been carried out in the enclosed print, the shape of which the Government believe will be appreciated by the public as being more con-

venient than that of the existing note. The shape of the proposed Rupees 5 note is therefore due to the technical desirability of maintaining the same minimum area of paper as in the Rupees 10 note while differentiating it from the latter in shape. But, as already stated, the Government of India will be prepared to give their fullest consideration to any suggestions which may be received on this subject.

9. In particular, the Government of India will be glad to know what would be the views of your Chamber / Directors on the question of a more radical reduction of size, in the event of it being decided that the technical objection above alluded to could be safely ignored. In this connection, it is interesting to observe that His Majesty's Government adopted a size for the new £1 and 10 shillings notes which is only a fraction of that to which the British public are already accustomed in the five pound notes of the Bank of England.

10. *Exhibition of value, number and date.*—Since it is proposed that the various denominations should be of different sizes, it is believed that the public will be adequately served if the value of each note appears plainly in a distinctive manner in each of the four corners of the note, but not necessarily in very large figures. This feature is not well shown in the accompanying prints, which require modification in this respect, especially the print of the Rs. 1,000 note where the figures for value in the top corners are almost undecipherable. The print of the Rs. 10,000 note, however, indicates the general style and effect intended. It is proposed in all cases to make these figures as large and as clear as is possible without prejudice to the balance of the design. While adhering to the same clearness of printing for the other values, the design for each value would be varied by distinctive bordering to the figures to hinder fraudulent alteration of the corner values of a note. As regards the value of the note in the vernaculars, it is proposed that in the universal notes the value should appear once in figures and once in words, in the borders, in each of eight vernaculars,* while, in the case of circle notes, it would be similarly shown, but in four vernaculars only. With these various indications of value, *i.e.*, in the borders, at the corners, in the legend of the note and in the watermark, this matter would appear to be dealt with adequately, but the Government of India will give all due consideration to any representations that may be made on this or any other point to which your Chamber / Directors wish to draw attention.

* The vernaculars at present employed are—

(*A*) *Universal notes.*

Urdu, Kaithi Hindi, Bengali, Burmese, Telugu, Tamil, Kanarese and Guzrati.

(*B*) *Circle notes.*

Calcutta, Cawnpore and Lahore Circles.	*Bombay and Karachi Circles.*
Urdu.	Urdu.
Deva Nagri.	Maharatti.
Kaithi Hindi.	Guzrati.
Bengali.	Canarese.
Madras Circle.	*Rangoon Circle.*
Telugu.	Burmese.
Canarese.	Tamil.
Malayalam.	Urdu.
Tamil.	Chinese.

11. The Government of India are also disposed to doubt the necessity of continuing to repeat the number of notes in four places; two repetitions of the number, so placed that however the note be folded in any ordinary way the two numbers do not become superimposed, should provide all necessary identification to justify the payment of a note mutilated otherwise than fraudulently, and the exhibition of the number twice only will fulfil all the requirements of the paper currency offices. It is proposed that the two numbers shall appear, one to the immediate left of the centre of the note on the watermark "Government of India" and the other at the bottom of the watermarked Star of India just above the border, the size of the figures being suited to the size of the notes but being kept as large as possible.

12. The Government of India are advised that it is unnecessary for the requirements of the law to retain a date in the printed matter, and since the date is indicated absolutely to the paper currency offices by the letters appearing before the serial number, and they only are concerned therewith, it is proposed to abstain in future from dating the notes. To conclude

this part of the subject, I am to mention that the actual wording of the legend is being considered and legal advice will be taken with a view to reducing the number of words appearing to a minimum, without lessening in any way the liabilities of the Government of India in respect of the note.

13. In considering these points I am to request that your Chamber / Directors will be careful to bear in mind the fact that all additions to the printed matter will tend to eliminate the essential simplicity which is the main object of the present proposals, and that it is undesirable to sacrifice this to considerations of convenience which are unsubstantial or desired only by a limited section of the public.

14. *Summary.*—It may be convenient to sum up the four cardinal features which the new note is designed to present to the public for their protection. These are :—

(*a*) A hard, high quality paper, thin enough to give full value to the watermark and to take a good impression when printed upon, but of sufficient strength and of the characteristic texture and feel which are familiar to the public under the name of bank note paper.

(*b*) A graduated watermark design as intricate as can be executed satisfactorily in paper of the requisite strength, and obscured as little as possible by printed matter.

(*c*) A portrait of His Majesty the King-Emperor which will speedily become thoroughly familiar to note-users so that any deviation from the likeness will at once strike the eye.

(*d*) Cleanliness of the bulk of the note circulation owing to more rapid withdrawal, thus depriving the forger of perhaps his most valuable ally, dirt.

15. I am to explain that the Government of India have no intention of introducing any change in this direction until the war is ended and that this letter is only being addressed to you now, because it seems undesirable to hold over any longer the consideration of the designs for new notes, which were prepared in 1914. When normal conditions are re-established, the question will arise whether it will be better to alter the forms of all the notes more or less simultaneously thus shortening the period of disturbance ; or to issue, at the outset, a new form of one denomination only, the change of form being subsequently extended to other denominations if the first issues prove acceptable. The point is one on which the Government of India will be glad to be favoured with your Chamber's / Directors' opinion.

16. Finally I am to enquire whether your Chamber consider / Directors think that notes of the denominations of Rs. 50 and Rs. 500 shall be retained, if and when new designs are introduced. Though the Rs. 50 notes have, the Government of India understand, some popularity on the Bombay side, generally the demand for these denominations is small, and it appears to be decreasing.

17. Local Governments are also being consulted in this matter, and it will be convenient if, when replying to this letter, you will send a copy of your reply to the Government of your Province, so that the latter may be in possession of the views of your Chamber / Directors when replying to the Government of India's reference.—I have, etc.,

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 259-55-C of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th July* 1917.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1893 of the 20th ultimo, and its accompaniment with reference to a proposal to improve the form and design of currency notes and in reply to state that my Committee are in favour of the suggestions put forward by Government in this connection. I am desired further to state that there is a strong feeling among millowners that the Rs. 50 note should be retained.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix D.

INCOME TAX ON DEPRECIATION ON MILL MACHINERY AND BUILDINGS.

No. 5284 of 1917.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *28th April* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 583-34-I, dated 11th August 1916, requesting a definite pronouncement from Government on a point raised by a member of your Association in connection with deductions allowed by the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, for depreciation of mill machinery, I am directed to state that Government have decided that the action of the Collector in allowing deduction up to a limit of 5 per cent. only, when a sum is written off in the accounts of a factory for such depreciation is correct, and is not opposed to the wording of para. 1 (*a*) of Government Resolution No. 4571, dated 13th May 1912. The Governor in Council has now re-examined the concession made in this Resolution and has come to the conclusion that further concession should be allowed when a larger amount than 5 per cent. is written off in the accounts of any one year to make up for insufficient or no deductions in previous years in respect of depreciation of machinery. He has accordingly directed that when a larger amount than 5 per cent. is written off in the accounts of any one year, the excess should also be allowed, but out of taxed profits of past years, provided the total allowance on account of depreciation since the introduction of the Income Tax Act does not exceed an average 5 per cent. for each year, the concern has been in existence since the introduction of the Act, and that any surplus not allowed for should be available for consideration when taxing profits in future years.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

Appendix E.

PROPOSED REVISION OF INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

No. 415 of 1917-18.

INCOME TAX OFFICE,
TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY, *5th April* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India propose to take up in the ensuing season the complete revision of the Indian Income Tax Act and consequential revision of the Super Tax Act.

2. It is desirable that the views of your Association relating to this subject should be submitted for consideration at the time any changes are made.

3. I have the honour therefore to request the favour of an expression of such views as may be considered desirable to bring to the notice of Government,

4. As a very early report has been called for by Government please favour me with your reply before the 23rd instant.—I have, etc.,

L. W. HARTLEY,
Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.

No. 579 of 1917-18.

INCOME TAX OFFICE,
TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY, *10th April* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 415, dated the 5th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the main points towards which the revision of the Income Tax Act and the Super Tax Act will be directed are—

(1) That income under Part IV should be treated as income under Part I (Salary), *viz.*, that the rate of assessment should be governed by the total amount of income from all sources—profession, trade, landed property, interest from debentures, securities and shares, etc., and not as at present confined to the income under Part IV which includes income from profession, trade, landed property and interest other than that which accrues from investments in securities, debentures and shares.

(2) That it should be made compulsory for an employee to make a declaration of his total income from all sources when called upon to do so by the Collector of Income Tax or other duly appointed officer.

(3) That Collectors of Income Tax should be empowered to ascertain what persons are in receipt of income under Part II (Dividends on shares of Joint Stock Companies) and III (Interest on Debentures issued by Joint Stock Companies and Local Bodies) and that it should be compulsory for the principal officer of a Joint Stock Company to forward to the Collector of Income Tax concerned, information regarding the amount of dividend paid in any year.

(4) That Collectors of Income Tax should be empowered to compel assessees to give a true declaration of income. That Collectors of Income Tax should be empowered to inflict penalties or fines for untrue declarations subject to appeal to higher authorities.—I have, etc.,

L. W. HARTLEY,
Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.

No. 227–45–I of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 14*th June* 1917.

L. W. HARTLEY, ESQ.,
COLLECTOR OF INCOME TAX,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters No. 415, dated 5th April 1917, and No. 579, dated 10th idem, regarding a proposed revision of the Indian Income Tax Act and consequential revision of the Super Tax Act.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee approve the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of your proposals but as regards the 4th, they are strongly of opinion that the existing Act should not be amended in the direction indicated in your letter under reply. It is felt Collectors of Income Tax should not be empowered to inflict penalties or fines summarily in their offices for untrue declarations, but that in all such cases the declarer should be liable to the penalties laid down under the present Act.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix F.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

No. 2233.

"INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, CAMP"
CALCUTTA, DATED 11*th December* 1916.

THE CHAIRMAN,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose 6 copies of a question list prepared for the assistance of witnesses giving evidence before the Indian Industrial Commission. I am directed to invite

the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association to give evidence under the arrangements described in No. 3 of the instructions. The written evidence should be submitted within one month. Arrangements for oral evidence will be made later.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Secretary, Indian Industrial Commission.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

When forwarding their answers to the questions suggested for their assistance, witnesses are requested to fill in and return this form.

Name :—

Permanent Postal Address :—

Profession, occupation, or appointment :—

If representative of a body, the name and address of the body represented :—

Please read carefully the instructions given on the next page.

All communications for the Commission should be addressed :—

THE SECRETARY,
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION,
Camp.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS INVITED TO GIVE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

It is not intended that individuals or bodies invited to give evidence should attempt to answer all the questions.

The Commission will naturally attach importance to the practical experience and special knowledge which witnesses have acquired of the matters regarding which they offer opinions.

1. The questions in the accompanying lists have been framed so as to cover, as far as practicable, the whole scope of the enquiry to be made by the Indian Industrial Commission.

2. Each witness will also be examined orally by the Commission. At the oral examination, he will probably be examined on his written evidence in order to make clear doubtful points, and otherwise to enable the Commission to estimate its value.

3. A Chamber of Commerce or similar body invited, as a Chamber or body, to give evidence, may either submit one set of answers to the questions, which it desires to answer, and select not more than three representatives to support its views in oral examination; or it may nominate two or three individuals to give each his own views, in writing and afterwards orally. These individuals may be selected either as representing different interests, or as having knowledge and experience of different subjects, or as representing different views on one or more subjects.

Individuals who are members of Chambers of Commerce or similar bodies may give evidence, at their own request or by invitation, independently of these arrangements. The evidence of these witnesses will be taken as representing their individual views only.

4. In answering the printed list of questions, *witnesses need not restrict themselves to a series of answers to the questions* on which they desire to give evidence. The questions are intended merely as a guide to show witnesses the matters on which the Commission desires

to gather information and opinions. *The Commission prefers that witnesses should submit their views in a connected statement for each subject,* and include in each such statement their answers to the various questions.

5. Witnesses who desire that any portions of their evidence should be treated as confidential are requested clearly to mark such portions. Oral evidence will also be treated as confidential when witnesses so desire. They will be given the opportunity of revising the proofs of their oral evidence.

R. D. BELL,
Secretary.

The 2nd December, 1916.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

QUESTIONS FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF WITNESSES.

I.—FINANCIAL AID TO INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Capital.

1. Please state if you have had any experience of the raising of capital for industrial enterprises ?

If so, what difficulties have you found in doing so ?

What suggestions have you to make for removing these difficulties ?

2. What are the sources from which capital for industrial enterprises is principally drawn ?

2*a*. Can you suggest any new sources from which capital may be drawn ?

3. Do you know of any kinds of industrial enterprise where more concerns have been started than can be maintained in full time employment ?

If so, please describe the general conditions.

Government Assistance.

4. What is your knowledge or experience of financial aid by Government to industrial enterprises ?

5. What are your opinions on the following methods of giving Government aid to existing or new industries :—

(1) money grants-in-aid ;

(2) bounties and subsidies ;

(3) guaranteed dividends for a limited period, with or without subsequent refund to Government of the expenditure incurred in paying dividends at the guaranteed rate ;

(4) loans, with or without interest ;

(5) supply of machinery and plant on the hire-purchase system ;

(6) provision of part of share capital of companies on the same basis as public subscriptions of capital ;

(7) guaranteed or preferential Government purchase of products for limited periods ; and

(8) exemption for a limited period of the profits of new undertakings from income-tax ; and exemption from any tax on an industry, or on any article used in an industry.

6. In which methods of Government assistance should there be Government control or supervision ?

What should be the form of such control or supervision ? (*e.g.*, Government audit or appointment of Government directors with defined powers for the period during which direct assistance lasts.)

Pioneer Factories.

7. What is your experience or opinion of Government pioneer factories ?

[NOTE.—By pioneer factories are meant those established primarily to ascertain whether a new industry is commercially practicable ?

By demonstration factories (see Questions 19 and 20) are meant those established primarily for giving demonstrations of and instruction in improved methods for industries which have been proved to be commercially practicable.]

8. In what ways and to what extent should Government pioneer industries ?

At what stage should pioneer factories be either closed or handed over to private capitalists or companies ?

What limits and restrictions, if any, should be imposed on the conversion of successful pioneering experiments into permanent Government enterprises ?

Financing Agencies.

9. In your experience what industries are hampered by the conditions under which they are financed as going concerns ?

Please describe the method of financing and its effect on the industry in each case.

10. In what ways is it possible to give more assistance to industrial undertakings by existing or new banking agencies ?

10*a*. Do you think there is need of a banking law ?

[See also question 39.]

Co-operative Societies.

11. Do you know of any industries which have been developed or assisted by the formation of Co-operative Societies ?

What were the exact means adopted and what were the results obtained ?

12. In your experience what are the industries for which Co-operative Societies should be encouraged ?

What should be the organisation and special objects of these Societies ?

12*a*. What suggestions have you to make for industrial development by means of Trade Guilds, such as exist in other countries ?

How far should the State encourage the promotion of such Guilds ?

Limits of Government Assistance.

13. What principles should be followed in order to prevent Government aid competing with existing, or discouraging fresh, private enterprises ?

14. Should there be any limitations on Government aid to a new enterprise if it competes with an established external trade ?

II.—TECHNICAL AID TO INDUSTRIES.

Technical Aid in general.

15. What is your personal knowledge or experience of technical and scientific aid provided by Government to industrial enterprise ?

16. What is your personal knowledge or experience of noticeable benefits received by local industries from researches conducted by Government Departments ?

17. On what conditions should the loan of Government experts be made to private firms or companies ?

18. Under what restrictions and conditions would you allow publication of the results of researches made by a Government paid expert while attached to a private business ?

Demonstration Factories.

19. Can you suggest any industry for which Government demonstration factories should be adopted and on what lines ? (See note below Question 7.)

20. Should any demonstration factories be instituted in your Province ?

Research abroad.

21. What has been your experience of the aid afforded by the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute ?

What are its advantages and disadvantages ?

22. In addition to arrangements made for research in India, is it advantageous to have provision for research for special subjects in the United Kingdom ?

If so, for what special purposes is it advantageous to conduct researches in England rather than in India ?

23. In what ways can the Advisory Council for Research in the United Kingdom give assistance to Indian industries ?

24. Can you suggest for this country any system, similar to that of the Advisory Council for Research in the United Kingdom, for referring research problems to Colleges and other appropriate institutions in India ? (See Questions 75 and 76.)

Surveys for Industrial Purposes.

25. Does the existing knowledge of the available resources of the country —agricultural, forest, mineral, etc.,—require to be supplemented by further surveys ?

26. How should such a survey be organised ?

What should be its precise objects ?

27. How should its results be made most useful to industries ?

27*a*. What is your experience or opinion of the value of Consulting Engineers appointed by Government to aid industrial enterprise by technical advice and by the supply of plans and estimates ?

(*b*) Should such Consulting Engineers be allowed to undertake the purchase of machinery and plant for private firms or individuals ? If so, under what conditions ?

[See Question 63 *et seq.*]

III.—ASSISTANCE IN MARKETING PRODUCTS.

Commercial Museums.

28. What is your experience or opinion of Commercial Museums, *e.g.*, that in Calcutta ?

29. If you think Commercial Museums should be developed and increased in number what suggestions have you to make regarding their situation, arrangement and working ?

Sales Agencies.

30. What is your experience or opinion of sales agencies or commercial emporia for the sale as well as the display of the products of minor and unorganised cottage industries.

How should they be developed ?

30*a*. Would travelling exhibitions of such industries be of advantage ?

Exhibitions.

31. What is your opinion or experience of the value of industrial exhibitions ?

32. Should Government take measures to hold or to encourage such exhibitions ?

If so, what should be the Government policy ?

33. What should be the nature of such exhibitions ?

Should they be popular in character, or should they aim merely at bringing sellers and buyers into contact ?

Trade Representatives.

34. Should trade representatives be appointed to represent the whole of India, in Great Britain, the Colonies and Foreign Countries ?

What should be the qualifications of these trade representatives ?

How should their duties be defined ?

35. In addition to these trade representatives would it be suitable in some cases also to have temporary Commissions for special enquiries ?

36. Should Provinces in India itself have trade representatives in other Provinces ?

How should such representation be arranged for ?

Government Patronage.

37. Should the principal Government Departments which use imported articles publish lists of these articles, or exhibit them in Commercial Museums ?

38. With reference to the encouragement of Indian Industries have you any criticisms to offer regarding the working of the present rules relating to the purchase of stores by Government Departments ?

Have you any changes to propose in the rules themselves ?

Banking Facilities.

39. In what ways is it possible to assist in marketing indigenous products by more banking facilities, either through existing agencies (such as the Presidency, Exchange, Joint Stock and Co-operative Credit Banks), or through new agencies (such as Industrial and Hypothec Banks) ? (See also Question 10.)

IV.—OTHER FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AID TO INDUSTRIES.

Supply of raw Materials.

40. What conditions should control the supply of Government owned raw materials (*e.g.*, forest products) on favourable terms ?

Land Policy.

41. Is there any check at present imposed on industrial development in your Province by the land policy of Government.

If so, what remedies do you suggest ?

(NOTE.—The expression "land policy" is intended to cover laws and regulations relating to settlements, the Government assessment, rents, tenant rights, permission to use land for industrial purposes, and generally all matters connected with the ownership and use of land.)

42. On what principles should Government give concessions of land for the establishment of new, or the development of existing, industries ?

43. What criticisms have you to make regarding the working of the present law for the acquisition of land on behalf of industrial companies ?

What modifications of the law do you recommend ?

43*a*. In what ways and on what terms can Government assist in the provision of subterranean or surplus surface water for industrial purposes.

V.—TRAINING OF LABOUR AND SUPERVISION.

44. (*a*) Do you think that the lack of primary education hinders industrial development ?

(*b*) What has been done in any industry of which you have had experience to improve the labourers' efficiency and skill ?

General.

45. What steps do you consider should be adopted to improve the labourers' efficiency and skill—

(*a*) generally, and

(*b*) in any industry of which you have had experience ?

Apprenticeship System and Industrial and other Schools.

46. What special knowledge or experience have you of the training of apprentices in factories and workshops ?

47. What advantages have you observed to follow from the establishment of industrial schools ?

48. On what lines should these two systems of training (*i.e.*, apprenticeship system and industrial schools) be developed and co-ordinated ?

49. What has been your experience of day schools for short-time employees, or of night schools ?

How should these be developed ?

50. Should industrial and technical schools and commercial colleges be under the control of the Department of Education or of a Department of Industries ?

What measures should be adopted in order that these two Departments should work in unison in controlling industrial schools ?

51. What measures are necessary for the training and improvement of supervisors of all grades and of skilled managers ?

Training of Supervising and Technical Staff.

52. What assistance should be given to supervisors, managers and technical experts of private firms to study conditions and methods in other countries ? (See Question 77.)

53. In what circumstances and under what conditions should industries assisted by Government be required to train technical experts ?

54. Is there a want of uniformity in the standard of examinations for mechanical engineers held in the various provinces where engineers in charge of prime movers are required in certain cases to be certificated ?

Mechanical Engineers.

If so, should measures be adopted to make such tests uniform so that the Local Governments and Administrations may reciprocate by recognising each other's certificates ?

55. If the law in your province does not require any qualifications in an engineer in charge of a prime mover, have you any criticisms or suggestion to make ?

VI.—GENERAL OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION.

56. What provincial organisation exists in your Province for the development of industries ?

What criticism have you to make regarding its constitution and functions ?

57. What organisations do you recommend for the future development of industries in your Province ?

Should there be a Board of Industries ?

If so, what should be the functions of such a board ?

Should it be merely advisory or should it have executive powers with budgetted funds ?

58. If you recommend an Advisory Board, how should it be constituted ?

59. If you recommend a Board with powers, what should be its constitution and how should its powers be defined ?

60. Should there be a Director of Industries ?

What should be his functions ?

Should he be a business man, or a non-expert official, or a technical specialist ?

What other qualifications should he possess ?

61. If you recommend both the formation of a Board of Industries and the appointment of a Director of Industries, what should be the relations between the Board of Industries, the Director of Industries and the Provincial Government or Administration ?

62. What form of machinery do you propose in order to correlate the separate activities of the various provinces as regards industries ?

Is it practicable to form an Imperial Department under a single head ?

If so, what should be the functions of such a Department ?

62*a*. Should there be special measures taken or special sections of a Department of Industries organised for the assistance of cottage industries ?

Cottage Industries.

62*b*. Please explain in detail what should be the Government policy as regards cottage industries and how it should be carried into effect ? In this connection, see especially Questions 11, 30, 64 and 72.

62*c*. What cottage industries do you recommend should be encouraged in this way ?

VII.—ORGANISATION OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

63. Are there in your Province any technical and scientific departments which are capable of giving assistance to industries ?

General.

If so, what criticisms have you to make regarding their organisation ?

What changes do you recommend ?

64. In order to aid industrial development do you recommend the formation of any new Imperial Scientific and Technical Departments ?

Imperial Departments.

If so, for what subjects or natural groups of subjects ?

65. How should such an Imperial Department be constituted and recruited ?

66. What should be the powers of the head of the Department ?

If he has executive control of the Department, what should be his relationship to the Imperial Government ?

67. What should be the relationship of an expert, whose services are loaned by the Imperial Department to a Local Government, with the Local Government and the latter's Department of Industries ?

Provincial Departments.

68. For what subjects should Local Governments engage their own experts or organise their own technical and scientific departments ?

69. Under what direct control should these experts and departments be placed ?

70. On what terms should these experts be employed ?

Technological Institutions.

71. What is the most suitable way of developing technological research institutions, such as the Indian Institute of Science ?

71*a*. Should there be a Technological Institute for each province, and should such Institutes be allowed to develop as independent units, or should they be fitted into a general development scheme for the whole of India, with a Central Research Institute ?

72. As regards investigation and research should each Institute be general in its activities and interests, or should each deal with a limited group of related subjects ?

73. Should there be any Government control ?

If so, should this control be Imperial or should it be purely Provincial or Local ?

Co-ordination of Research.

74. Is it desirable that measures should be taken to co-ordinate and prevent unnecessary overlapping of the research activities in Government Technical and Scientific Departments, Special Technological Institutes and University Colleges ?

If so, what are your suggestions ?

75. What noticeable results have followed from the institution of the Indian Science Congress ?

76. Can you suggest any ways in which the Congress might become more useful in assisting industrial development ? (See Question 24.)

Study of Foreign Methods.

77. What encouragement should be given to Government technical and scientific experts to study conditions and methods in other countries ? (See Question 52.)

Reference Libraries.

78. What difficulties have you experienced in consulting technical and scientific works of reference ?

79. Have you any suggestions to make regarding the establishment of libraries of such works ?

Colleges of Commerce.

80. Do you think that the establishment of a College of Commerce is necessary in your Province ?

If so, on what lines should it be organised ?

81. In what ways do you expect such a College to assist industrial development ?

81*a*. In what ways can Municipalities and Local Boards assist in promoting industrial and commercial development ?

VIII.—GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION FOR THE COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Statistics.

82. Have you any criticisms to offer on the present system of collecting and distributing statistics by the Director of Statistics ?

What changes do you suggest ?

Commercial Intelligence.

83. Have you any criticism to offer on the present system of collecting and distributing commercial intelligence by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence ?

What modifications do you suggest ?

Industrial and Trade Journals.

84. What advantages have you found in the issue of the "Indian Trade Journal"?

85. Should Government establish or assist industrial or trade journals, either general or for special industries, which would be of real use to persons actively engaged in industries ?

86. What proposals do you make for the dissemination of information of this kind through the various vernaculars ?

Other Publications.

87. What advantages have you known to follow the issue of special monographs on industrial subjects or publications like those of the Forest and Geological Departments ?

What measures do you advise in order to increase the usefulness of these publications ?

88. Are there any other directions in which Government could collect and publish information of a kind likely to assist industries and trades ?

IX.—OTHER FORMS OF GOVERNMENT ACTION AND ORGANISATION.

Certificates of Quality.

89. Are there any products for which a system of Government certificates of quality should be established ?

For what products should such certificates be compulsory, and for what products voluntary ?

90. What should be the organisation for testing each class of products and granting certificates ?

Prevention of Adulteration.

91. Are there any classes of materials for manufacture or of manufactured articles for the adulteration of which penalties should be imposed ?

92. For each such class of goods what organisation do you suggest for purposes of inspection and prosecution of offenders ?

Misdescription.

93. Have you any other suggestions to make in regard to the prevention of misdescription of goods generally ?

Trade Marks and Trade Names.

94. What is your opinion on the present state of Indian law relating to marks and descriptions of proprietary and other articles of trade.

The Patent Laws.

95. Have you any criticisms or suggestions to make regarding the existing law and regulations relating to patents ?

Registration of Partnerships.

96. Is it desirable and practicable in the interests of trade, to introduce a system of registration or disclosure of partnerships ?

Roads, Railways and Waterways.

97. To what extent does the lack of transport facilities by road, rail or water hinder industrial development in your Province ?

Have you any specific recommendations to make ?

98. Have you any criticisms to offer regarding railway freights, the classification of goods, the apportionment of risk, and the regulation of rates ?

What are your proposals ?

99. Are there any railway extensions necessary in your province to develop new or to extend existing industries ?

100. Similarly, are there any waterways which should be constructed, extended or improved ?

Shipping Freights.

101. Are you aware whether the external trade or internal industries of the country are handicapped by any difficulties or disadvantages as regards shipping freights ?

Can you suggest any remedies ?

Hydro-electric Power Surveys.

102. What has been done in your province towards ascertaining the possibilities of developing hydro-electric power ?

Should further investigation be made in this matter ?

102*a*. Have you any criticisms to make regarding the effect of the Electricity Act on industrial enterprise ?

Mining and Prospecting Rules.

103. What difficulties have been experienced in the working of the Mining and Prospecting Rules (1913) ?

104. Are there any minerals that are essential for industries of imperial importance that ought to be developed at public expense ? (*e.g.*, Minerals of direct importance for the manufacture of munitions of war, or minerals ordinarily obtained in commerce from one country only).

Forest Department.

105. From the point of view of industrial enterprise, have you any criticisms to make regarding the policy and working of the Forest Department ?

What suggestions do you make ?

106. What measures are practicable to reduce the cost of assembling raw forest products ?

107. To what extent is it practicable to concentrate special kinds of trees in limited areas ?

108. What noticeable deficiencies in forest transport are known to you ?

What suggestions do you make for their removal ?

Jail Competition.

109. Have you any complaints to make regarding competition by jail industries ?

X.—GENERAL.

110. What suggestions have you to make for the development of any industry in which you have been actively concerned or interested ?

111. Does your experience suggest to you any new industry for which India seems peculiarly suited on account of its resources in raw materials, labour and market ?

112. What supplies of raw materials are known to you of which the use in industry or trade is retarded by preventible causes ?

What are these causes, and how should they be removed ?

112*a*. Have you any suggestions to make regarding the utilization of waste from raw materials ?

112*b*. Have you any suggestions to make regarding Government aid in the improvement of raw material, such as cotton, silk, sugarcane, etc.

112*c*. What industries in the country are dependent on the importation of raw materials and partly manufactured articles from abroad ?

113. Do you know of any supplies of raw materials for which there is a good case for investigation with a view to their development ?

No. 13/45-I of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th January* 1917.

To

THE SECRETARY,
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION,
CAMP.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2233, dated 11th ultimo, inviting this Association to give evidence under the arrangements described in No. 3 of the instructions received as accompaniment to your letter under reply.

2. In reply I am to state that the Chairman of this Association (Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Bombay) and Mr. C. N. Wadia of Gresham Buildings, Bombay, have been nominated by my Committee to represent this Association.

I have, etc.,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

MR. N. B. SAKLATWALLA'S REPLIES TO QUESTIONS PUT BY THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

I.

I confine my remarks to what pertains to the Mill Industry only.

Question No. 1.—Our Firm has at no time found the least difficulty in obtaining from the public as much capital as was necessary either to start new Mill Companies or to strengthen the position of their existing Mills.

The public in India and specially in Bombay are ever ready to put in their money in Mill concerns started by individuals or Firms who have a reputation for honesty and efficiency and who have had a good deal of Mill experience.

Question No. 5.—Government aid is hardly necessary for the Mill Industry which has by this time been well established all over India ; but it is necessary for such other Industries as have great possibilities of success owing to some natural advantages, but owing to Foreign competition are not in a position at the start to make any headway.

This help may be given in a variety of ways, *e.g.*, (1) There may be a certain import duty levied for at least a number of years on imported articles. (2) The articles used for the

Industry may be imported duty free. (3) Exemption from Income Tax. (4) Guaranteed or preferential Government purchase.

Question No. 7.—Pioneer Factories—There are certain industries in which Government help in this direction would be indispensable, as for instance *ship building*, and the manufacture of Electrical Goods (including Motors, Cables, Wires, Lamps, &c.), also making of Mill Machinery and production of coal tar colours. Great technical skill and a large amount of capital are required for these, and private enterprise is not likely to take the initiative in such industries.

II.

Question No. 15.—I have no personal knowledge or experience of technical and scientific aid provided by Government. I, however, venture to think scientific researches by Government Departments might be of service to the Textile Industry in the Dyeing and Finishing Departments, provided the results of such researches are made public from time to time and provided Government Experts are available for consultation on a reasonable fee.

III.

Questions Nos. 31 & 32.—It cannot be denied that Exhibitions have a great educational value. Government should hold and/or encourage such exhibitions. The exhibitions should be held in the principal cities of a Province, in turns, at certain intervals, and facilities of cheap railway fare should be provided to enable people from surrounding districts to visit the exhibitions.

Question No. 33.—The exhibition should show not merely the finished products, but the intermediary stages and the processes through which the product passes. *Cinema pictures* of the processes would be a very great help in this direction. The products, etc., shown need not merely be those pertaining to a new Indian industry, but should also be of industries not yet in existence in India, but which can be introduced in the country.

V.

Question No. 44.—I am strongly of opinion that want of primary education among Mill operatives hinders industrial development to a great extent, and it is one of the main reasons *why a country like Japan has outstripped us in the race for industrial progress.*

Question No. 44*A*.—It does. *Education improves the faculties* and the inventive powers, besides providing a means for the acquisition of further knowledge of the subject.

Question No. 45.—In order to improve the efficiency and skill of the workmen employed in the Mills, it is necessary to take measures to attract a better class of men to the work, and also to offer sufficient inducement to the operatives to remain for a long time attached to their factory. The great skill of the workmen in the Mills in England is due to several generations of people having followed the same craft from sire to son. This in the present circumstances is unattainable in India, as the Indian operative has usually two strings to his bow and follows two occupations. In certain seasons he works in a factory and at other times he returns to his native village to pursue agriculture. Again, the absence of concerted action on the part of the Millowners gives facility to the operatives to change their masters and to roam from factory to factory if the discipline in any one of them is not to their taste. Thus a great impediment to steady work and the acquisition of skill and efficiency is the shifting habit of the operative, and to cure him of this he should be given better education, his surroundings inside and outside the Mills should be made healthier and better, and he should be put in the way of earning higher wages with improving skill. Some of the ways in which the lot of the operative

can be improved and his work made sufficiently attractive to draw also better class of men to it are mentioned below :—

1. Sanitary chawls at moderate rent.
2. Abolishing the drinking habit among operatives.
3. Co-operative system of giving credit, and thus diminishing the operatives' indebtedness to Sowcars who charge exhorbitant interests on loans.
4. Starting of free dispensaries for men and their families.
5. Starting of Provident and Pension Funds and provision for Insurance against accidents.
6. Opening of grain shops.
7. Accommodation and care of children when the mothers are employed in the factory.
8. Primary Education among factory children.
9. Education of workpeople by means of lectures, and the dissemination of elementary literature.
10. Bonus for regularity and good work.

Question No. 46.—The Mills under Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.'s control make a special feature of training apprentices for various departments of Mills and I think we have gathered experience in this line which no other Indian Mills have done to the same extent.

We have three grades of apprenticeship—

1. *Graduates in Arts.*—Graduates enter the service on a five years' agreement and start with a salary of Rs. 50 which at the end of the term rises to Rs. 125.
2. *Technical Graduates.*—They also begin with an agreement of five years. Starting pay is Rs. 35 which during the five years period rises to Rs. 75.
3. Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination. These start on a salary of Rs. 25 and rise to Rs. 45 in five years.

Almost all our Managers, Heads of Departments and other Officers are drawn from one or the other grades. The training given to them is both practical and theoretical and in time we find them to be of great value to our Mill Companies. We always have a number of such men in training, and whenever there is a vacancy, we have no need to call in an outsider ; we take up for the post one of the apprentices trained according to our methods and thus there is a continuance of our policy.

Sir Bazonji Dadabhai, the Manager of our Nagpur Mills, has given you full particulars with copies of our agreement forms, so I do not send these myself.

Questions Nos. 47 & 48.—The training in Industrial Schools though excellent is bound by its nature to be somewhat defective as these schools cannot reproduce the conditions and atmosphere of an actual working factory. The knowledge imparted is more theoretical than practical. The machinery that they have is insufficient, and it cannot be otherwise. Pupils taken from Industrial Schools have to be again entered as apprentices in our Mills.

Question No. 49.—We have not had any Night Schools. Day Schools for short timers, *i.e.*, for children have been tried but they are failures. When the body is fatigued, the mind does not work.

Night Schools are unsuited for children ; for grown up operatives there is the same difficulty of fatigue and the consequent disinclination for mental work. Besides, in the adults,

the frittering away of leisure hours in idleness has become a confirmed habit. Most of them, being illiterate, have no ambition to improve their faculties. Again, as the hours of work are from sunrise to sunset, or at least 12 hours per day, the operatives must go to bed early to rise early. Night Schools succeed best in countries where there is a basis of widespread primary education and where the hours of labour are fewer.

Question No. 53.—The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association supplies in Bombay a long-felt want. If its scope is widened by some sort of Government aid, it would improve still further its utility for the class of superior officers of Mills for whom it is started.

Question No. 54.—Engineers trained in our own Mills at Nagpur and holding the Central Provinces Certificates for Mechanical Engineers are not recognised by the Bombay Administration. Such anomalies should be removed, and the tests in various places, be made as uniform as practicable.

Even in the same centre the examination papers set are sometimes very easy and sometimes very difficult, and there is no standard to go by. This is due to the faulty system of not publishing the examination papers. If the papers were published, as is done in all University Examinations, the test would be more uniform and there would be a sort of control on the vagaries of examiners.

IX.

Question No. 91.—The adulteration of cotton has been for a number of years engaging the attention of Millowners without their being able to suggest an effective remedy. The adulteration is carried on in various ways by the mixing of seeds of kuppas or cotton. The whole trade is aware of these going on and Indian Mills and Continental and Japanese Exporters buy this mixed stuff with their eyes open. Pure cotton from the districts of its origin is a rarity in the Bombay market and it is safer to buy on spot in the districts where the cotton is grown and to gin and press it under one's own supervision. There are many examples of whole districts which have deteriorated in the quality of their cotton until they have lost their reputation for their finer grades; and have become of secondary importance. The idea underlying the action of the cultivators and the merchants is the facility for the disposal of the stocks afforded by cheaper stuff which is more easily saleable. Many years back Government enacted a law making it penal to adulterate cotton, but they found the remedy worse than the disease and gave it up.

Question No. 94.—The evil of copying trade marks and trade numbers goes on with impunity. Government should give protection to trade marks by giving facility for registering them and the same should be done under special circumstances with numbers. The Millowners' Association of Bombay has a system of registration of the trade marks of its Members, but this has a limited scope and I would like to see registration made universal for all trades.

Questions Nos. 97 & 98.—With a greater expansion of the Railway System over the country than it is now, there would be greater facilities for moving the raw materials and the finished goods from and to every nook and corner of the land, and this no doubt would be a distinct advantage to commerce. The *present lack of wagons* has disorganised trade to a great extent. Owing to seaborne freights being unavailable and owing to wagons being required for Government purposes Indian Mills have more than once been on the verge of a total stoppage for lack of coal. This is a serious menace and the sooner the problem of coal supply is tackled with a little more skill and energy than has been hitherto displayed, the better it would be for the thousands of workpeople who are engaged in the Mill Industry.

Question No. 101.—The Bombay Mill Industry has for years suffered from an unequal fight with Japan over sea freights. Japan, as is well known, carries cotton from India at a

cheaper rate and to a much greater distance than do Indian Mills their yarns to China. This can hardly be helped as Japan has its own lines of steamers and can command the situation. The Bombay Millowners have to thank themselves for this state of affairs, as they were short-sighted enough not to grasp their opportunity when one was offered them about 20 years ago.

Question No. 105.—As far as it concerns the Textile Industry, I would suggest that Government should make experiments with a view to determine which wood from among the immense varieties grown in India is most suitable for turning out bobbins of various kinds used in Mills. Japan has made much headway in this direction at a time when the European import of this article is much restricted. I believe this line may be developed without much cost and is one that may easily be retained when normal times prevail.

Wood pulp for making papers of a very coarse texture as are used in Mills is another item in the direction of which a little energy may be expended with advantage.

X.

Question No. 110.—After the war there are bound to be offered many openings where our Textile Trade may find outlets for the sale of its goods, specially in countries where the Germans had a firm hold with their medium quality of goods. I admit it is more the duty of Millowners than of Government to exploit these markets, but there is one channel in which trade may to a certain extent be helped by governing bodies.

British Consular reports on yarns and piece-goods are published in England and they mainly concern themselves about British manufactures. Such reports should be published by Government in India also, and copies be supplied to all newspapers. His Majesty's Consuls in various parts of the world should be asked to see and report on what facilities there are for the development of trade in Indian piece-goods and yarns in foreign countries.

Freights on Indian manufactures shipped to China and other countries should be considerably reduced and India should thus be given a chance to fight on equal terms with her formidable rival Japan.

After the War, if there is to be any preferential treatment to be given to the imports of British manufactures in any Foreign country the same should be extended to India also.

Government requirements of cloth for Army clothing, for hospitals, for tents, etc., should as far as possible be taken from Indian Mills.

Government should have some research work done for the improvement and development of indigenous dyes and chemicals.

If a Commission like the one sent by the Madras Government to Russia were sent from time to time to different countries it would be a distinct advantage. The idea should not merely be to find outlets for goods, but also to assimilate the best methods of business prevailing in the different countries.

Question No. 111.—If a small beginning is made there are many new industries which may with advantage be started here. I can think of the following.

Shipbuilding in time may develop to an immense extent with advantage to the country and the Imperial Government also. I make bold to throw out this suggestion as India is now in a position to make its own steel. I am quite aware of the great difficulties in the way, but surely by slow degrees and at easy stages much may be achieved in time.

The building of machinery and machinery parts relating to the Textile Industry should prove a success as the products would find a ready market here. It would not be very difficult

to start making Looms and Cotton Gins. I append a list of articles in common use in textile mills. Some of the articles from among them could easily be picked out and their manufacture could be taken in hand. Some of them which are already being made should be examined with a view to bringing them near to perfection as far as possible.

A greater impetus should be given to the starting of more cotton seed oil mills. My Firm has had some experience in this line. Our experimental factory did not turn out a success, but the reasons for this had nothing to do with the industry itself. I am convinced that with a good plant in the hands of capable experts good results can be shown. The chances of success would be greater if in time all the products were to find a market in India which they easily can do and the higher bye-products are produced by scientific methods by chemists of proved ability.

Question No. 112*B.*—The improvement of Indian cotton both as to yield and as to quality has of late been engaging the attention of all who are interested in the subject. That there is a vast scope in both these directions cannot be denied. With the growing requirements of cotton all over the world and with the wild fluctuations in prices in the American crop, the growing of more and better cotton within the British Empire becomes of greater importance every day. I must admit the Government of India, the Local Governments of Provinces and even the Native States have not been idle, and experiments on a fairly extensive scale are being carried out for growing better stapled cotton and one that is free from the admixture of indigenous varieties. I have knowledge of Government's great activity all over the country; but what I regret is that much of their exertions are nullified by the growers' innate proclivity to mix up seeds with the Deshi stuff in order to lessen prices. I believe the growth of Cambodia cotton at one time promised brilliant results, but the cotton has by degrees sunk to such a level that all sorts of good and bad stuff came to pass under this name. The experiments with American seeds in Sind and the Punjab have so far given encouraging results and the pioneering work done by the respective Governments is laudable. The British Cotton Growing Association have their eye on these tracts of land where they consider, and rightly too, that the growths of these districts should yield results which may in time to some extent solve the Empire problem of growing cotton for its own requirements within the Empire. Some of the Bombay Millowners have also formed a Syndicate for buying kuppas grown out of American seeds in Sind and ginning it at their own factories and thus encouraging farmers to go in for the growth of long-stapled cotton. A great authority like Professor Todd considers that India presents the best opportunity of growing cotton of finer quality suitable for Lancashire Mills and he is strongly of opinion that exertions in this direction would yield speedy results. I think that if cotton is grown on a more scientific basis in suitable districts, if more use is made of fertilizers, more care taken in ginning and pressing and strict watch kept over adulteration in any shape, India can very easily regain its place in the cotton world and be of the greatest help to the textile industry of the Empire and incidentally to itself.

LIST OF ARTICLES IN COMMON USE IN TEXTILE MILLS REFERRED TO IN ANSWER TO QUESTION III.

Asbestos Fibre.
Asbestos Yarn.
Asbestos Sheets, White.
Asbestos Boiler Composition.
Bale Studs.
Banding Card (Assorted).
Banding Hemp and Coir Rope.
Belt Hooks (for Compensation Belts).
Belting Hair (Assorted).
Belting Leather (Assorted).
Bobbins of all kinds.
Brushes Banister.
Brushes, Card (Assorted).
Brushes, Painting (Assorted).
Cans, Doffing (Assorted).
Cans, Weft (Assorted).
Cans, Oil Feeder.

LIST OF ARTICLES IN COMMON USE IN TEXTILE MILLS REFERRED TO IN ANSWER TO QUESTION III.—*contd.*

Card Can Bottom and Top Rings.
Cement Steam Joint.
China Clay.
Corn Starch.
Emery Cloth and Sand Paper.
Emery Powder.
Epsom Salt.
Farina.
Fillet Emery.
Fillet Doffer, etc.
Grease Hard Fibre.
Healds (Assorted).
Heald Card.
Heald Yarn.
Heald Varnish.
Hose Pipe Canvas (Assorted).
Oils for Lubricating.
Paper, Brown Casing.
Paper, Blue Casing.
Paper, Blue Facing.
Paper, Brown Top.
Paper, White Tissue.
Paper, Water-proof.
Paper, Union Hessian, 6 × quality.
Paper, Union Hessian, 7 × quality.
Pickers, Buffalo.
Pickers, Drop Box.
Picking Bands.
Plumbago Powder.
Reeds.
Reed Hooks.
Roller Skins.
Rosin.
Rubber Sheet Canvas.
Shuttles.
Steel Combs.
Steel Hoops.
Straw Board.
Straw Board Sheets.
Tallow.
Tape, Cotton.
Travellers' Ring light (Assorted).
Travellers' Ring heavy (Assorted).
Weighing Scales.
Whiting.
Zinc Chloride.

Alum.
Carbonate of Soda.
Chalk, French.
Chalk, Red.
Foot Rule.
Metal Polish.
Paint Enamel.
Plaster of Paris.
Prussiate of Potash.
Salamonia.
White Metal.
Angle Iron (Assorted).
Brass Bar (Assorted).
Bar Copper (Assorted).
Bar Iron (Assorted).
Bar Steel (Assorted).
Bar Mild Steel (Assorted).
Bends (Assorted).
Bolts with Nuts and Washers (Iron) (Assorted).
Bolts with Nuts and Washers (Galvanized) (Assorted).
Buckets.
Copper Washers (Assorted).
Couplings (Assorted).
Files (Assorted).
Iron and Wire Nails.
Iron Nuts (Assorted).
Iron Washers (Assorted).
Pipe, Brass (Assorted).
Pipe, Copper (Assorted).
Pipe, N. I. Steam (Assorted).
Plate, Brass (Assorted).
Plate, Iron (Assorted).
Plate, Tin or Double Tin.
Plate, Galvanized (Assorted).
Plate, Zinc.
Rivets, Copper (Assorted).
Rivets, Iron (Assorted).
Rivets, Galvanized (Assorted).
Sheets, Iron and Zinc Perforated.
Screws, Brass (Assorted).
Screws, Set (Assorted).
Screws, Coach (Assorted).
Screws, Galvanized (Assorted).
Screws, Iron (Wood) (Assorted).
Tacks (Assorted).
Wire, Brass (Assorted).

LIST OF ARTICLES IN COMMON USE IN TEXTILE MILLS REFERRED TO IN ANSWER TO QUESTION III.—*concld.*

Wire, Copper (Assorted).
Wire, Steel (Assorted).
Wire, Iron (Assorted).
Wire, Lead (Assorted).
Wire, Copper Gauge (Assorted).
Wire, Netting (Iron and Galvanized).
Pick Axes.
Pliers.
Punches.
Scissors.
Shovels.

MR. C. N. WADIA'S REPLIES TO QUESTIONS PUT BY THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

FINANCIAL AID TO INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Having had some experience in the raising of Capital for Industrial enterprises, I may say—

(1) It is not difficult to raise Capital for concerns similar to those already existing (*i.e.*, Cotton Mills in Bombay or Jute Mills in Calcutta) if—

(*a*) a sound prospectus is drawn up ;

(*b*) a Board of Directors of tried powers and well-known capacity figure on it.

(2) It is most difficult to raise capital for a new Industry small or large. Investors are nervous and will not tread unknown paths. The difficulty for raising capital for such industries is aggravated by the fact that,

(*a*) Savings of people are small.

(*b*) Standard of Comfort is low.

(*c*) Investors are few, nervous and suspicious.

(*d*) Average rate of interest is much higher than in other Industrial countries.

(*e*) No local capital is available for strictly local industries, *i.e.*, Laundries, Gas Works, Electric Light stations, Tramways, &c. Capital being mainly centralised in a few large towns.

(3) The situation in regard to sources of capital will be still more restricted after the War, as the Investors of Great Britain, from whom a certain amount of capital was forthcoming either in the shape of loans or shares, will not be able to extend the support they had hitherto done.

(4) Nor can I suggest any new source from which capital can be tapped.

(5) Capital is the surplus from income which remains over after satisfying the standard of comfort of its earner. As the bulk of the people of India have no such surplus, living as they do from hand to mouth, I am afraid it is not possible to suggest any new sources from which capital may be drawn.

(6) With regard to the suggested Government methods for aiding existing or new industries.

(*a*) I am entirely opposed to money grants-in-aid.

(*b*) Bounties and subsidies are useful but should be used as a last resource on proved facts.

(*c*) Guaranteed dividends for a limited period, with or without subsequent refund to Government of the expenditure incurred in paying dividends at the guaranteed rate is a desirable aid in the case of large enterprises such as Railways, Steel-works, &c., where the dividend earning period takes considerable time, probably years, to mature. They should however be discontinued as the dividend earning period is reached. In no case should the guarantee be given without subsequent refund.

(*d*) Loans with or without interest are useful to shipping enterprises where the asset is liquid and their use is quite justified and desirable in certain cases where the effects mortgaged can be easily disposed of.

(*e*) Supply of machinery and plant on the hire purchase system is merely an aid to incompetence and as an aid should not be given.

(*f*) Provision of part of Share capital of companies on the same basis as public subscriptions of capital may be desirable in the case of Feeder Lines and Works of utility such as Gas and Electric stations. But, unless the works in question supply public want and without which the community will suffer, the aid is not desirable.

(*g*) Guaranteed or preferential Government purchase of products for limited periods I look upon as the best and most desirable aid to industry. When a new industry is started it suffers most from want of orders. Its products are unknown. Its name is unestablished and consumers and purchasers alike look on it with suspicion and will have in most cases nothing to do with it. The shark appears on the scene and buys the products below cost price and so bleeds a sound commercial enterprise to its speedy death. If, on the other hand, a new industry can on starting look forward to the removal of its products with equanimity as they are produced and Government use the products, confidence is at once established, consumers readily come forward and the shark has no room for his enterprise. If, further, the industry is protected from competition by foreigners whose aim and object in the ordinary course of things is to speedily destroy it, so much the better.

(*h*) I do not think exemption for a limited period of the profits of new undertakings from Income Tax or any other Tax amounts sufficiently to a substantial sum to cause any discomfort to an undertaking. It is too small a matter to count.

(7) I do not think it is desirable for Government to control or supervise industry for the reason that if the control or supervision is to be efficient, the cost would be prohibitive and impossible, and anything short of efficiency is useless.

PIONEER FACTORIES.

I think that there are many small trades, such for instance making matches, which the ordinary capitalist, however enterprising he may be, is not able to start, because :—

(*a*) he does not know where to obtain suitable timber,

(*b*) whence he is to get phosphorous,

(*c*) what restrictions are necessary or desirable to safeguard the health of work-people.

I think it is the duty of Government to start pioneer industries such as the above as they have the necessary Technical staff all over India to investigate and find out for them suitable materials, which no private capitalist is in a position to do.

Then, there are other Factories for making paper, paints, pins, etc., which are in a similar category but are not a dangerous trade. None of these would involve much capital or once got going, any extensive supervision, but their start is difficult unless it is the product of a large and complicated organisation.

I would therefore say it is incumbent on Government to start small factories of the dangerous class, *i.e.*, dangerous in themselves or dangerous to workers. I would say that it is desirable for Government to start, if not already inaugurated, by private enterprise, factories for construction of every day necessities, particularly those required by Government for their own purpose, such as stationery, pins, &c.

As to the stage at which these pioneer Factories or demonstration factories are to be closed or handed over to the private capitalist it would depend on what capitalist came forward with sufficient guarantees for successful continuance. The stage of handing over would, of course, be any time after it has reached a paying basis.

Government, however, is like every other capitalist, dependent on its finances. No Government can be master of its finances unless it possesses complete and unfettered fiscal freedom. When the Government of India can acquire that desirable end and is freed from external dictation as to what it shall and shall not do, then and then only will it acquire sufficient finances to inaugurate pioneer and other factories. At the present moment the matter appears to be merely an Academic discussion likely or unlikely to bear fruit.

The same remark applies to Financing Agencies, Co-operative Societies and Government Assistance.

TECHNICAL AID TO INDUSTRIES.

Technical and scientific aid provided by Government to Industrial enterprise, so far as my experience goes, is perhaps smaller and less in extent than in the case of any civilised country that I know of. Government has not the necessary finances and until finances can be commanded, Government is in the position of a needy capitalist who has to sacrifice all to serve immediate and pressing ends of continuity of its existence.

Research in India, if properly carried out, will cost an enormous sum of money. Where is this huge sum to come from ? Technical Institutions started by private bounty and kept up by Government annuities are few and far between. The students who turn out as Engineers, Carders, Spinners, Founders, Draftsmen, &c., are brought up in an environment of ease and casual work. I have seen a good many of these products and cannot say I like them. To make them fit and efficient it is necessary to give them character and stamina and by the time they are turned out by technical schools they are too old to acquire either. When they are placed in works which in other words is the "school of hard knocks" they utterly fail to respond to the pressure. If Government desire to turn out sound and efficient men, they must catch them young like the British Navy does and they must be shoved into workshops to acquire industrious habits and stamina for industrial enterprise as they do in the British Navy. To place young men of College education at the age of 18 and 19 years or more in technical schools to work for four or five hours a day, to give them holidays to the extent of two or three months in a year is to endow them with idleness and inefficiency which in after life they can never eradicate. I shall refer to the subject again at a later stage.

ASSISTANCE IN MARKETING PRODUCTS.

India is essentially an agricultural country. It has one or two big industries such as Cotton, Jute and Tea which require neither commercial museums, Sale Agencies nor Trade Representatives. What it produces outside these huge trades,—the result of raw material on spot—hardly needs pushing for marketing purposes.

Government Patronage.—Government patronage however is of the greatest importance. Government is a very large consumer and I hold that Government should not buy any single article outside the limits of India that is or can be produced in the country by the aid of Government patronage. Every Government department should be compelled to publish a complete list of all articles it has purchased or used during the previous twelve months above a certain value. Such lists should then go to the office of the Member of Commerce and a summary may be published in a book, so that every citizen of this huge empire may be in a position to know what the Government buys, to what extent it buys, and be able to devote his energies to the production of such of these as he may elect. The present method of buying stores, &c., through the India office is objectionable, costly and inefficient. The centres for buying should be in the Presidency towns and from the merchants who are established there.

OTHER FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AID TO INDUSTRIES.

I am unable to suggest any other form of Government aid to industries.

TRAINING OF LABOUR AND SUPERVISION.

I think most emphatically that the lack of primary education hinders industrial development. Starting with the child ripe for tuition, I should say that both his mental, manual and physical capacity should be developed simultaneously. With the A, B & C of the language which he learns he should be taught to plane, to carve, to mould, so that by the time he attains the age of 9 or 10 years it may be seen whether his head or his hands are likely to serve him in after life. If he shows aptitude for learning he should be marked down for further education. If on the other hand he shows nimbleness of hand he should be transferred to an industrial school for a couple of years. By the time he has served two years in an industrial school he will be ready for apprenticeship in a Government or private works or with a contractor. Thus, the wheat will be readily separated from chaff at the earliest stage and each can follow the development suitable for his aptitude.

Industrial Technical Schools should be under the department of industries established in the same manner as the department of Education and should have full control of the curriculum of the industrial schools.

The supervising and technical staff necessary for these industrial schools will be their own product and the sharpest and best of them in such numbers as may be required should be sent abroad to study conditions and methods in other countries at Government expense. All Government Factories should adopt the apprentice system and thus in course of time you would have the educated labour necessary for efficient industrial development.

Mechanical Engineers.—I understand that there is no uniformity in the standard of examinations of Mechanical Engineers in various Provinces. Examinations have been far too bookish and unpracticable. Candidates cram up books instead of acquiring experience by practical work. I have many men in my employ who are most efficient engineers and in whose judgment I can place much greater confidence in case of serious difficulty than in those whom I am obliged to employ by Government, because they possess that wonderful talisman, the certificate with their picture on. In Bombay we have lately become alive to the deficiency of these annuity holders. A new Boiler Act is being brought in which will make compulsory a manual examination side by side with a written one and I think that this efficient proposal should be uniformly adopted by all local Governments and Administrations in India. If this were done, reciprocity by recognising each others certificate would be a great and desirable reform.

As far as I am aware there is no official administration or provincial organisation for the development of industry in the Bombay Province.

GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION FOR THE COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

I am of opinion that the present Government organisation for the collection and distribution of commercial intelligence is efficient and I cannot suggest any improvement.

I think the monographs on industrial subjects issued are valuable but they should at the end of every year be gathered together and issued in a book form, if such course is already not pursued.

OTHER FORMS OF GOVERNMENT ACTION AND ORGANISATION.

Certificate of Quality.—The first point I would suggest is that all medicines and chemicals used or utilised for internal or external bodily application should be certified by Government. The cure of the body is a serious matter. Man is liable to ills without adding to them the danger of impure or adulterated medicine.

A Food or Drugs Act should at once be made applicable to the whole of India on the line of the similar Act in England. Every presidency town should possess complete organisation for such. It will be necessary to employ a certain number of inspectors to administer the same and to see that its terms are not violated. If you guard the health of the people you will acquire a great industrial asset.

In our own Trade of Cotton Spinning we use quite a number of chemicals such as Chloride of Zinc, Chloride of Magnesium, Glauber Salt, &c. Some of the more valuable of these chemicals are adulterated, but I do not think any legal remedy is necessary yet.

TRADE MARKS AND TRADE NAMES.

There is no Act for registration of Trade Marks or Trade Names in India. As far as the Millowners are concerned they have practically adopted a Trade Marks Registration Act of their own which has so far answered very well, as evidenced by the very few legal actions taking place in regard to infringements.

Regarding Trade Names, I am of opinion that it would be better to have all partnerships registered by Act. One day, we have a gentleman trading under the aristocratic name of Curzon and within a measurable time he suddenly blossoms into the plain Mr. Vithaldas. It is therefore difficult to know whom we are trading with unless they are compelled to disclose their identity.

ROADS, RAILWAYS AND WATERWAYS.

All our goods being transported by Railways, any remarks I may have to state will refer to them only.

Railways of Bombay are admirably managed but they require greater terminal facilities. Goods have to be transported by bullock-carts many miles because Railways have no facility at the nearest station for receiving or discharging goods. Further, greater encouragement should be given to works and Mills to take Railway sidings. At present the Railways appear to have a rooted objection to grant such facilities and they do their utmost to kill any proposal placed before them. In England, it is just the reverse. Railways are only too keen to grant sidings in order to encourage traffic. Works or Mills guaranteeing a certain amount of traffic per annum for a number of years should have Railway sidings laid to their works free of charge or at the most at cost price. Instead of this, Railways demand extra engine charges and other things causing nearly all works in Bombay to do without such facilities.

SHIPPING FREIGHTS.

Shipping Freights have hindered our trade with China, so that it appears to be within a measurable degree of extinction. Freights are provided by a conference of the P. and O. and Japan Lines. The freights are not settled by any rules of arithmetic, equity or justice. For instance the distance to Hongkong is about half the distance to Kobe, yet that patriotic institution the P. and O. Line, subsidized by Government, contracts for Mails charges for one ton of yarn bales to Hongkong as much as for one ton of cotton bales to Kobe which is twice as far. Their justification for this amazing act is refreshing. Cotton contains so much dirt and being spun in Japan has to be brought back to Hongkong, that they wished to place the respective spinners of each country on an equal basis. I am not quoting this from "Alice in the Wonderland." I am quoting a sober fact.

Remedies are self-evident and up to Government to devise.

My own summary of the situation is :—

(*a*) Government should not give money grants under any circumstances.

(*b*) Government should loan only as a benevolent banker would loan on good security, readily realizable but on the understanding that as long as the concern is satisfactorily run as shewn by its results, Government would extend the credit indefinitely.

(*c*) Government may take shares in certain large undertakings in the same manner as a Banker would do with surplus money to invest.

(*d*) Above all, Government should purchase products and guarantee purchases so long as quality were kept up. This last is the most important help to my mind that Government can give.

(*e*) Above all, any help given should not emasculate individual efforts.

(*f*) Government should pay great attention to Railway, canal and ocean transport and bring charges down to an irreducible minimum. Cheap and ample transport is the backbone of prosperity.

Appendix G.

PRIORITY CERTIFICATES.

Copy of letter No. P-1148, dated 13th August 1917, from the Secretary, the Indian Munitions Board addressed to the Chairman, the Priority Committee at Bombay :—

"Several applications for priority assistance in importing pickers have recently been returned with recommendations that the applicants be advised to obtain pickers made in the country from Ahmedabad or from the Chrome Leather Company, Pallavaram, Madras. It may prove to be the case that the supply of pickers from the above firms will be insufficient to meet all demands, and if local manufacture is not developed as suggested below it will, in consequence, be necessary to recommend priority assistance to some extent in order that the requirements of the Cotton Trade may be met. The question of the supply of pickers has however recently been taken up in Bengal, in connection with the Jute Mills, and the Board is informed that pickers are now being made by a firm in Calcutta, which have successfully met the requirements of the Jute Mills. In view of the urgent necessity of replacing imported materials by locally manufactured articles, the Board would be glad if your committee would bring to

the notice of local manufacturers, the position with regard to pickers and appreciating this may, no doubt will, be equally successful as has been the case at other places in India in producing a serviceable article. India produces all the raw material and enterprise and experiments are only apparently necessary to develop an important industry. The Controller of Munitions, Bengal Circle, will be pleased to give you details of the experiments made in Calcutta and help in any other way you require."

No. P-810 of 1917.

BOMBAY, 21*st August* 1917.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary, the Millowners' Association, for information.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman, Priority Committee.

No. 328-53A-S of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 6*th October* 1917.

W. C. SHEPHERD, ESQ., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. P-810, dated 21st August last, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Secretary, Indian Munitions Board, to the Chairman, Priority Committee at Bombay, in connection with the supply of pickers for mills. Regarding the last sentence of the above letter, I am to state my Committee will be very pleased to receive details of the experiments that have been made in Calcutta in connection with these pickers.

2. I am to add that the Chrome Leather Company of Pallavaram, Madras, were approached by a member of this Association with a view to the purchase of a supply of pickers but the reply received was to the effect that while the Chrome Leather Company had facilities for the manufacture of pickers to a limited extent, they were unable to devote any attention to this business because of the pressure of urgent work for the Army Equipment Department of the Government.

3. My Committee also desire to submit that the Munitions Board at Simla might consider the desirability of passing on, without any delay, such recommendations for priority as may be sent them by the Priority Committee at this end. It is felt that as the local Committee enquire carefully into the merits of each application before deciding to entertain it, their recommendations might be accepted and passed on to the Home Board at the earliest possible moment. It can readily be understood that as supplies are limited to three months' consumption and as the homeward and outward mail steamers require nearly two months for the double journey, the position of the textile and other factories in India is almost always precarious and hence my Committee's earnest request for urgent attention to the recommendations passed on to the Simla Board by the local Priority Committee. It is a question for consideration whether three months' supplies meet the requirements of the case and the Committee will be grateful if you will represent this aspect of the situation to the proper authorities.—I have etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix H.

SHORTAGE OF FREIGHT SPACE TO CHINA.

CABLE No. 242–57, DATED 22*nd June* 1917.

FROM—THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

TO—THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,
WESTMINISTER, London.

Committee Bombay Millowners' Association desire call attention to very serious position that has arisen through shortage of freight space for Indian yarn to China. Until recently two sailings of P. and O. and two of Japanese lines monthly have been available but Japanese steamers now taking exclusively cotton for their own use besides occupying space in P. and O. steamers. Moreover P. and O. state owing Government requirements they are unable to despatch more than one steamer monthly and even this doubtful. As consequence stocks yarn accumulating in India and if immediate steps be not taken to afford relief mills in India must close down involving loss of employment to many thousand mill hands. Further Japanese have excellent opportunity of killing Indian yarn trade in China which has been built up through good and bad time by British merchants and this trade once lost can never be regained. Respectfully suggest P. and O. be instructed to take Indian yarn for China to exclusion of cotton for Japan which might reasonably be compelled to be shipped in Japanese bottoms. Considered essential if British Empire trade interests are to be protected that at least two British steamers should be made available monthly for Indian yarn for China markets. Respectfully submit this matter is of greatest urgency and importance and deserves full weight of your influence.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary, Millowners' Association.

No. 8283.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIMLA, THE 17*th July* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your telegram, dated the 22nd June 1917, I am directed to inform you that intimation has now been received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that there is no objection on the part of the Shipping Controller to preference being given to shipments of Indian yarn to China by the vessels of the P. and O Company and that instructions to the Company are being issued accordingly. I am to add that, although in view of the seriousness of the present tonnage situation the Shipping Controller is not hopeful of being able to provide additional freight for these shipments, the question will receive his careful consideration.—I have, etc.,

I. D. ELLIOTT,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix I.

T OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS.

No. 4147.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
CALCUTTA, THE 29*th August* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 22-118-C, dated the 11th January, 1916, I have the honour to say that it has been brought to the notice of this Depar ment that the classified list of cotton goods produced in Indian Mills (a copy of which is enclosed) does not specify 'Newar' which is woven in some of the mills, and it is, therefore, proposed that 'Newar' should be specified under Class V (Miscellaneous cotton goods) of the list. I should be much obliged if you would be so good as to favour me with the opinion of the Committee of your Association on the point.—I have, etc.,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF COTTON GOODS PRODUCED IN INDIAN MILLS.

I.—GREY AND BLEACHED PIECE-GOODS.

(To be reported in lbs. and yards, and bleached to be distinguished from grey goods).

1. *Chadars—*
   - Bed covers, grey.
   - Bed sheets.
   - Bed sheets, plain, with border.
   - Blankets, grey.
   - Chadars.
   - Diamond sheets (grey).
   - Table cloth, plain.
   - Table cloth and sheets or quilts, diamond checked (grey).
   - Twill bed sheets.
   - Twill chadars.
   - Twill sheets, with border.

2. *Dhuties—*
   - Angocha, plain.
   - Chawal.
   - Cholas.
   - Dhuties.
   - Dhuties, dobby bordered.
   - „ „ heading.

2. *Dhuties—(contd.)*
   - Dhuty and dupatta with mercerised yarn border or headings.
   - Dupattas.
   - Fine yarn dhuties.
   - Gamcha.
   - Lungis.
   - Oopernas.
   - Patals.
   - Saris.
   - Sawlas.
   - Tarfal.

3. *Drills and Jeans—*
   - American drill.
   - B. Egyptian drill.
   - Coddrai, grey.
   - Dimity cloth.
   - Drills.
   - Duck cloth.
   - Figured L. cloth.

I.—GREY AND BLEACHED PIECE-GOODS—(*contd.*)

(To be reported in lbs. and yards, and bleached to be distinguished from grey goods)

3. *Drills and Jeans*—(*contd.*)
   - Figured shirtings, grey or bleached.
   - Jeans.
   - Marcella cloth.
   - Oxford shirting.
   - Rapper cloth.
   - Sateen, grey and bleached.
   - Satinet.
   - Serge.
   - Shirt cloth.
   - Thope cloth.
   - Twill.
   - Twill shirtings.

4. *Cambrics and Lawns*—
   - Book Mull.
   - Book Muslin.
   - Cora mull.
   - Fine cloth.
   - Jacconets.
   - Jagannath.
   - Madapollams.
   - Malmal.
   - Matt cloth.
   - Mulls.
   - Nainsook.

5. *Printers*—
   - Printers.
   - Printers Bhagwad.
   - Sadlapet.
   - Sallas.

6. *T. cloth, domestic, and sheetings*—
   - American sheetings.
   - Calico cloth.
   - China cloth.
   - China sheetings.
   - China T. cloth.
   - Domestic.
   - Fine yarn sheetings.
   - Mexican cloth.
   - Sheetings.
   - T. cloth.
   - Zanzibar cloth.
   - Zanzibar T. cloth.

7. *Shirtings and L. cloth*—
   - American cloth.
   - Bagdad cloth.
   - Halawi cloth.
   - Harak cloth.
   - Lapard cloth.

7. *Shirtings and L. cloth*—(*contd.*)
   - Latta.
   - L. cloth.
   - Masawa cloth.
   - Matli cloth.
   - Minia cloth.
   - Mock leno.
   - Rep shirting.
   - Shirting.
   - Zanzibar L. cloth.

8. *Tent cloth*—
   - Chauka.
   - Commissariat cloth.
   - Dosuti.
   - Double cloth.
   - Press cloth.
   - Sail cloth.
   - Tent cloth.

9. *Other sorts*—
   - Bedford cloth.
   - Canvas cloth.
   - Ceiling cloth.
   - Cellular cloth.
   - Cheet.
   - Chindees (rags).
   - Cord cloth.
   - Crape cloth.
   - Curtain cloth.
   - Damaged.
   - Dammer cloth.
   - Doria.
   - Doria fents.
   - Fents.
   - Garrah.
   - Gauze cloth.
   - Jacket cloth.
   - Jamdani or Tappet cloth.
   - Khadi and Dungri.
   - Masroo.
   - Mock Lenos.
   - Nett cloth.
   - Oatmeal cloth.
   - Old bad pieces.
   - Open cloth.
   - Pagree or Turbans.
   - Plain cloth.
   - Rags.
   - Tapestry cloth.
   - Ventula cloth.

II.—Coloured piece-goods.

(To be reported in lbs. and yards).

1. *Chadars—*
   - Bed covers, coloured.
   - Bed quilts.
   - Bed sheets, coloured.
   - Blankets, coloured.
   - Calico wove shawl pattern.
   - Chadars, coloured.
   - Charsas.
   - Check chadar.
   - Check rugs.
   - Counterpanes.
   - Diamond sheets, coloured.
   - Dobi chadars.
   - Doubling sheets.
   - Figured sheets.
   - H. D. Yarn chadars.
   - Hunting sheets.
   - Malbar chadars.
   - Patka.
   - Shawl charsa.
   - Shawl check chadars.
   - Sheets, dyed.
   - Susi check chadar.
   - Table cloth, coloured.
   - Twill chadars, coloured.
   - Twill sheets, coloured.
   - Twill sheets, dyed.
2. *Lungis and Dhuties—*
   - Check dhuties.
   - Dhuties, susi.
   - Dhuties, striped.
   - Gamcha.
   - Gamcha check dhuties.
   - Lungis, coloured.
   - Lungis, coloured stripes and border.
   - Repp cloth.
3. *Drills and Jeans—*
   - Bed ticks.
   - Black dyed drill.
   - Black dyed jeans.
   - Blue stripe cloth.
   - Cord drill.
   - Dobi shirting.
   - Drills, checked.
   - Drills, coloured.
   - Drills, khaki dyed.
   - Drills, striped.
   - Jeans, check.
   - Jeans, khaki dyed.
3. *Drills and Jeans—(contd.)*
   - Jeans, striped.
   - Mock Lenos.
   - Twill checked.
   - Twill lining.
   - Twill shirting, checked.
   - Twill shirting, dyed.
   - Twill shirting, striped.
   - Twill striped.
4. *Greys-dyed—*
   - Banyan.
   - Black dyed cloth.
   - Brown cloth.
   - Dyed Dosuti.
   - Dyed L. cloth.
   - Dyed T. cloth.
   - Holland cloth.
   - Khadi check.
   - Khadi dyed.
   - Printers dyed.
   - Sepoy cloth.
   - Shirting, dyed.
   - Tent cloth, dyed.
   - Umbrella cloth.
   - Umbrella cloth, dyed.
5. *Coloured Striped Saris and Susis—*
   - Alaycha.
   - Chain saris.
   - Cholis.
   - Dobi susi.
   - English susi check.
   - Khaki tapes.
   - Ribbons.
   - Saris.
   - Susi, dobi pattern.
   - Susi big check.
   - Susi check.
   - Susi dyed.
   - Susi flannel pattern.
   - Susi saris.
   - Susi sheets.
   - Thana susi.
6. *Cotton Tweeds and Checks—*
   - Angocha check.
   - Arab cloth.
   - Bedford cord.
   - Bengo cloth.
   - Buckingham check.
   - Cashmere.

II.—Coloured piece-goods—(*contd.*)

(To be reported in lbs. and yards)—

6. *Cotton Tweeds and Checks*—(*contd.*)

Cashmere drill.
Chell cloth.
Coating dyed.
Coatings.
Coloured twill.
Cordreri check.
Crimp cloth.
Diaper dyed.
Dobi cloth.
Dyed serge.
English check.
English tweed.
Fancy cloth.
Fancy Dobi pattern check.
Fancy vestings.
H. D. Yarn check.
Hunting check.
Hunting cloth.
Indigo coloured check.
Jacquard cloth.
Khaki dyed serge.
Leheria.
Madras cloth.
Madras cloth, imitation.
Madras cloth twilled, checked and striped.
Madras cloth twilled imitation.
Malida cloth.
Prison cloth.
Quiltings.
Revers drill.
Revers drill check.
Sateen, dyed.
Sikhar cloth.
Spotted zephyr.
Spotted shirtings, coloured weft.
Striped cloth, coloured.
Tassa cloth dyed.
Thana check.
Thana cloth.
Thana drill.
Thana twill.

6. *Cotton Tweeds and Checks*—(*contd.*)

Trouserings.
Twill check.
Twill cloth.
Zephyr cloth.

7. *Other sorts*—

Artificial silk cloth.
Bad pieces, coloured.
Bags.
Beds.
Canvas cloths.
Cellular cloth.
Chints, Chintz, or printed calico.
Crape, striped.
Doomas.
Doria dyed.
Double cloths.
Dyed fents of all kinds.
Fancy fents.
Fancy fetas.
Flannelets.
Mat cloth.
Mercerised cloth.
Mulls striped.
Muslin.
Oatmeal cloth.
Pankha drill cloth.
Pillow cases.
Printed cloth, blue.
Printed cloth, chintz.
Printed cloth, khaki.
Printed cloth, yellow.
Printed parda cloth.
Printed patals.
Seamless cloths.
Shawl dyed serge.
Striped cloth, mercerised.
Striped cloth with artificial silk.
Turbans or Pagrees, coloured.
Tussore.
Viola.
Worsted union shawl.
Zool cloth.

III.—Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.

(To be reported in lbs. and dozens.)

(Grey, bleached and coloured goods of each description to be distinguished.)

Bath towels.
Carpet.
Carpets, mercerised.
Check dusters.
Dropbox dusters.
Glass check.

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III.—GREY AND COLOURED GOODS OTHER THAN PIECE-GOODS—*contd.*

(To be reported in lbs. and dozens).—*contd.*

(Grey, bleached and coloured goods of each description to be distinguished)—*contd.*

Glass cloth check.
Glass towels.
Handkerchiefs.
Honeycomb towels.
Huckaback.
Kitchen towels.
Napkins.
Plain dusters.
Shawl towels.
Towels.
Towels, coloured stripe.
Towels, Turkish khaki dyed.
Turkish towels.

IV.—HOSIERY.

(To be reported in lbs. and dozens.)

1. *Socks and stockings—*
   Hose.
   Miton.
2. *Pants—*
   Drawers.
   Knee drawers.
   Trousers.
3. *Shirts—*
   Banians.
   Cardigans.
   Ganzifrauks.
   Guernseys.
   Vests.
4. *Caps.*
5. *Webbing cloth.*

V.—MISCELLANEOUS COTTON GOODS.

(To be reported in lbs.)

Bandage cloth.
Blanket woven from waste cotton.
Coloured fringes.
Drill pockets.
Khaki cotton patti cloth.
Lamp wick.
Listing.
Patti cloth.
Pockets.
Rowing cloth.
S. B. covers and Doyleys.
Tray cloth, tea cloth.
White tapes.
Wipe up cloth.

VI.—COTTON GOODS MIXED WITH SILK OR WOOL.

(To be reported in lbs.)

Alpaca.
Faduki.
Handkerchiefs, fringed.
Mashroo.
Pitamber.
Serge.
Thana cloth, woollen weft.
Viola.
Woollen guernseys.
Woollen towels.
Woollen socks.
Any cotton goods which contain silk or wool in their texture otherwise than in the borders or in the ends.

No. 364/64–C of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
BOMBAY, *5th November* 1917.

THE DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4147 of the 20th August last, and in reply to state that my Committee see no objection to the inclusion of "Newar"

under class V—Miscellaneous cotton goods—of the classified list of cotton goods produced in Indian Mills.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix J.

BOMBAY ENGINEERS' EXAMINATION RULES.

No. B. I./5134 of 1917.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
STEAM BOILER DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *29th August* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the proposed Rules for the present Rule 71 of the Bombay Engineers' Examination Rules. The additional Rules are deemed necessary in view of the common practice of working boilers in mills at night without a qualified Engineer in immediate charge which was responsible for two recent accidents. One occurred to a boiler at the Harivallabhadas Mulchand Mills, Ahmedabad, in February last and the other to the main steam pipe of a boiler at the Pearl Mills, Bombay, in July 1917. In both the cases the accidents occurred at night when the Engineers in charge were asleep. In the first case a large Lancashire boiler was left in charge of a fireman who had instructions to supply steam for heating the mill from midnight onwards. In carrying out the instructions the firemen omitted, it appears, to feed the boiler with water, the result being that in the morning the furnaces seriously collapsed owing to the boiler having run short of water. In the second case also a large Lancashire boiler used to be left in charge of a fireman for supplying steam early each morning to heat the mill. This was done by opening the main stop valve. Proper care in draining the water out of the steam pipes does not appear to have been observed. The result was that on the morning of the accident a cast-iron neck piece at the end of the main steam pipe fractured clean through, probably due to the shock of water hammer, and the violent explosion which followed scalded an unfortunate coal coolie so badly that he died shortly afterwards.

2. The practice of working boilers in mills in this fashion at night appears to be fairly common in spite of Sections 6 and 28 of the Act of 1891 (Sections 7 and 32 of the new Act). The owners, however, do not appear so much to blame for this practice as are the Engineers in charge who are aware that the boilers for which they are responsible are being worked in their absence. The latter may reasonably claim that they cannot work day and night but, where they fail in their duty is in not making it clear to the owners that they cannot be responsible for any accident that may happen in their absence if their boilers are left to the care of unqualified persons.

3. The definitions of the conditions in which a boiler will and will not be deemed at work for the purposes of Section 7 of the new Act—proposed Rule 32 (1) (*c*)—may appear somewhat rigid, as it will mean that an Engineer will have to be present when steam is being raised from

the moment of lighting fires. There is no doubt but that he ought to be present as will be evident from the following description of the circumstances which led to an accident to a mill boiler at Hubli about five years ago. The boilers in this mill were partly blown down on a Saturday and fires were allowed to die out. On the following day the boilers were supposed to be pumped up and fires were set away again. All these operations were carried out by a serang and firemen, the Engineer in charge being busy overhauling the main engines. About an hour after the fires were set away, an explosion of steam took place in the furnace of one of the boilers and on examination it was found that the furnace crown had become red hot and had seriously collapsed, and was torn away from the back bowling hoop. The Engineer stated that when he was able to enter the boiler afterwards he found only about one gallon of water in it. Obviously the fire had been set away when there was practically no water in the boiler with the result stated.

4. The cases cited above show that Engineers do permit and authorise the working of their boilers in their absence. If therefore an Engineer in charge of a boiler is to be held responsible for the act of a subordinate carried out under his orders he ought to be made aware of his liability. Hence the proposed Rule 32 (2).

5. As the accompanying proposed Rules will affect the mill industry, I shall be obliged if your Association will be so good as to furnish me with their views thereon at as early a date as possible so that I may be able to include them in the draft Rules under the new Act to be submitted to Government.—I have, etc.,

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Collector of Bombay.

PRESENT RULE.

Capabilities of holders of certificates.

77. (1) Holders of certificates of the first class will be deemed to be capable, as first class engineers, of having charge of boilers attached to prime-movers of any horse-power.

(2) Holders of certificates of the second class will be deemed to be capable, as second class engineers, of having charge of boilers attached to prime-movers not exceeding sixty horse power nominal.

(3) Holders of certificates of the third class will be deemed to be capable, as third class engineers, of having charge of boilers attached to prime-movers not exceeding twenty horse-power nominal.

Provided that holders of certificates of the third or second class issued between the 3rd February and the 31st October 1896 may remain in charge of boilers, the horse-power of which does not exceed thirty or ninety, respectively, and of which they were in charge prior to the 31st October 1896, notwithstanding the fact that the horse-power of the engines attached to such boilers though below thirty or ninety may exceed twenty or sixty respectively.

Provided further that holders of certificates of the third or second class will be deemed to be capable of having charge for a period not exceeding twelve hours at a time of boilers attached to prime-movers not exceeding sixty horse-power nominal or of any horse-power respectively where such boilers have, for a period of not less than twelve hours immediately preceding, been in direct and immediate management and charge of holders of certificates of the second or first class respectively.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL RULES UNDER PART I.

Engineers and the Working of Boilers.

30. (1) Holders of certificates of the first class will be deemed to be capable as first class engineers of having charge of boilers of any horse-power.

(2) Holders of certificates of the second class will be deemed to be capable as second class engineers of having charge of boilers not exceeding collectively ninety horse-power nominal.

(3) Holders of certificates of the third class will be deemed to be capable as engine drivers of having charge of boilers not exceeding collectively thirty horse-power nominal.

Holders of certificates of the third or second class issued before the coming into force of this rule may remain in charge of boilers attached to prime-movers, the horse-power of which does not exceed twenty or sixty respectively notwithstanding the fact that the nominal horse-power of the boilers may exceed thirty or ninety respectively.

The grade of engineer required to be in charge is to be determined by the aggregate horse-power of all the boilers comprising one set or battery which are connected by steam of feed water pipes. When two or more separate boilers or sets of boilers are in charge of an engineer under proviso (*a*) of Section 7 of the Act, the horse-power, determined in the fore-going manner, of the higher powered boiler or set of boilers only is to be considered.

In the case of engines the aggregate horse-power of the engines attached to the boiler or boilers specified herein is to be taken.

(1) For the purposes of Section 7 of the Act :—

(*a*) An engineer in charge of a boiler will be held to be in direct and immediate management and charge of the same when he is within one thousand feet of such boiler.

He may daily for a period not exceeding one-third of the period of the day during which such boiler is worked or not exceeding two-thirds of such period if the boiler is worked continuously for the twenty-four hours of the day be relieved of his duties by an engineer holding a certificate of the grade immediately below that of his certificate.

The period of such relief may in special cases with the consent in writing of the Collector of the District, or the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers if the boiler is in Bombay, be extended to seven consecutive days.

(*b*) A holder of a certificate of the third class will be deemed to be a competent person to have charge in relief of a duly qualified engineer, of a boiler in use at night supplying steam for heating the mill or for any other minor purpose notwithstanding that the boiler or set of boilers to which it may belong may exceed thirty horse-power nominal.

(*c*) A boiler will be deemed at work when there is active fire in the furnaces, fire-box or fire-place for the purpose of heating the water within the boiler.

When the fire is removed or effectively banked so that no appreciable heat passes into the boiler and all steam and water connections are closed, a boiler will be deemed not at work.

2. An engineer in charge of a boiler who authorises or permits it to be worked in his absence by an incompetent person will be held responsible under Section 27 of the Act, for any accident or damage that may happen thereby to the boiler.

No. 356-69-E of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 22*nd October* 1917.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. B. I.-5134 of the 29th August last forwarding a draft of the rules it is proposed to issue in place of the present Rule 71 (? 77) of the Bombay Engineer Examination Rules. In reply I am to state that the proposed rules have received the careful consideration of my Committee, who however have no criticisms or suggestions to put forward in connection therewith.

I am returning herewith as requested the copy of the proposed rules that accompanied your letter under reply.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix K.

EXTENSION OF THE TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

No. 11489.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
SIMLA, THE 24*th September* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to forward copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India No. 56 (Rev.), dated the 3rd August 1917, and enclosures regarding the extension of the Trade Commissioner service within the Empire and the utilisation of Trade Commissioners by the Dominions and India.

2. I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured, with as little delay as possible, with the opinion of your Association on the question whether it is desirable that India should be represented by the Trade Commissioners and if so in what parts of the Empire. This information is required urgently, but I am to add that the Government of India would be glad to receive any suggestions which your Association may wish to make subsequently and at their leisure as to the working of the general instructions which the Board of Trade propose to issue to the Commissioner.—I have, etc.,

G. S. HARDY,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

DUPLICATE.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,
3rd August 1917.

REVENUE No. 56.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

I forward for consideration by Your Excellency's Government, copy of a letter, dated the 30th June, from the Comptroller-General of the Commercial Intelligence Department, of the Board of Trade, and of its enclosure regarding the extension of the Trade Commissioner service within the Empire and the utilisation of Trade Commissioners by the Dominions and India.

2. I request to be informed by telegraph whether you desire to avail yourself of the services of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in any part of the Empire.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
E. D. MONTAGU.

ENCLOSURE 1 TO INDIA REVENUE DESPATCH No. 56, DATED 3RD AUGUST 1917.

D. C. I. 22611–17.

BOARD OF TRADE,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
73, Basinghall Street,
London, E. C. 2.
30th June 1917.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
INDIA OFFICE,
ST. JAMES PARK,
S. W. 1.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Trade to advert to the resolution which was adopted at the meeting of the Imperial War Conference of April 4th, 1917, regarding the Trade Commissioner service, and I am to forward to you a copy of a memorandum which has been prepared in regard thereto for the information of the Governments of the Dominions and of the Government of India, should they desire to avail themselves of the services of H. M. Trade Commissioner, stationed in various parts of the British Empire.

I am to suggest, should Mr. Secretary Chamberlain see no objection, that a copy of the memorandum should be forwarded to the Government of India with a request that they will inform H. M. Government whether they propose to utilise the services of H. M. Trade Commissioners, and if so, in what part of the Empire, in order that the necessary instructions may be conveyed to the officers concerned.

I am to add that a copy of the memorandum has also been forwarded to the Colonial Office for the consideration of the Dominion Governments.—I have, etc.,

W. H. CLARK,
Comptroller-General.

ANNEX 1. TO ENCLOSURE 1.

MEMORANDUM ON THE UTILISATION OF H. M. TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE BY THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS AND BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

At the meeting of the Imperial War Conference on the 4th April 1917, the Conference was informed that H. M. Government would be glad to discuss with the Governments of any of the Dominions who might desire to use H. M. Trade Commissioner Service, the best means by which a system of further co-operation could be instituted, with a view to making the extended service of Trade Commissioners as useful as possible to the Empire as a whole. The following resolution was subsequently adopted :—

> " That the Imperial War Conference welcomes the proposed increase of the Board of Trade Service of Trade Commissioners, and its extension throughout the British Empire, in accordance with the recommendation of the Dominions Royal Commission, and recommends that the Governments concerned should co-operate so as to make that service as useful as possible to the Empire as a whole especially for the promotion of Inter-Imperial Trade."

2. At present there are four Trade Commissioners, one for Canada and Newfoundland at Montreal ; one for Australia at Melbourne, with a sub-office at Sydney ; one for New Zealand at Wellington, and one for South Africa at Cape Town. A scheme has been prepared for the extension of the existing service, so as to provide for the appointment of some 16 Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions and in other parts of the Empire. The general outline of the scheme has received the approval of the Imperial Government but the allocation of the new service throughout the Empire has not yet been definitely decided upon, and it may be some little time before the new scheme is operative in its entirety.

3. As at present proposed, Trade Commissioners are to be stationed at the following centres in various parts of the British Empire :—

Country.	*Headquarters of Trade Commissioner.*
Canada.	*Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.
Australia.	Melbourne and Sydney.
New Zealand.	Wellington.
South Africa.	Cape Town and Johannesburg.
India.	Calcutta and possibly Bombay.

(* The Trade Commissioner at Montreal will also be responsible for Newfoundland).

4. As regards the other parts of the Empire, there will probably be Trade Commissioners for the West Indies, Straits Settlements and Ceylon, and probably in Egypt and in some other area in Africa, in addition to an unattached official who will have his headquarters at the Board of Trade in London and will be available for special missions.

5. Primarily the Trade Commissioners are appointed to foster the trade of the United Kingdom in the respective spheres of their operation, and they have not hitherto been specifically charged with the duty of watching over the trade interests of other parts of the Empire, though they have been instructed to reply to enquiries from firms in other British Dominions and Possessions. H. M. Government, however, are now prepared as stated at the Conference, to arrange, if desired in any case, that their Trade Commissioners should also be charged with assistance to the trade of any of the Self-Governing Dominions or of India. Should any of the Governments of the Dominions or the Government of India wish to utilise the services of the Trade Commissioners in other parts of the British Empire, where any such Government may

not for the time being be represented by Trade Commissioners under their own control, the Board of Trade will cause instructions under the following general heads to be given to the Commissioners concerned :—

(1) To reply to commercial enquiries, which may be addressed to them by traders or Government Departments in the Dominion represented, or in India, and to suggest suitable local agents for manufacturers or producers of that Dominion or of India.

(2) To notify the Dominion Government or the Government of India of changes in the Customs Tariffs or other regulation affecting its trade.

(3) To report any openings for trade, or contracts open to tender, which might interest producers or manufacturers in the Dominion represented or in India.

(4) To maintain an exhibition of the produce and manufactures of the Dominion or of India (if this is desired).

(5) To circulate and distribute in the districts where they are stationed, official literature relating to the trade, agriculture and manufacture of the Dominion represented or of India, and

(6) Generally to watch over the trade interests of the Dominion, or of India, in the country in question.

6. The Governments concerned should inform H. M. Government if they wish to be represented by H. M. Trade Commissioners in any, and, if so, in which of the areas in which these officers will be stationed ; and they should supply the Trade Commissioners in such areas with such information (blue books, agricultural reports, trade newspapers, lists of exporters, directories, etc.) as they consider will facilitate the work of the Commissioners in acting on their behalf. They should also state with what Departments of their own Governments, the Trade Commissioners should communicate. H. M. Government do not propose for the present that the Dominion and other Governments utilising the Trade Commissioners should be asked to contribute to the cost of the service. If in the future it should be found that the additional work placed upon the Trade Commissioners develops to an extent which would involve a considerable increase in expenditure, the question of contribution could be reconsidered.

No. 391/65/T. of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *3rd December* 1917.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Simla.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 11489 of the 24th September last in connection with the proposed extension of the Trade Commissioner Service within the Empire and the utilisation of Trade Commissioners by the Dominions and India.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee are of opinion that it is desirable that India should be represented by these Trade Commissioners in all the parts of the Empire for which they are appointed and that of the four already chosen, it is felt that the Trade Commissioner in South Africa is likely to be the most useful to India.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix L.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT COTTON COMMITTEE IN LONDON

No. 8917 of 1917.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21*st July* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a copy of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 634-263, dated 14th July 1917, regarding the establishment of a Permanent Cotton Committee, and to request the Association to suggest the name of any gentleman or gentlemen who would be suitable to be nominated to the Committee.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 634-263.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(Agriculture.)

SIMLA, THE 14*th July* 1917.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that His Majesty's Government have, at the instance of the Textiles' Committee of the Board of Trade, sanctioned the establishment of a Permanent Cotton Committee. As constituted, the Committee will include representatives of the interests affected, that is to say, the Governments of India, Egypt and the Colonies and Dependencies concerned; the trades involved both in the United Kingdom and in India—cotton merchants, cotton spinners, manufacturers and dyers; the British Cotton Growing Association, and at least one botanist who has devoted special attention to the growth of cotton. The primary object of the Committee, which is not vested with any powers of control, is to assist in the development of the cotton resources of the Empire. Keeping in touch, as it will, with work in progress connected with the growing, handling and marketing of cotton, it will become a clearing house of information which will be of great practical assistance, to the various Governments whose discretion in deciding the extent to which and the manner in which development should proceed will remain unfettered.

2. Representatives to serve on this Committee have already been nominated by the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India; and the Board of Trade has now asked that representatives of Indian users of cotton and Indian merchants may be nominated. I am accordingly to request that, after the Local Governments have consulted the millowners and merchants of Bombay in the matter, the names of two representatives of these interests

may be suggested to the Government of India for nomination to serve on the Permanent Cotton Committee. A reply by telegram is requested.—I have, etc.,

A. E. GILLIAT,
Under-Secretary.

No. 9778 of 1917.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 13*th August* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of Government letter No. 8917, dated 21st July 1917, I am directed to state that the Permanent Cotton Committee will sit in England and that the representatives of Indian users of cotton and merchants on the Committee should attend the meetings of the Committee in England when Indian problems are discussed. It is for the interests concerned to decide whether their representatives should be persons resident in England, or whether they should be sent from India to attend the meetings.

2. I am to add that Indian problems will not be considered until the Committee, which the Government of India propose to appoint in October next to examine the question of extending the cultivation of long stapled cotton, has completed its inquiries, which will be about March 1918.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 304-58-P. of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 6*th September* 1917.

A. F. L. BRAYNE, ESQ., I.C.S..
UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters Nos. 8917, dated 21st July 1917, and 9778, dated 13th ultimo, in connection with the establishment of a Permanent Cotton Committee and requesting this Association to suggest the name of a gentleman who would be suitable for nomination thereto.

2. In reply I am to state that while my Committee much appreciate the opportunity that has been given them of becoming associated with this Cotton Committee, they have decided not to suggest any name for nomination.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 11662 of 1917.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29*th September* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,

'MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

Bombay.

SIR,

In continuation of Government letter No. 9778, dated 13th August 1917, I am directed to forward for information a copy of paragraph 2 of letter No. 872-263, dated 17th September 1917, from the Government of India in connection with the appointment of a Permanent Cotton Committee in England.—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Copy of paragraph 2 *of letter No.* 872-263, *dated* 17*th September* 1917, *from the Government of India.*

2. I am to add that the Committee, which the Government of India propose to appoint next month to examine the question of extending the cultivation of long stapled cotton in India, is expected to complete its enquiries about the end of June next and not at the end of March as intimated in this Department's telegram No. 710, dated the 6th August 1917.

No. 406-58-P. of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 29*th December* 1917.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 304-58-P., dated 6th September 1917, in connection with the establishment of a Permanent Cotton Committee in England, I am directed to state that my Committee now desire to recommend Mr. N. N. Wadia for nomination to this Committee. I am to add Mr. N. N. Wadia has agreed to serve if nominated by Government and my Committee therefore trust this matter will receive favourable consideration.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

Appendix M.

THE PUNJAB COTTON SCHEME.

No. 3449 Rev.

DATED LAHORE, THE 17*th of February* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 21–58–C, dated 9th January 1917, I am directed to say that negotiations with the British Cotton Growing Association for the lease of an area on the Lower Bari Doab Canal for cotton growing purposes are still in progress and until a decision is arrived at, which is expected to take place during the present year, this Government is not in a position to make any statement as to the terms on which it is willing to lease land on the Lower Bari Doab Canal for cotton growing.—I have, etc.,

S. G. BAYLEY,
Under Secretary, Revenue,
For Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 96–34–C. of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 9*th March* 1917.

THE REVENUE SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB,
Lahore.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3449–Rev. of the 17th ultimo intimating that negotiations with the British Cotton Growing Association for the lease of an area on the Lower Bari Doab Canal for cotton growing purposes are still in progress and that until a decision is arrived at, your Government is not in a position to make any statement as to the terms on which it is willing to lease land on the Lower Bari Doab Canal for cotton growing.

2. In thanking you for the above communication I am desired by my Committee respectfully to request that when the Government of the Punjab is in a position to state the terms under which they are prepared to lease the land in question, such terms should be made known to the public so that offers might be received for the privilege of growing cotton on the land. I am also desired to state that in the opinion of my Committee it should be a *sine qua non* that the terms of lease should contain a clause to the effect that all cotton grown on the above land should be sold by public auction in this country.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix N.

COTTON MARKETING, MIXING, ETC.

No. 13578 of 1917.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY CASTLE, *10th*/*27th November* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for the information of the Association a copy of Government Order No. 13577, dated 10th November 1917, regarding certain questions connected with cotton marketing, mixing, ginning, etc.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

Cotton.

Questions connected with cotton marketing, mixing, ginning, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Order No. 13577.

BOMBAY CASTLE, *10th November* 1917.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Agriculture), Circular No. 910—37, dated 22nd September 1917 :—

> "I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, extracts from a letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 2689-S., dated the 26th July 1917, together with extracts from the Proceedings of a Conference held at Lyallpur on the 3rd, 4th and 5th April 1917, to discuss cotton marketing, mixing, ginning, etc., and to invite special attention to the proposals made by the Conference in regard to these matters. I am also to forward 10 spare copies of the extracts of the Proceedings referred to and to request that they may be distributed to Chambers of Commerce and other bodies interested in the cotton trade."

Order.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India, No. 910—37, dated 22nd September 1917, and of its accompaniments should be forwarded for information to the Commissioner in Sind, the Director of Agriculture, the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Millowners' Association.

2. The Director of Agriculture should be requested to favour Government with his remarks with reference to the proposals of the Conference referred to in the letter from the Government of India.

A. F. L. BRAYNE.
Under Secretary to Government.

Accompaniments to Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 13577, *dated* 10*th November* 1917.

No. 2689-S., dated Simla, the 26th July 1917.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. H. D. Craik, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab;

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of India 100 copies of the Proceedings of a Conference held at Lyallpur on April 3rd, 4th and 5th, to discuss cotton marketing, etc., and to convey the following remarks of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The arrangements proposed in paragraph I of the proceedings of the conference for the communication of telegraphic reports of cotton prices appear to be suitable. His Honour understands that this matter is already engaging the attention of the Government of India. The Director of Statistics recently made enquiries on the subject and has been informed for what grades of cotton price quotations are required at the Lyallpur market.

3. Chaudhri Anant Ram's proposal that separate cotton *mandis* should be constructed, referred to in the penultimate sub-paragraph of paragraph I of the proceedings, is, His Honour considers, worthy of further examination, and the Financial Commissioners are being informed that any proposals submitted with a view to giving effect to the suggestion will receive the sympathetic consideration of Government.

4. Orders have already been passed on the proposals discussed in paragraph II of the proceedings for the sale of sites for cotton ginning factories on special conditions. His Honour approved generally of the proposal and agreed that reduced prices should be charged for sites sold on special conditions, and the Financial Commissioner has been requested to submit a statement of conditions for the approval of Government.

5. His Honour agrees that in order to meet the difficulties created by the practice of mixing *desi* and American cotton in ginning factories some system of control appears desirable, but he will await the result of the investigations to be carried out by the gentlemen referred to in the last sub-paragraph of paragraph III of the proceedings of the conference. Sir Michael O'Dwyer is, however, of opinion that the statement in the proceedings of the conference, that the Bombay millowners cannot at present be satisfied that any of the American cotton they buy is pure, is too sweeping. The American cotton sold by the Agricultural Department at their auctions is, he understands, accepted as pure and this accounts for the high prices realized at recent auctions.

6. With reference to paragraph IV of the proceedings, His Honour agrees with the conclusion of the conference that the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, and the Weights and Measures Act. 1871, provide satisfactorily for the due examination of weights and measures, and he has asked the Financial Commissioner to invite the attention of the Deputy Commisioners concerned to the matter, and to instruct the Inspector of Factories to test weights on the occasions of his visits.

* * * * * *

'No. 721-469-C.—2, dated Simla, the 31st May 1917.

From—Nawab Malik Talib Mehdi Khan, Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab;

'To—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

With reference to Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, demi-official Circular letter No. 992, dated 3rd November 1916, I am directed to forward copy of the proceedings of a Conference held at Lyallpur on April 3rd, 4th and 5th and to say that the Director of Agriculture will take up and report on each point in the resolutions separately, wherever report is called for.

2. On the particular question of the mixing of cotton, and of the attitude of Bombay buyers towards the practice, there were wide variations in the views expressed by representatives of the exporting houses who were present. One gentleman said that it was possible for an expert to detect within 5 per cent. the proportion of *desi* cotton mixed with American: and that the Bombay buyers have no desire to obtain pure American cotton, because, if the cotton were pure, the Lancashire buyers would immediately enter into competition with them for it. After hearing the contrary views expressed by another of the exporters, Mr. Maynard (and, he thinks, most of the others present) felt that the opinions of the first gentleman were not well founded. It is not till the spinning stage is reached that an admixture of a small proportion of *desi* cotton can be detected. An admixture will inevitably be detected, but not prior to spinning (unless it is considerable) and never with that certainty which enables a buyer to say precisely what it is that he is buying. What a buyer wants is to know precisely what he is buying. At present there is no sort of certainty: and a buyer will not pay a better price for pure American cotton because he is not perfectly certain that it will turn out to be really pure.

3. In this view of the facts Mr. Maynard has since been confirmed by a letter from a cotton broker to Mr. Balak Ram, son of Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C.I.E. This shows plainly that the Bombay purchasers are anxious to get really pure cotton, and are ready to pay for it: so long as they have an adequate guarantee that it is such. Apparently, so far as Mr. Balak Ram's cotton is concerned, they regard his name as being such a guarantee. "While," they write, "it might be demonstrated from a few lots that mixing pays, in the long run it does not pay.....If you will continue sending us real American cotton, your mark will become known and appreciated among a larger circle of buyers."

4. The inferences to be drawn from these facts are important. Punjab American is now involved in a vicious circle. The buyer will not give a good price because he is not sure of the article. The ginner will mix the cotton because he cannot get a good price for the pure. And pure growing is thereby made nugatory. If, however, we can somehow attain to a guarantee, or a reliable mark which the buyers will trust, ginners and growers will both have an interest in keeping the cotton absolutely pure.

5. As to methods, the fundamental remedy would be the establishment of a "control," such as is proposed as a subject of investigation in resolution No. III. What may be called accidental mixing would be provided for by improved factory construction (Resolution No. II): and the existing domination of the grower by the ginner would be dealt with by Chaudhri Anant Ram's proposal for the establishment of large cotton *mandis*, providing storage accommodation outside of the ginning factories.

6. The communication of telegraphic report of prices is a measure to which the Indian members of the Conference evidently attached considerable value. Some jealousy was aroused by the suggestion that these prices should be communicated to the Lyallpur market, and telegraphed on from there. All the local markets aspire to be on equal terms, with no unfair start to any rival.

7. The proposal to legislate in order to secure pure cotton was pressed by one exporting house. The general view appeared to be that it would be preferable to secure a "control" by agreement.

Conference at Lyallpur, 3rd to 5th April 1917.

The following gentlemen attended the Conference :—

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Maynard, C.S.I., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab—*President.*

(2) The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

(3) The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Mant, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue Department.

(4) Mr. H. Calvert, I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab.

(5) The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. H. Townsend, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture and Industries, Punjab.

(6) Mr. A. J. W. Kitchen, C.I.E., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur.

(7) Mr. W. Roberts, I.A.S., Professor of Agriculture, Punjab.

(8) Mr. M. L. Darling, I.C.S., Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

(9) Mr. O. T. Faulkner, I.A.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture.

(10) Colonel J. Farmer, Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab.

(11) Mr. W. Taylor, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.

(12) M. Fateh-ud-din, Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gurdaspur.

(13) The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyid Mehdi Shah.

(14) M. Fateh Khan Nun, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

(15) Rai Sahib Sewak Ram of Gangapur.

(16) Chaudhri Muhammad Abdullah, Assistant Director of Agriculture.

(17) Chaudhri Anant Ram of Lyallpur.

(18) M. Barkat Ali, Inspector of Banks, Hoshiarpur.

(19) Chaudhri Niamat Ullah Khan of Madar, Jullundur District.

(20) Chaudhri Abdul Hamid Khan, Inspector of Banks, Lyallpur.

(21) Mr. Miliadis, Agent of the firm of Ralli Brothers.

(22) Mr. F. Heffliger, Agent of the firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

NOTE.—Some of the members were not present throughout the Conference.

I. *Subject.*—To consider how far agriculturists at present get fair prices for their cotton, especially American cotton. If the conclusion arrived at be that they do not generally get fair prices, to consider what steps should be taken to secure better prices for them. In this connection the possibility of posting Bombay, and perhaps other (as Liverpool), prices officially at the principal markets in the province should be considered. This practice is followed, it is understood, *mutatis mutandis* in Egypt.

Decision.—The conference came to the conclusion that the variations in prices the zamindars get on the same day in cotton both *desi* and American are so great from place to place that it is evident that they do not conform to any standard.

(*a*) *Remedies recommended.*—Daily publication of the Bombay prices of Broach, Sind Punjab American, and Sind Punjab qualities of cotton to be made at various cotton centres in the colonies.

(*b*) Lyallpur prices to be also given to other centres.

The information at (*a*) to be first communicated to Lyallpur and then along with that at (*b*) to be transmitted to the other centres. All by telegram on the same day. Government

to pay the expenses for the first two years : after that period it is hoped that *mandi* associations will pay the expenditure. The information to be given for seven months from October 1st.

The Professor of Agriculture and the Director of Agriculture to decide the markets to which the information will be sent.

Information of the Liverpool and New Orleans prices of "Middling American" to be received also by daily telegrams for these seven months by the officers of the Agricultural Department at Lyallpur.

Mr. Heffliger of Volkart Brothers drew the attention of the conference to the fact that selling cotton in advance is distinctly harmful to zamindars and should be discouraged as much as possible.

(*c*) Auctions have had a most valuable effect in steadying and levelling prices, but their number cannot be increased to a much greater extent than is at present the case with the limited staff at the disposal of the Agricultural Department which is at present employed in grading the cotton sold at these auctions.

The Hon'ble Syed Mehdi Shah, Khan Bahadur, expressed the view that auctions should be held thrice in each season at different centres at which American cotton might be sold ungraded by the Agricultural Department.

The possibility of eventually handing over these auction sales to the Co-operative Department should be borne in mind, and the conference recommends that the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, might attend himself or send his staff to attend some of the cotton auctions which will be held next winter.

Chaudhri Anant Ram expressed the view that large cotton *mandis* with ample accommodation should be built at the principal markets. In these *mandis* no cotton should be allowed to be stored more than a certain time : the time to be determined in accordance with the conditions of each *mandi*. The establishment of such *mandis* would encourage outside buyers to come and buy. At present the ginning factory owners are the only people who have storage accommodation for cotton, and this gives them a great advantage in dealing with zamindars who bring cotton into the *mandi* to sell, and, no storage accommodation being available to them, have generally to sell the same day that they reach the *mandi*.

Mr. Kitchin said he would consider the institution of at least one such *mandi* in the Lyallpur District at an early date.

II. *Subject.*—To consider if the present cotton ginning factories in the province have any structural or other defects which prevent the cotton ginned therein reaching the market in the best condition. In particular the following points were considered :—

(*a*) Is sufficient accommodation provided, whether for storing *kapas* or for storing *rui* : for the latter *pucca* flooring is essential ?

(*b*) Do they provide sufficient space between the gins ?

If the decision be arrived at that the present factories have such defects, to consider whether any steps to lessen them, so far as factories to be erected in the future are concerned, are feasible, and, if so, what.

The possibility of attaching conditions on the subject to future sales for factory sites of Government land, whether in the Lower Bari Doab or other colonies to be borne in mind.

Decision.—The conference is of opinion that the reply is in the affirmative. Reasons may be found in the Professor of Agriculture and the Director of Agriculture's letters Nos. 552—27-39, dated the 15th February 1917, and 875, dated the 14th March 1917, respectively (copies are attached). Mr. Roberts agreed to draw up conditions to be followed by cotton ginning factories to be erected in future on Crown lands.

Sawgins to be regarded as experimental for the present.

III. *Subject.*—To consider if there is any evidence that American and *desi* cottons are at present being mixed, whether accidentally or purposely in the ginning factories, and, if the reply be in the affimative, to consider what, if any, steps can be taken to lessen this evil.

Decision.—The great majority of the members of the conference is of opinion that American and *desi* cottons are deliberately mixed in the factories of the province to an uneven extent. The conference agrees in regarding this as an evil, as preventing American cotton from reaching its full value in Bombay and Lancashire : and it is assured that the Bombay millowners are anxious to obtain American cotton pure, but they cannot at present be satisfied that any of the American cotton they buy is pure, nor indeed that it is always mixed with a constant amount of *desi* cotton. It should be borne in mind that it is practically impossible for a purchaser of *rui* to say if it is mixed with *desi* cotton or not : the spinning of the cotton is the only test. On this assumption, a system of control of ginning factories in the Punjab in combination with a corresponding control among some, at any rate, of the Bombay mills appears to be the most feasible method of meeting the evil. The system involved might be one of guarantee of quality, which would involve an increased agricultural staff, or a system of trade marks.

The possibility of such a control should be investigated by Messrs. Townsend, Roberts and Khan Bahadur Syed Mehdi Shah next winter both at Lyallpur and at Bombay. Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Calvert would also be useful members of the Committee in Lyallpur. Should such system of control prove impossible the question of legislation on the subject might be considered.

IV. *Subject.*—To consider if the weighments of cotton made inside factories are honest, and, if not, to consider what steps can be taken to improve the present situation.

Decision.—The unanimous conclusion is that weighments inside factories are unsatisfactorily made.

The Municipal Act and the Weights and Measures Act (XXXI of 1871) appear to provide satisfactorily for the due examination of weights and measures and the conference invites the attention of the Deputy Commissioners to their powers in the matter.

* * * * * *

H. J. MAYNARD,
President.

C. A. H. TOWNSEND,
Secretary.

No. 875, dated the 14th March 1917.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. H. Townsend, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture and Industries, Punjab ;

To—The Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Financial Commissioners, copy of a letter No. 552—27-39, dated February 15th, from the Professor of Agriculture to me,

regarding defects in cotton factories in the Punjab. His letter is interesting, and might be forwarded to Government.

'That these defects are real is confirmed by a conversation I had the other day with Ralli Brothers' Cotton Manager at Karachi who told me that the Okara ginning factory, which agreed to gin the American cotton he purchased in the Lower Bari Doab Colony, was very much hampered by want of room in his factory, which led to mixing of the cotton. Government, I imagine, would not at this late stage initiate legislation to control ginning factories or at any rate would not do so unless considerable more proof of the necessity for such legislation was forthcoming than is now the case. But what I imagine might be possible is that no further sites for cotton factories be sold in the Lower Bari Doab Colony—or indeed in any other colony—unless the purchasers agree in the erection of such factories to follow some modest requirements as to space, etc., to be laid down by Government. The matter requires careful consideration, as I imagine a good many sites, to factories erected on which no such rules could now apply, have already been sold, and we do not want to give them an unfair advantage over any new factories.

No. 552—27-39, dated the 15th February 1917.

From—The Professor of Agriculture, Punjab, Lyallpur;

To—The Director of Agriculture and Industries, Punjab.

I have the honour to address you regarding the question of ginning factories and to propose some provisional reforms.

From conversations I have had with cotton dealers and from my own observations the most notable defects in cotton factories in the colonies and in the Punjab are :—

(1) Lack of sufficient accommodation. A certain proportion between open *space* and *godowns* and *quantity* of *kapas* ginned per annum ought to exist.

(2) Unsuitable floor space for sorting *kapas*. Factories are generally very dusty and only partly covered with a *pucca* floor.

We ought to insist on whole space being *pucca* and road also *pucca*.

(3) There should be (*a*) more room between the roller gin rows, *i.e.*, more space in the middle of the floor and (*b*) the *rui* or ginned cotton should be protected in such a way that *kapas* cannot possibly get mixed with it. This is a universal fault at present and can be easily remedied. As regards zamindars' complaints about weighments I do not think anything can be done on these lines until factories are licensed.

There remains the question of mixing American and *desi* cotton and its attendant evils. Until licensing of factories in some form is introduced nothing can, I think, be done in the latter line.

As regards (1), (2) and (3) it is not proposed to do anything at present with regard to existing factories but with regard to any new factory to be put up, *e.g.*, in the Lower Bari Doab and Triple Canal Project and also in the older districts Government might insist that certain obvious conditions must be fulfilled in the specifications. All the latter would have to be passed by Government.

If Government accept the general principles of above I will go into the question carefully and put up definite proposals as to requirements of any new ginning factories to be put up.

Appendix O.

SYSTEM OF RAIL DELIVERY TERMS.

No. 156-18-R of 1917.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED),

BOMBAY, *6th February* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith copies of two letters that have been received from the Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association of Bombay in connection with (1) the System of Rail delivery terms and (2) the inclusion of Rajputana cotton in Bengal contracts, and to ask you to be so good as to favour my Directors with the views of your Association on the various points raised.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

THE JAPANESE COTTON SHIPPERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY,

BOMBAY, *30th January* 1917.

THE CHAIRMAN,

THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,

Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

Re: Rail Delivery Terms System.

On behalf of the Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association, we beg to submit the following lines on the advisability of entirely abolishing the Rail Delivery Terms System and suggest that all business in Bengal contracts should be transacted on the same footing as other contracts by the adoption of the Jaitha Delivery System.

This proposal we submit with no selfish regard to our own particular interest, but for the general welfare of the Trade in Bengal contracts, which as the matter stands at present, is largely handicapped by the difficulties that it entails on the trade.

Your Directors cannot be unaware of what those difficulties are, which it would be too long to enumerate here in detail. Suffice it to say that this Rail Delivery Terms System has proved disadvantageous to the sellers and buyers alike, and more especially to the buyers, who are imposed with tremendous difficulties before the Delivery could be completed. The many and at times complicated disputes with the Railway companies re: demurrage, etc., the compulsion to pay cash 90 per cent. against Railway Receipts the trouble arising in cases where the cotton comes to be rejected on arbitration or appeal, in adjusting charges, godown rents, insurance, interest on advance, the railway freight, etc., the difficulties in recovering the advance, the painful annoyance of identity to be undergone in the matter of payments, these and various other troubles indicate that in these progressive days it is absolutely necessary to have all smooth facilities for the expansion of the cotton trade of Bombay.

With the ever increasing trade with Japan we are very often in urgent need of hedging our business on extensive scales by some forward contracts, but with various difficulties as enumerated above, we had to adopt generally Broach and Khamgaon Akola contracts for such purposes, which owing to comparative smaller quantity available for delivery here, gets subjected to the possible squeeze by speculators to the annoyance of the trade. This fact may be quite fresh in the mind of your Directors.

Further, we are inclined to the opinion that the restraint thus imposed on our using Bengal contracts as our hedge, has rather contributed to accentuate the speculative activity in Broach and Khamgaon Akola contracts. Whatever may be, therefore, the reasons in the past that originally led to the adoption of this harassing system it would be advantageous to both Exporters and Indian merchants alike to have the present system of Rail Delivery abolished as by that the former will find a wider field for operation and the latter will have more willing buyers, at perhaps more enhanced price with the increasing prosperity of this particular trade. This advantage is not comparable to the small facility the sellers are enjoying at present in the shape of an advance payment.

We may add here that it has not been very long since we abolished the Rail Delivery Terms in the Western cotton, and the result so far has been so very satisfactory to the trade that any one who proposes to buy this cotton on Rail Delivery Terms to-day will be simply laughed out.

We are therefore of opinion that it is now high time to abolish this injurious system and if the trade in Bengal Cotton comes to be placed on M/A terms, it would surely give a high impetus to the Bengal trade with Japan.

Hoping to have the favourable consideration of this question at your hands and thanking in anticipation of an adequate solution of the present difficulties.—We remain, etc.,

The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association,
K. MORIOKA,
Committee.

THE JAPANESE COTTON SHIPPERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, 30*th January* 1917.

THE CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

Re : The Separation of Rajputana Cotton Contract from Fine Bengal Quotations.

On the above important subject we have, on behalf of the Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association, to offer herein some observations in the urgent necessity we feel of getting an early separation of Rajputana cotton contracts from Bengal styles, as is now enforced in Bengal quotations.

Your Directors are quite aware that at present as the matter stands, against contract for Bengal descriptions, the Rajputana cotton, whose comparative inferiority is well known, comes also to be tendered. This inclusion is in our opinion unnatural, and hence harmful to the business in genuine Bengal styles. In fact it adversely affects the wider business with Japan in pure Bengal contracts, as Rajputana does not command preference in the demands at Japan. The strictly proper location of Rajputana cotton should be its inclusion in the Sind-Punjab styles. There it would find its proper equality and level, and it is incumbent for the preservation of the fair name of the Bengal descriptions that this separation should now be had.

By thus giving the proper and equitable status to Rajputana cotton, the business in Bengal contracts will meet with a fair dealing and the one great advantage that will accrue from the removal of Rajputana from Bengal quotations, will be the natural impetus to the Bengal cotton, which is much in demand in Japan, and will receive in the expansion of its export to the Far East.

The reasonability of our request we would further illustrate by stating the fact that many Japanese Shippers now-a-days stipulate in their arrangements for Bengal contracts strictly to exclude Rajputana from the pure Bengal tenders. This proves the obvious and increasing necessity there is of shifting Rajputana from Bengal quotations to its natural place in the Sind-Punjab description, and we trust your Directors will give their utmost consideration to this important matter.

Hoping the above will have the adequate attention of your Board and thanking in anticipation of a favourable response.—We remain, etc.,

The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association,
K. MORIOKA,
Committee.

No. 91-25-R. of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th March* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 156 of the 6th ultimo, giving cover to copies of two letters that you have received from the Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association of Bombay recommending (1) that the system of "Rail Delivery" terms be entirely abolished and (2) that Rajputana Cotton be separated from Bengal Cotton contracts. In reply I am to state that my Committee support the suggestions of the Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association of Bombay in both these connections.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix P.

COTTON CLEARING HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

No. 7531-C. of 1916.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
BOMBAY, *21st December* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am instructed to inform you that at a meeting of my Directors held on the 15th instant, it was decided to inaugurate a Cotton Clearing House in Bombay on the lines of the Liverpool

Clearing House and it is intended that this organisation should become operative in time to include all contracts for new season's cotton.

2. With this end in view my Directors desire me to express the hope that Members of your Association will only enter into new crop contracts under the proviso that such contracts shall come under the Clearing House rules if and when the latter are finally approved.

3. In this connection I am to state that before the Clearing House is finally made operative, full details of the scheme will be submitted for the consideration and views of your Association. Other Associations and bodies interested will be similarly consulted and my Directors are confident that the scheme thus placed before the trade will merit and secure the hearty goodwill and co-operation of all concerned.

4. My Directors trust that the Members of your Association will agree to adopt the proposal made in the 2nd paragraph above, as they feel that, in default of the suggested proviso the smooth working of the Clearing House would be seriously handicapped.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 107-31 of 1917.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
BOMBAY, 17*th January* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to inform you that at the meeting of the Board of Directors held yesterday, it was decided to recommend to the trade that the following clause should be inserted in all new crop contracts entered into on or after the 25th January 1917 :—

"Subject to the rules and regulations of the proposed clearing house if and when established."

I am to request that you will take steps to inform all your members accordingly.—Yours faithfully,

H. ROYAL,
for Secretary.

Appendix Q

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

No. 103-39 of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 15*th March* 1917.

THE CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have been given to understand that there is a movement on foot to increase the share capital of the Bombay Cotton Trade

Association, Ltd., and to grant fuller representation on your Board of Directors to the various Associations connected with the cotton trade of Bombay. In this connection I am to state that over 40 per cent. of the whole cotton crop of India is consumed by the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, and my Committee feel that the time has arrived when Millowners should have a larger voice in the control of the trade in which they are so intimately concerned, and should be more directly represented, than they have hitherto been, on the Board of your Association. I am desired therefore to enquire whether it is your intention to increase the Share Capital of your Association and if so as to how many of these new shares will be allotted to Millowners. Will you also kindly inform me what steps, if any, you intend taking to ensure a fuller and more direct representation of members of this Association on your Board.—I am, etc.,

H. ROYAL,
for Secretary.

No. 321-37-I of 1917.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
BOMBAY, 22*nd March* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 103-39, dated the 15th instant, I am instructed to inform you that my Directors have very carefully considered the question of the proposed increase of this Association's Share capital and of the fuller representation of the various branches of the cotton trade on the Directorate of the Company and that with a view to attaining these objects they have decided upon a scheme which it is felt will recommend itself to all concerned.

Briefly stated, the scheme is as follows :—

(1) The share capital of the Association shall be increased by 10 shares of Rs. 1,000 each to be issued at a minimum of Rs. 10,000 each.

(2) One share shall be allotted to each of the following Associations to be held in the name of their elected representative, *viz.*:—

The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association.

The Bombay Millowners' Association.

The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce and The Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd.

The remaining five shares shall be kept in reserve until needed.

(3) The Appeal Committee as at present constituted shall be eliminated.

(4) The Board, which shall include the Appeal Committee shall consist of 15 shareholders of whom 8 shall be Europeans ; of the latter 7 at least shall be British subjects. The Chairman shall be a European British subject.

(5) Five members of the Board shall be nominated members and the remaining 10 elected members.

(6) Only those shareholders who are responsible parties of standing in the firms they represent shall be eligible for election or nomination as the case may be to the Board of Directors.

(7) The Board shall be constituted as follows :—

2 Japanese Shippers.

2 Millowners.

2 European Shippers.

2 Brokers.

4 Sellers and Jaithawallas.

1 Nominated by the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ld.

1 Nominated by Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

1 Nominated by Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association.

In connection with this clause, I am directed to invite your particular attention to the fact that in framing their proposal for the new constitution of the Board, the aim of my Directors has been to assure an adequate representation to all branches of the trade. The difficulties with which my Directors were faced in adjusting the balance between the various interests will be readily appreciated but it is confidently hoped that the constitution decided upon will meet with the approval of all concerned.

(8) All shareholders must be actively engaged in cotton business in Bombay, and no individual shall hold in his own name more than one share.

(9) No German, Austrian, Bulgarian or Turkish subject shall be eligible for membership.

(10) No firm shall, in future, have more than two shares in the names of their representatives.

(11) No share shall be retained by any one who has resided out of India for a period of over two years.

In conclusion I am to express the hope that the above scheme may receive the hearty support of your Association. It is the earnest desire of my Directors to co-operate closely with all branches of the trade in the control of the Bombay Cotton Market, and this fact will be demonstrated by the somewhat drastic changes in the constitution of this Association which my Directors are prepared to recommend to the general body of members with a view to securing an adequate representation of all parties on the Directorate.—I am, etc.,

NOEL WILKINSON,
Secretary.

No. 224-39-C. of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
BOMBAY. *14th June* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 321-37, dated 22nd March 1917 outlining a scheme for the re-organization of your Association which you trust will receive the hearty support of my Committee.

2. In reply, I am to state that the proposals of your Board of Directors have received my Committee's very careful consideration and as a result thereof, they are prepared to accept the whole of the proposals as drafted, with the exception of paragraphs 4 and 7. The reasons for non-acceptance of these two paragraphs are as follows :—

Your paragraph No. 4 proposes that the Board which consists of 15 Members should have at least 8 Europeans and that the Chairman should always be an European British subject. Although the affairs of your Association have so far been controlled by a Board consisting mainly of Europeans, still when it is proposed to change its constitution, with a view to the better carrying on of trade, my Committee deprecate any suggestion which would lead to the introduction of any racial or clannish interests, and would strongly urge that the clause should be altogether deleted, and that the election should be thrown open to the best men from among the shareholders representing the various branches of the trade and that the Chairman should be elected by the Board, who should choose a Director irrespective of nationality.

Regarding clause 7, constitution of the Board, my Committee were of opinion that certain changes are necessary. They felt that in order that all the branches of the trade should have full representation the members should be divided into two general classes of 8 buyers and 8 sellers with two brokers. Taking into full consideration the importance of the various interests in accordance with the volume of business handled by the individual branches, an ideal board in my Committee's opinion would be as under :—

3	Members,	Japanese Association.
3	„	Millowners' Association.
2	„	European Exporters.
1	„	European Broker.
1	„	Indian Broker.
3	„	Marwari Chamber.
2	„	Indian Seller and Jaithawalla.
2	„	European „ „
1	„	Muccadums' Association.

My Committee foresee certain difficulties in connection with elections to the Board where the interests are not represented by a recognised Association, as in the case of sellers and Jaithawallas, but it is hoped in time it would be possible to devise means to overcome this shortcoming.

My Committee trust these suggestions will be acceptable to your Board and if they do meet with approval, your Association's scheme, amended as above, will be placed before a special general meeting of members of this Association for final sanction.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary

No. 443-37 of 1917.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
BOMBAY, 22*nd June* 1917

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 224-39, dated 14th instant. setting forth the views of your Committee on the proposed reconstitution of this Association's

Board of Directors, from which it is observed that your Committee are not prepared to accept sections 4 and 7 of this Association's scheme as outlined in my letter of the 22nd March last.

2. My Directors have carefully considered the scheme suggested by your Committee, according to which, on a Board of 18, there would be 5 Europeans, 3 Japanese and 7 Indians, not reckoning the representatives of your Association ; so that while your Committee deprecate any suggestion which would lead to the introduction of any racial or clannish interests, they propose a Board in which the Europeans and Japanese combined would be in a permanent minority at the discretion of your Committee.

3. A further analysis of the proposals submitted in your letter under reply shows that only 8 of the 18 members of the Board could have had any previous experience as Directors, namely, 5 Europeans, 2 Japanese, and Indian, while the other 10 would be fresh to the work Your Committee's scheme would thus provide that an institution which has worked not unsuccessfully for a number of years and which has been controlled almost exclusively by Europeans should be handed over to a Board of Directors of whom the majority may at the discretion of your Committee be Indians, and of whom the majority must be untried men without experience as yet of the needs of the cotton trade or of the work of the Board. My Directors therefore feel that your proposals are too drastic and revolutionary to be acceptable to the trade generally

4. My Directors are disappointed that their scheme for an enlargement of the Board has not secured your Committee's support. They have throughout all their negotiations with other bodies concerned shown a desire to accept modifications and they feel sure that the following brief recapitulation of the proposals they are bringing forward will convince your Committee that your Association is securing a full and adequate representation.

5. The scheme proposed by my Directors is a Board of 15 Directors, of whom 2 shall be Millowners and an Appeal Committee of 18 composed of the 15 members of the Board and 3 additional members of whom it is proposed to elect 1 Millowner,1 Japanese Shipper and 1 Indian The duties of the Appeal Committee are to fix standards, to settle appeals on quality and to form Daily Quotation Committees. It will thus be seen that in an Appeal Committee of 18 members, your Association would secure the 3 representatives it asks for.

6. My Directors earnestly hope that, on a further consideration of the matter, your Association will at any rate decide to give the new scheme a trial. Meanwhile my Directors are taking steps to effect a reconstitution as outlined in my letter of the 22nd March last, as they feel that further discussion of details will unduly delay the re-organization of this Association which they are very anxious to complete before the commencement of the new season. —Yours faithfully,

NOEL WILKINSON,
Secretary.

No. 554–11 of 1917.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BOMBAY, 1*st August* 1917

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to my letter No. 321–37, dated 22nd March last, regarding proposed reconstitution of this Association's Directorate, I am now instructed to offer your Association one

share of this Company to be held in the name of your elected representative. The share in question is of a nominal value of Rs. 1,000 fully paid and will be issued at a premium of Rs. 9,000, making a total cost of Rs. 10,000.

In this connection, I am to point out that my Directors are making this offer on the basis of the scheme outlined in my letter above referred to, the principal points of which I am briefly to recapitulate in the following terms, namely :—

The Directorate as re-constituted is to consist of 15 members, 10 elected and 5 nominated. The 10 elected members of the Board are to be chosen as follows :—

2 European Shippers.

2 Brokers.

2 Merchant Sellers.

2 Jaithawallas.

1 Japanese Shipper.

1 Millowner.

With regard to the 5 nominated members of the Board, the following Associations are being given an opportunity of electing one representative each, namely :—

The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association.

The Bombay Millowners' Association.

The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

The Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd.

I am to request the favour of a reply from you not later than Saturday, the 11th proximo, as my Directors are convening a meeting of shareholders for the 14th idem finally to elect a new Board of Directors in accordance with the scheme of re-constitution as outlined above.—Yours faithfully,

NOEL WILKINSON,
Secretary.

No. 303–39–I of 1917.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, *6th September* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 554–11, dated 1st ultimo, offering this Association one share in your Company at a cost of Rs. 10,000 and also outlining a scheme for the reconstitution of your Directorate.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee have again considered this matter, but they regret they are unable to accept either your Board's offer of the share referred to or the invitation to nominate a member of this Association for a seat on the new Board.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods of British Manufacture (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the years 1857 *to* 1917, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,033	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	6,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	8,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	99,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898	557,557,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,878
1899	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812
1900	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,837	5,892,081	9,435,371	9,496,085
1901	629,976,200	1,127,753,500	129,392,500	7,911,750	11,050,890	9,564,200
1902	475,541,800	1,176,051,500	119,878,000	6,299,820	7,411,640	9,438,560
1903	520,373,400	1,119,542,300	129,898,800	5,300,460	6,442,050	6,699,580
1904	593,591,100	1,193,265,900	145,618,800	6,221,400	6,613,460	8,056,710
1905	637,039,600	1,292,516,900	119,829,700	11,368,420	11,443,550	10,175,810
1906	611,705,100	1,189,552,900	142,636,200	10,548,720	10,300,210	10,260,270
1907	646,598,400	1,298,662,500	131,107,800	10,419,750	9,921,670	7,601,280
1908	470,956,400	1,005,027,600	200,636,400	10,894,540	9,019,320	10,432,380
1909	481,389,100	1,180,586,000	108,497,400	16,251,580	8,448,010	6,169,190
1910	624,859,600	1,129,898,600	109,976,800	8,410,140	6,384,450	6,891,410
1911	622,516,400	1,226,065,400	138,414,300	12,842,440	9,179,460	8,364,340
1912	658,026,700	1,451,819,200	173,698,700	13,298,110	11,913,170	10,745,130
1913	804,333,100	1,547,872,400	210,797,700	13,628,700	7,519,860	9,497,740
1914	617,498,700	1,378,930,300	160,552,000	13,538,110	9,985,330	8,280,700
1915	354,966,900	1,052,246,400	106,332,200	15,423,650	8,974,950	10,801,200
1916	481,857,500	1,035,437,900	88,153,700	8,931,510	5,922,490	7,583,020
1917			Figures not available.			

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, &c., FROM EUROPE DURING THE YEARS 1908 TO 1917.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 2,44,383	Pcs. 3,22,931	Pcs. 5,47,293	Pcs. 4,01,855	Pcs. 5,69,243	Pcs. 5,86,118	Pcs. 3,97,536	Pcs. 1,57,376	Pcs. 1,58,976	Pcs. 76,891
37/9 „ do. do. 5½ lbs. & under ...	„	„ 282	„ 843	„ 1,166	„ 6,515	„ 3,356	„ 622	„ 250	„ 560	„ 301
„ „ do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	„ 7,055	„ 3,507	„ 52,578	„ 14,318	„ 31,225	„ 58,406	„ 43,860	„ 4,049	„ 3,004	„ 10,082
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 28,439	„ 40,788	„ 1,39,246	„ 95,263	„ 1,46,135	„ 1,94,774	„ 1,38,118	„ 27,605	„ 29,612	„ 18,736
„ „ do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	„ 76,062	„ 94,349	„ 1,58,864	„ 75,630	„ 94,271	„ 1,01,725	„ 93,300	„ 21,960	„ 5,090	„ 9,082
„ „ do. do. 8¼ lbs. do. ...	„ 3,24,735	„ 5,47,992	„ 3,30,413	„ 2,67,901	„ 4,38,053	„ 3,96,605	„ 3,39,184	„ 2,90,824	„ 1,38,901	„ 20,693
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,98,814	„ 3,22,172	„ 2,63,906	„ 2,07,449	„ 1,66,462	„ 1,66,625	„ 1,64,302	„ 63,606	„ 31,900	„ 6,680
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 1,04,147	„ 1,31,179	„ 94,501	„ 1,50,439	„ 1,30,539	„ 1,57,569	„ 1,46,519	„ 1,85,506	„ 59,362	„ 39,002
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	„ 32,120	„ 16,492	„ 79,809	„ 33,999	„ 86,513	„ 82,660	„ 12,322	„ 22,914	„ 46,117	„ 18,944
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 39,970	„ 32,148	„ 62,024	„ 16,554	„ 63,810	„ 42,179	„ 14,209	„ 8,953	„ 14,629	„ 10,030
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do ...	„ 1,09,666	„ 86,159	„ 1,28,723	„ 95,077	„ 1,65,428	„ 2,41,363	„ 1,67,713	„ 36,139	„ 15,550	„ 30,157
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,41,211	„ 2,64,469	„ 3,05,811	„ 2,96,686	„ 4,16,916	„ 4,84,933	„ 3,90,823	„ 1,46,003	„ 66,170	„ 39,172
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 5,06,164	„ 5,84,352	„ 4,36,164	„ 5,07,233	„ 6,52,963	„ 4,75,976	„ 8,28,091	„ 4,44,943	„ 1,34,094	„ 24,224
46/49 „ do. do. all weights ...	„ 1,37,747	„ 1,56,420	„ 90,376	„ 1,36,976	„ 1,73,861	„ 1,30,532	„ 1,98,575	„ 1,09,456	„ 56,694	„ 16,492
50/52 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 39,525	„ 1,04,611	„ 49,327	„ 80,770	„ 1,11,093	„ 1,31,455	„ 95,084	„ 60,839	„ 31,777	„ 15,276
53/60 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 1,11,231	„ 1,46,326	„ 1,43,066	„ 1,60,776	„ 1,58,915	„ 2,13,011	„ 74,367	„ 35,260	„ 15,482	„ 6,156
All widths × 23/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	„ 5,918	„ 200	„ 7,573	„	„	„	„	„	„ 11	„ .....
„ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 54,894	„ 19,993	„ 14,465	„ 11,736	„ 7,564	„ 301	„ 2,417	„ 857	„	„ 213
„ do. do. above 7 lbs.	„ 9,496	„ 5,037	„ 1,018	„ 1,600	„ 2,472	„ 3,844	„ 2,900	„ 1,200	„	„ 500
29 in. & under × 23/24 yds. Madapollams 2¼ lbs. & under	„ 11,536	„ 2,000	„ 35,756	„ 17,158	„ 41,944	„ 42,132	„ 9,856	„ 10,936	„ 33,611	„ 11,321
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 9,075	„ 3,200	„ 807	„ 3,013	„ 3,400	„ 3,001	„ 3,068	„	„	„ 2,508
30/32 in. do. do. 2½ lbs. & under.	„	„	„	„	„ 2,000	„	„	„	„	„ 207
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 18,180	„ 4,454	„	„ 1,200	„ 7,060	„ 8,989	„ 7,650	„ 5,481	„ 12,671	„ 1,250
38/42 in. do. do. 3 to 4½ lbs. ...	„ 1,304	„ 15	„	„	„ 16	„ 1,410	„ 240	„	„ 1,230	„ 4,200
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6¼ lbs. ...	„ 1,23,389	„ 41,078	„ 84,584	„ 1,19,381	„ 82,955	„ 58,660	„ 43,401	„ 25,333	„ 30,104	„ 10,111
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs. ...	„ 375	„	„ 3,033	„ 1,710	„	„	„ 900	„ 1,531	„	„ .....
Above 24 in. × do. do. above 3 lbs.	„ 4,887	„ 8,627	„	„ 4,000	„ 12,570	„ 5,250	„	„	„	„ .....
34 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights	„ 1,19,978	„ 51,659	„ 1,74,208	„ 1,53,484	„ 91,491	„ 1,55,212	„ 1,35,102	„ 40,290	„ 91,223	„ 2,11,493
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 7,41,737	„ 7,86,768	„ 11,55,475	„ 8,34,103	„ 8,80,239	„ 12,24,331	„ 6,54,518	„ 5,19,235	„ 4,21,364	„ 4,97,891
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 1,36,672	„ 1,68,056	„ 1,30,341	„ 1,39,338	„ 1,67,347	„ 1,97,525	„ 1,41,570	„ 1,38,381	„ 89,419	„ 64,828
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do.	„ 2,56,967	„ 1,51,118	„ 2,88,333	„ 3,31,529	„ 2,30,158	„ 2,03,149	„ 2,14,005	„ 1,14,096	„ 2,01,738	„ 1,38,178
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 23,510	„ 21,708	„ 8,078	„ 13,515	„ 25,201	„ 10,348	„ 27,881	„	„ 18,172	„ 14,488
Above 43 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 1,17,622	„ 80,155	„ 1,17,602	„ 1,76,274	„ 60,305	„ 1,33,410	„ 1,95,790	„ 57,782	„ 50,715	„ 57,608
Twills and Drills	„ 2,37,416	„ 3,27,206	„ 2,69,720	„ 2,73,563	„ 3,81,730	„ 2,77,385	„ 2,47,671	„ 1,64,876	„ 2,15,822	„ 55,820
Total for 12 Months	Ps. 40,74,225	Ps. 45,35,442	Ps. 51,73,837	Ps. 46,11,596	Ps. 54,03,394	Ps. 57,92,234	Ps. 47,91,484	Ps. 26,95,681	Ps. 19,73,979	Ps. 24,10,444

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30-yd. pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72 and 96 yards.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.
WHITE GOODS.										
25/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 9,12,865	Pcs. 7,45,278	Pcs. 7,30,667	Pcs. 11,59,785	Pcs. 14,34,311	Pcs. 8,71,407	Pcs. 9,82,547	Pcs. 8,86,376	Pcs. 8,78,850	Pcs. 8,31,953
18/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets ...	„ 1,94,794	„ 1,77,292	„ 1.77,615	„ 2,45,998	„ 2,80,723	„ 2,61,126	„ 2,84,730	„ 98,156	„ 1,54,292	„ 67,864
40 in. & wider „ do.										
26/39 in. × „ Mulls and Nainsooks	„ 34,17,183	„ 27,47,456	„ 45,57,329	„ 36,79,520	„ 40,10,011	„ 47,71,783	„ 30,94,660	„ 17,26,336	„ 23,19,782	„ 23,78,066
40/45 in. × „ do. do.	„ 8,47,017	„ 7,01,298	„ 8,98,005	„ 8,45,492	„ 8,29,258	„ 10,35,995	„ 10,55,076	„ 4,88,846	„ 4,87,266	„ 4,18,296
46 in. and upwards do. do.	„ 11,73,952	„ 11,74,297	„ 15,04,877	„ 13,06,547	„ 16,07,956	„ 20,85,996	„ 21,45,402	„ 10,85,643	„ 11,85,766	„ 7,74,422
32 to 42 in. × 12 to 18 yds. Cambrics	„ 10,596	„ 12,106	„ 7,990	„ 12,351	„ 15,581	„ 16,601	„ 18,164	„ 10,404	„ 20,339	„ 10,573
Twills and Drills	„ 56,531	„ 45,997	„ 51,237	„ 1,01,530	„ 91,428	„ 98,529	„ 87,588	„ 82,305	„ 1,33,166	„ 64,355
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs.66,12,938	Pcs.56,03,724	Pcs.79,27,720	Pcs.73,51,283	Pcs.82,69,368	Pcs.91,41,387	Pcs.76,68,167	Pcs.43,78,066	Pcs.51,79,461	Pcs.44,45,529
TURKEY RED AND SCARLET GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 2,14,515	Pcs. 1,87,159	Pcs. 3,87,510	Pcs. 4,78,430	Pcs. 3,72,056	Pcs. 6,24,040	Pcs. 4,14,352	Pcs. 1,64,224	Pcs. 57,992	Pcs. 1,13,201
32 in. × 24 yds. do.	„ 2,475	„ 693	„	„ 130	„ 310	„ 220	„	„ ...	„	„ .....
All widths and lengths, Shirtings	„ 3,68,650	„ 3,38,123	„ 3,37,604	„ 4,89,333	„ 4,48,652	„ 7,57,059	„ 5,86,010	„ 1,61,039	„ 1,61,221	„ 2,45,209
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 33,660	„ 13,590	„ 12,363	„ 14,433	„ 11,693	„ 13,044	„ 13,371	„ 7,886	„ 8,245	„ 6,478
Do. do. Jacconets	„ 3,454	„ 14,442	„ 6,429	„ 10,651	„ 9,301	„ 25,938	„ 24,587	„ 8,403	„	„ 2,861
All widths and lengths, Twills and Dimities	„ 34,777	„ 27,206	„ 33,226	„ 48,842	„ 28,522	„ 29,721	„ 51,494	„ 9,064	„ 8,390	„ 14,122
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 498	„ 824	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
All widths and lengths, Prints and Chintz	„ 2,96,647	„ 3,36,796	„ 4,32,766	„ 3,44,053	„ 3,28,862	„ 3,71,489	„ 4,48,979	„ 2,99,316	„ 1,97,708	„ 3,21,744
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	„ 1,70,557	„ 1,55,698	„ 2,36,244	„ 1,70,829	„ 2,27,472	„ 2,59,321	„ 1,98,835	„ 1,52,931	„ 1,88,382	„ 2,24,556
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 11,38,835	„ 12,49,359	„ 13,02,418	„ 16,73,138	„ 10,67,725	„ 11,10,706	„ 13,76,358	„ 8,06,987	„ 3,14,326	„ 3,91,547
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 4,80,065	„ 2,98,874	„ 5,04,628	„ 85,171	„ 2,14,732	„ 10,02,828	„ 4,57,644	„ 1,41,666	„ 4,85,191	„ 3,12,516
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs.27,44,133	Pcs. 26,17,854	Pcs.32,53,188	Pcs.33,15,010	Pcs.27,09,325	Pcs.41,94,366	Pcs.35,71,630	Pcs.17,51,515	Pcs.14,21,455	Pcs.16,32,233
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 1,26,530	Yds. 1,54,939	Yds. 2,20,223	Yds. 1.96,411	Yds. 1,21,200	Yds. 1,74,470	Yds. 1,22,135	Yds. 40,111	Yds. 84,329	Yds. 82,504
Spanish Stripes and Ladies' Cloth	„ 46,161	„ 61,254	„ 1,73,796	„ 2,27,163	„ 81,180	„ 79,938	„ 21,939	„ 3,115	„	„ 5,629
Flannels	„ 29,90,746	„ 24,86,232	„ 36,95,683	„ 34,16,356	„ 25,66,104	„ 36,42,856	„ 16,95,415	„ 6,68,844	„ 21,75,520	„ 10,18,724
Broad Cloth	„ 1,85,894	„ 1,44,930	„ 1,78,824	„ 3,10,055	„ 2,43,206	„ 2,42,008	„ 97,776	„ 39,571	„ 25,196	„ 31,835
Alpacca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 13,26,302	„ 8,70,441	„ 13,49,265	„ 14,36,770	„ 12,66,683	„ 15,04,020	„ 8,93,965	„ 3,39,460	„ 5,62,178	„ 4,12,091
Union Cloth	„ 39,977	„ 31,800	„ 56,786	„ 35,919	„ 46,255	„ 37,980	„ 48,361	„ 26,912	„ 12,508	„ 9,257
Cashmere and Coatings	„ 31,63,979	„ 22,36,232	„ 32,54,888	„ 34,75,741	„ 30,00,523	„ 32,63,659	„ 16,70,139	„ 4,27,734	„ 6,35,440	„ 7,44,812
All other Sorts	„ 17,32,044	„ 22,93,171	„ 43,89,441	„ 30,47,783	„ 26,83,523	„ 48,68,593	„ 23,56,750	„ 6,64,587	„ 7,72,328	„ 10,91,732
Total for 12 months ...	Yds.96,11,633	Yds.82,78,999	Yds.1,33,18,906	Yds. 1,21,46,198	Yds. 1,00,07,674	Yds. 1,38,13,524	Yds.69,06,480	Yds.22,09,331	Yds.42,67,509	Yds.61,26,584

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings and Umbrella Cloth	Pcs. 3,05,088	Pcs. 2,08,418	Pcs. 3,39,267	Pcs. 4,10,620	Pcs. 3,89,840	Pcs. 4,71,118	Pcs. 4,13,210	Pcs. 2,14,817	Pcs. 2,21,321	Pcs. 1,21,212
„ Madapollams and Cambrics	„ 1,70,671	„ 1,82,178	„ 2,74,285	„ 1,50,463	„ 1,17,680	„ 1,42,434	„ 1,30,313	„ 35,279	„ 97,160	„ 26,367
„ Jacconets	„ 2,925	„ 4,338	„ 1,214	„ 100	„ 4,019	„	„	„	„	„ .....
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	„ 14,21,961	„ 14,05,573	„ 23,33,115	„ 22,25,644	„ 23,84,723	„ 31,41,482	„ 22,63,948	„ 11,24,456	„ 16,57,625	„ 15,99,604
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths	„ 4,38,803	„ 2,99,500	„ 4,49,517	„ 4,21,085	„ 4,26,832	„ 5,69,907	„ 7,22,183	„ 2,75,052	„ 3,46,885	„ 3,73,445
Lappets, White	„ 1,19,279	„ 1,14,968	„ 1,69,806	„ 1,61,137	„ 1,49,658	„ 2,31,587	„ 1,48,162	„ 1,16,086	„ 1,01,175	„ 80,015
„ Coloured	„ 38,122	„ 23,386	„ 41,384	„ 41,795	„ 54,721	„ 34,899	„ 22,814	„ 17,417	„ 18,379	„ 5,021
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 38,197	„ 41,705	„ 85,318	„ 33,038	„ 43,251	„ 19,894	„ 2,100	„ 5,078	„ 9,431	„ 7,290
Dhoties, Grey	„ 25,40,174	„ 25,58,366	„ 32,18,260	„ 35,64,636	„ 30,04,918	„ 31,54,075	„ 40,22,615	„ 14,49,753	„ 10,45,243	„ 7,06,845
„ Bleached	„ 12,20,976	„ 5,85,816	„ 9,00,001	„ 14,18,072	„ 13,65,839	„ 23,40,834	„ 29,68,588	„ 10,53,365	„ 10,76,404	„ 10,75,806
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey	„ 26,239	„ 53,122	„ 43,479	„ 35,983	„ 39,313	„ 49,120	„ 34,053	„ 34,927	„ 27,645	„ 24,613
„ „ Bleached	„ 2,78,838	„ 1,63,897	„ 2,71,052	„ 2,13,698	„ 88,042	„ 1,47,427	„ 1,76,291	„ 73,039	„ 1,03,680	„ 86,185
„ „ Colored and Printed	„ 13,80,099	„ 8,56,579	„ 14,16,544	„ 21,33,528	„ 20,36,402	„ 37,08,522	„ 32,13,889	„ 10,98,206	„ 12,99,904	„ 9,67,855
Book Muslins and Lawns	„ 3,73,214	„ 2,59,639	„ 4,56,425	„ 5,45,557	„ 5,57,036	„ 9,47,585	„ 5,58,352	„ 4,63,427	„ 5,23,649	„ 2,92,102
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked	„ 2,93,785	„ 2,11,270	„ 2,64,330	„ 3,55,409	„ 4,18,933	„ 2,97,126	„ 2,99,399	„ 1,60,454	„ 1,90,035	„ 3,66,173
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 6,49,796	„ 4,01,032	„ 5,95,861	„ 6,79,491	„ 5,37,389	„ 6,43,800	„ 5,32,361	„ 2,86,727	„ 4,30,496	„ 2,66,010
Cotton and Linen Ticks	„ 4,301	„ 3,086	„ 2,778	„ 3,764	„ 5,641	„ 3,451	„ 2,259	„ 2,915	„ 2,403	„ 536
Twills & Drills, and Denims, Cold.	„ 1,07,373	„ 95,129	„ 1,24,436	„ 1,24,848	„ 1,24,684	„ 1,59,830	„ 1,22,772	„ 1,47,663	„ 2,08,029	„ 1,52,978
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„ 73,083	„ 69,840	„ 64,536	„ 63,973	„ 51,648	„ 56,445	„ 68,259	„ 16,431	„ 23,224	„ 12,144
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White)... ...	„ 2,34,024	„ 2,42,350	„ 2,84,961	„ 2,56,957	„ 2,56,814	„ 2,47,642	„ 1,50,202	„ 1,63,835	„ 1,39,459	„ 55,293
Nainsooks, Colored, 12 yds.	„ 3,274	„ 2,869	„ 1,715	„ 1,712	„ 2,378	„ 238	„ 724	„ 1,387	„ 446	„ 12
Trouserings and Washing Checks	„ 25,710	„ 25,162	„ 33,805	„ 25,635	„ 39,423	„ 1,49,335	„ 1,14,422	„ 68,399	„ 48,029	„ 44,675
Merced.-Tussore Suitings	„ 49,225	„ 34,931	„ 79,564	„ 1,08,045	„ 72,522	„ 1,52,594	„ 1,03,121	„ 61,564	„ 1,59,441	„ 1,40,745
Harwards, Oxfords and Zephyrs	„ 41,907	„ 34,942	„ 53,645	„ 55,957	„ 77,348	„ 2,03,003	„ 1,30,090	„ 74,989	„ 1,32,135	„ 68,584
Satin	„ 1,39,244	„ 87,945	„ 1,51,601	„ 1,89,915	„ 1,36,358	„ 1,81,314	„ 1,02,980	„ 69,778	„ 60,610	„ 52,927
Coatings and Tweeds and Cotton and Art Silk Voile and Crape	„ 79,370	„ 60,220	„ 1,04,362	„ 1,25,705	„ 1,36,400	„ 2,08,460	„ 1,10,194	„ 92,560	„ 1,82,294	„ 1,74,332
Italians and Poplins	„ 77,036	„ 32,950	„ 70,480	„ 81,631	„ 75,072	„ 1,10,848	„ 81,375	„ 68,073	„ 1,22,528	„ 1,05,847
Dimities, Brocades and Brilliants	„ 2,34,140	„ 1,33,601	„ 2,55,442	„ 2,48,800	„ 3,13,788	„ 5,41,739	„ 2,68,234	„ 1,34,774	„ 1,87,423	„ 1,09,573
Velvets, Cotton				§ 40,171	55,090	1,07,012	58,005	5,962	19,809	„ 20,231
Grenadines, Cotton (Silk Flowered)		Not recorded.		§ 27,440	34,834	35,863	26,052	34,557	49,595	„ 29,726
Hollands, Cotton										„ *4,163
„ „ and Linen				Not Recorded.						„ *6,895
Cotton and Artificial Silk Piece Goods...										„ †8,085
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 1,04,01,854	Pcs. 81,92,812	Pcs. 1,20,87,183	Pcs. 1,37,44,809	Pcs. 1,30,09,996	Pcs. 1,80,48,584	Pcs. 1,68,46,967	Pcs. 73,50,060	Pcs. 84,84,458	Pcs. 69,85,789
Flannels, Cotton Total for 12 months ...	yds. 42,37,072	yds. 19,55,928	yds. 37,01,768	yds. 44,52,550	yds. 52,57,561	yds. 55,15,183	yds. 14,86,624	yds. 7,13,520	yds. 14,11,137	yds. 19,67,545
Nets Do. ...	„ 16,74,243	„ 11,31,729	„ 15,80,801	„ 16,44,734	„ 15,50,484	„ 18,34 690	„ 12,25,330	„ 17,89,302	„ 19,05,481	„ 22,45,886
Handkerchiefs, White Do. ...	doz. 1,16,435	doz. 2,03,534	doz. 1,39,952	doz. 1,76,168	doz. 1,44,517	doz. 1,83,527	doz. 1,14,588	doz. 3,04,160	doz. 3,74,761	doz. 1,07,542
„ Printed Do. ...	„ 8,34,529	„ 2,79,769	„ 6,14,151	„ 10,54,069	„ 8,17,033	„ 12,65,605	„ 7,33,763	„ 1,33,987	„ 2,51,744	„ 1,22,759
Blankets, Cotton ... ... Do.	Pcs. 7,69,320	Pcs. 7,56,482	Pcs. 10,05,373	Pcs. 18,03,197	Pcs. 27,84,115	Pcs. 39,27,749	Pcs. 8,05,303	Pcs. 2,51,888	Pcs. 1,07,795	Pcs. 48,380

* From 1st April. † From 1st May. § From 1st March.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 16/24's say 20's	lbs. 31,071	lbs. 16,755	lbs. 23,251	lbs. 11,137	lbs. 2,43,656	lbs. 4,83,200	lbs. 1,17,765	lbs. 2,031	lbs. 600	lbs. 4,383
„ „ 26/32's „ 30's	„ 4,77,785	„ 5,45,643	„ 2,16,947	„ 5,35,577	„ 4,62,408	„ 9,02,512	„ 26,84,144	„ 11,82,396	„ 1,31,582	„ 48,915
„ „ 34/42's „ 40's	„ 20,33,637	„ 26,58,981	„ 10,39,071	„ 19,90,918	„ 21,14,438	„ 26,30,806	„ 21,83,698	„ 24,29,053	„ 14,39,944	„ 4,03,315
„ „ 44/52's „ 50's	„ 9,01,323	„ 11,73,587	„ 6,15,374	„ 10,41,126	„ 11,38,675	„ 11,70,464	„ 10,97,391	„ 9,07,738	„ 8,42,809	„ 2,23,576
„ „ 54/60's „ 60's	„ 5,02,964	„ 12,92,232	„ 5,88,575	„ 5,71,639	„ 6,30,657	„ 7,10,537	„ 5,73,247	„ 4,12,512	„ 3,01,245	„ 1,50,490
„ „ above 60's	„ 4,99,742	„ 11,65,305	„ 5,51,509	„ 6,93,577	„ 6,95,176	„ 11,13,849	„ 7,44,340	„ 6,86,139	„ 6,38,764	„ 3,12,383
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	„ 14,651	„ 3,000	„ 4,435	„ 10,519	„ 4,88,037	„ 1,68,573	„ 12,000	„ 18,750	„ 287	„ 3,000
„ „ 26/32's „ 30's	„ 11,16,867	„ 28,39,255	„ 9,72,305	„ 22,80,644	„ 21,98,967	„ 14,74,166	„ 15,45,216	„ 30,75,268	„ 9,28,844	„ 5,67,300
„ „ 40's	„ 11,05,374	„ 14,58,968	„ 4,21,479	„ 15,96,268	„ 11,03,090	„ 7,80,783	„ 9,08,224	„ 14,55,927	„ 3,11,173	„ 1,10,400
„ „ above 40's	„ 17,700	„ 65,790	„ 9,000	„ 79,575	„ 1,00,482	„ 1,02,696	„ 1,14,919	„ 1,59,877	„ 32,405	„ .....
Total for 12 months, Grey Yarns	lbs. 67,01,114	lbs. 1,12,19,516	lbs. 44,40,946	lbs. 88,10,980	lbs. 92,25,586	lbs. 95,37,586	lbs. 99,80,944	lbs1,03,29,691	lbs. 46,27,653	lbs. 18,23,762
Bleached	lbs. 9,92,470	lbs. 15,46,638	lbs. 12,25,193	lbs. 16,13,446	lbs. 16,82,998	lbs. 17,27,873	lbs. 13,93,495	lbs. 14,53,836	lbs. 10,25,457	lbs. 4,48,131
Turkey Red	lbs. 15,46,999	lbs. 15,37,805	lbs. 8,94,671	lbs 11,07,091	lbs. 11,60,737	lbs. 14,50,348	lbs. 10,43,300	lbs. 13,96,434	lbs. 9,70,939	lbs. 9,60,463
Orange and Yellow	„ 6,09,657	„ 7,67,408	„ 3,84,650	„ 6,75,273	„ 8,09,200	„ 5,18,683	„ 7,71,490	„ 6,13,893	„ 7,04,171	„ 65,200
Green	„ 1,01,590	„ 1,53,326	„ 1,22,000	„ 1,66,100	„ 2,18,710	„ 1,62,700	„ 2.22,763	„ 1,18,400	„ 2,13,400	„ ...
Other Colours	„ *13,19,325	„ * 14,05,465	„ * 11,23,107	„ *9,96,480	„ *12,66,384	„ *12,97,550	„ *10,35,477	„ *9,46,142	„ * 7,17,504	„ *4,43,419
Total for 12 months, Coloured Yarns...	lbs. 35,77,571	lbs. 38,64,004	lbs. 25,24,428	lbs. 29,44,944	lbs. 34,55,031	lbs. 34,29,281	lbs. 30,73,030	lbs. 30,74,869	lbs. 26,05,114	lbs. 14,69,082
Total. all Yarns...	lbs. 1,12,71,155	lbs. 1,66,30,158	lbs. 81,90,567	lbs. 1,33,69,370	lbs. 1,43,63,615	lbs1,46,94,740	lbs. 1,44,47,469	lbs.1,48,58,596	lbs. 82,58,224	lbs. 37,40,975
COAL AND COKE.										
Coal (from Europe and Australia). Private ...	Tons 2,28,349	Tons 2,74,963	Tons. 2,22,543	Tons 2,24,785	Tons 2,04,482	Tons 2,03,122	Tons 1,81,452	Tons 40,709	Tons 9,384	lbs. 9.551
„ („ Japan) Do. ...	.....	„ 10	„ 6,653	„ 6,975	„ 33,824	„ 11,647	„ 15,105	„ 10,739	.....	„ 191
„ („ other Foreign Ports) Do. ...	„ 56 611	„ 34,324	„ 15,161	„ 18,362	„ 1,48,001	„ 1,78,687	„ 1,22,030	„ 47,783	„ 14,120	„ 12,371
„ („ Bengal) Do. ...	„ 5,80,718	„ 5,35,076	„ 6,50,368	„ 6,23,237	„ 6,31,670	„ 4,70,298	„ 4,17.495	„ 1,77,695	„ 1,444	... ..
Coke („ Europe) Do. ...	„ 6,341	„ 5,347	„ 1,000	„ 3,311	„ 1,438	„ 5,024	„ 2,271	„ 913	„ 987	.....
„ („ Bengal) Do ...	„ 619	„ 651	„ 364	„ 629	„ 55	„ 94	107	.....	... ...	.....
„ („ Europe) By State Rys. ..	„ 3,770	„ 1,709	„ 471	„ 1,840	.....	„ 553	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal („ Europe and Australia) Do. ...	„ 16,406	„ 35,587	„ 10,253	„ 22,037	„ 30,123	„ 37,591	„ 6,980	.....	.....	.....
„ („ other Foreign Ports) Do. ...	„ 7,697	„ 33,832	.....	.....	„ 61,914	„ 1,03,270	„ 14,084	„ 46,528	.....	.....
„ („ Bengal) Do. ...	„ 2,72,986	„ 1,56,470	„ 2,00,724	„ 1,80,852	„ 1,54,086	„ 1,60,551	„ 2,16,316	„ 52.966	.....	.....

* This includes mercerised yarn.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

From 1st January to 31st December 1917.

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO NASIK, EXCLUDING NASIK	12	...	22	
NASIK	46	...	14	
NASIK TO MANMAD	23	1	28	
MANMAD TO BHUSAVAL	46	...	340	
BHUSAVAL TO AKOLA, EXCLUDING AKOLA AND KHAMGAON	42	...	2	
AKOLA	1	...	3	
AKOLA TO BADNERA	...	...	2	
BADNERA TO WARDHA, EXCLUDING WARDHA	9	...	...	
WARDHA	10	...	...	
WARDHA TO ITWARI BAZAR, EXCLUDING NAGPUR	...	...	205	
NAGPUR	13	...	13	
BHUSAVAL TO KHANDWA, EXCLUDING KHANDWA	1	...	...	
KHANDWA	3	...	28	
KHANDWA TO ITARSI	19	2	21	
ITARSI TO NAGPUR	4	...	18	
ITARSI TO GADARVADA	3	...	6	
GADARVADA TO JUBBULPORE, EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE	2	...	...	
JUBBULPORE	12	...	...	
G. I. P. RAILWAY—BRANCH LINES.				
DHOND-MANMAD RAILWAY.				
MANMAD TO DHOND, EXCLUDING AHMEDNAGAR	49	...	27	
AHMEDNAGAR	50	...	18	
CHALISGAON-DHULIA LINE	17	...	40	
JALGAON—AMALNER do.	1	...	39	
JALAMB TO KHAMGAON	8	...	1	
BADNERA TO AMRAOTI	1	...	1	
WARDHA COAL RAILWAY.				
WARDHA TO BALLARSHAH, EXCLUDING WARORA	2	...	36	
WARORA	1	...	2	
MOHPANI VIA GADARVADA	...	...	...	
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY via ITARSI.				
ITARSI TO BHOPAL INCLUSIVE	88	...	2	
BHOPAL TO UJJAIN SECTION AND VIA	3	...	...	
BHOPAL TO BINA	6	...	4	
BINA TO KATNI AND VIA	41	...	6	
BINA TO BARAN AND VIA	7	...	15	
BINA TO JHANSI	13	4	33	
JHANSI TO CAWNPORE, EXCLUDING CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE AND VIA	1,268	222	480	
STATIONS BETWEEN JHANSI AND MANIKPUR AND VIA	190	1	37	
JHANSI TO GWALIOR, EXCLUDING GWALIOR	...	...	...	
GWALIOR AND VIA GWALIOR	34	...	2	
GWALIOR TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	34	...	...	
AGRA AND VIA	226	6	74	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND ALIGARH	22	...	...	
ALIGARH	9	1	...	
VIA ALIGARH, OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY	27	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND DELHI	89	...	55	
ALIGARH TO SAHARANPUR VIA GHAZIABAD AND CHANDOUSI	4	...	...	
GHAZIABAD TO MORADABAD	1	...	...	
DELHI	...	...	...	
DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY	21	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN SAHARANPUR AND LAHORE, EXCLUDING AMRITSAR AND LAHORE	...	...	...	
AMRITSAR	...	...	...	
LAHORE	...	...	...	
STATIONS BEYOND LAHORE	46	...	...	
STATIONS ON SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY AND VIA	...	...	...	
Carried forward	2,504	237	1,574	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
Brought forward	2,504	237	1,574	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY via JUBBULPORE.				
JUBBULPORE TO KATNI	.....	... ...	.....	
KATNI TO MANIKPUR	6	.....	.....	
MANIKPUR TO ALLAHABAD...	.....	.....	3	
STATIONS EAST OF ALLAHABAD, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA ...	....	2	.....	
CALCUTTA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND ALLAHABAD	.....	.....	.....	
ALLAHABAD	2	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BEYOND LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND AGRA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND HATHRAS	.....	...	.....	
HATHRAS	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND MUTTRA	.....	.....	...	
MUTTRA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND DELHI...	1	.....	.....	
DELHI	.....	.....	.....	
DELHI TO BHATINDA	.....	.....	.....	
BHATINDA TO LAHORE AND BEYOND	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAY via MURTAJAPUR	1	.....	.....	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY via NAGPUR.				
NAGPUR TO RAIPUR, EXCLUDING RAIPUR	161	1	15	
RAIPUR .. ~	10	4	82	
RAIPUR TO BILASPUR...	251	.....	293	
STATIONS EAST OF BILASPUR (EXCLUDING ARMENIAN GHAT, HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA)...	1,502	1	2,524	
HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	96	.....	.....	
ARMENIAN GHAT...	19,301	... ...	11,542	
BILASPUR TO KATNI, EXCLUDING KATNI	1	... .	48	
KATNI AND VIA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY VIA JUBBULPORE ...	.....	.....	.....	
Do do. do. VIA ITWARI BAZAR ...	23	... ..	13	
HYDERABAD-GODAVARY VALLEY RY.				
MANMAD TO SECUNDERABAD AND VIA, EXCLUDING AURANGABAD AND JALNA	.....	.....	203	
AURANGABAD	.....	.....	.....	
JALNA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via KHANDWA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY via AMALNER ...	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTHERN SECTION.				
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
STATIONS BETWEEN KALYAN AND POONA	21	3	4	
POONA...	126	109	50	
POONA TO DHOND	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN DHOND AND KURDUWADI	2	.....	26	
KURDUWADI...	.....	.....	.....	
KURDUWADI TO HOTGI, EXCLUDING SHOLAPUR	.....	.....	.....	
SHOLAPUR	46	...	15	
HOTGI TO WADI	.....	.....	.....	
WADI TO RAICHUR	.....	... ...	5	
STATIONS ON DHOND BARAMATI RAILWAY VIA DHOND... ...	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY	.....	.....	3	
STATIONS ON MATHERAN STEAM LIGHT TRAMWAY via NERAL	.....	.....	.....	
Carried forward ...	24,054	357	16,400	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
Brought forward ...	24,054	357	16,400	
NIZAM'S RAILWAY.				
WADI TO BEGAMPAT	.....	.....	35	
HYDERABAD	.....	.....	.....	
SECUNDERABAD	18	.....	.....	
SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN WARANGAL AND BEZWADA	.....	.....	.....	
BEZWADA AND *via*	.....	.....	.....	
VIA SECUNDERABAD (H. G. V. RY.)	.....	.....	.....	
MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.				
RAICHUR TO GUNTAKAL	.....	.....	17	
STATIONS BETWEEN GUNTAKAL AND MADRAS	40	4	747	
MADRAS	2,158	25	1,281	
STATIONS EAST OF BANGALORE, EXCLUDING BANGALORE	12	4	163	
HOTGI TO BIJAPUR	1	.....	21	
BIJAPUR TO BAGALKOT	1	.....	.....	
BAGALKOT TO GADAG	.....	.....	1	
POONA TO MIRAJ	4	.....	.....	
MIRAJ TO KOLHAPUR	6	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN MIRAJ AND BELGAUM	.....	.....	.....	
BELGAUM	.....	.....	.....	
BELGAUM TO LONDA	.....	.....	.....	
LONDA TO MARMAGOA...	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN LONDA AND HUBLI	.....	.....	.....	
HUBLI	.....	.....	.....	
HUBLI TO BIRUR	14	.....	.....	
BIRUR TO SHIMOGA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN BIRUR AND BANGALORE	.....	.....	.....	
BANGALORE...	1	.....	43	
BANGALORE TO NANJANGUD	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HUBLI AND GADAG	.....	.....	.....	
GADAG...	.....	.....	.....	
GADAG TO BELLARY	5	.....	1	
BELLARY	4	.....	279	
BELLARY TO GUNTAKAL	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTAKAL TO BEZVADA AND BEYOND	44	.....	178	
GUNTAKAL TO DHARMAVARAM	6	.....	19	
DHARMAVARAM TO BANGALORE	2	.....	38	
STATIONS SOUTH-EAST OF DHARMAVARAM	.....	.....	.....	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY G. I. P. & CONNECTED RYS. IN 1917...	26,370	390	19,223	
Do. do. do. 1916...	25,663	448	19,479	
Do. do. do. 1915...	19,322	644	15,672	
Do. do. do. 1914...	12,033	231	7,059	
Do. do. do. 1913...	4,512	435	1,226	
Do. do. do. 1912...	4,841	383	1,820	
Do. do. do. 1911...	6,253	266	2,724	
Do. do. do. 1910...	8,377	264	2,924	
Do. do. do. 1909...	8,251	2,976	1,723	
Do. do. do. 1908...	3,822	123	2,263	

Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway

(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	REMARKS.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
BROAD-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
BOMBAY TO SURAT, EXCLUDING SURAT	465	6	668	
SURAT...	35	3	2,215	
SURAT TO BROACH, EXCLUDING BROACH	23	...	23	
BROACH	218	58	135	
STATIONS ON THE BROACH JAMBUSAR RAILWAY	25	...	7	
BROACH TO BARODA, EXCLUDING BARODA	4	...	...	
BARODA	95	19	176	
BARODA TO ANAND, EXCLUDING ANAND	5	...	71	
ANAND	1	...	43	
ANAND TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING GODHRA	39	...	10	
BARODA TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING BARODA AND GODHRA.	...	...	2	
GODHRA	1	...	11	
ANAND TO AHMEDABAD, EXCLUDING AHMEDABAD ...	36	4	626	
AHMEDABAD	125	17	7,386	
AHMEDABAD TO KHARAGHODA	5	...	152	
GODHRA TO RUTLAM	15	...	786	
RUTLAM TO UJJAIN	3	...	61	
NAGDA TO MUTTRA JUNCTION	16	...	570	
AGRA	13	...	198	
VIA KANKRAKHARI	...	...	464	
„ KOSAMBA	...	...	10	
„ ANKLESVAR	5	...	31	
„ BROACH	...	...	...	
„ MIYAGAM AND VISHVAMITRI	6	...	346	
„ CHAMPANER	...	...	1	
„ GODHRA	...	...	10	
„ NADIAD	...	...	17	
„ ANAND	25	1	1,446	
„ AHMEDABAD	7	...	72	
„ SABARMATI (A. D. RY.)	...	...	11	
„ UJJAIN (G. I. P. RY.)	...	...	...	
„ KOTAH	...	...	...	
„ SIWAI MADHOPUR....	1	...	...	
„ AGRA	...	...	...	
„ BILIMORA	...	...	11	
„ MUTTRA (EXCLUDING DELHI SADAR AND *VIA* DELHI JUNCTION)	...	...	65	
„ MUTTRA TO DELHI SADAR STATION	164	...	740	
„ „ TO *VIA* DELHI	...	...	...	
Carried over ..	1,332	108	16,364	

	TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
	Brought forward ...	1,332	108	16,364	
	METRE-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
VIA RUTLAM.	RUTLAM TO KHANDWA	108	7	629	
	RUTLAM TO CHITORGARH	43	...	374	
	VIA CHITORGARH	157	...	80	
	CHITORGARH TO HATUNDI	28	...	50	
VIA NAGDA & UJJAIN.	RUTLAM TO KHANDWA	13	3	111	
	„ „ CHITORGARH	22	...	83	
	Via CHITORGARH	54	1	48	
	CHITORGARH TO HATUNDI	1	...	...	
VIA SABARMATI.	AJMER	11	...	...	
	AHMEDABAD TO MARWAR RY. JUNCTION	12	3	270	
	MARWAR RY. JUNCTION TO AJMER...	9	1	76	
	AJMER TO PHULERA	...	...	16	
	PHULERA TO KUCHAMAN ROAD	...	...	18	
	REWARI-PHULERA CHORD LINE	9	...	12	
	PHULERA TO JEYPUR	15	...	19	
	JEYPUR TO BANDIKUI	...	...	4	
	BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA	...	...	69	
	ACHNERA TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	...	...	
	AGRA *VIA* BAYANA...	...	...	...	
	ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
	BANDIKUI TO DELHI, EXCLUDING DELHI	39	...	220	
	DELHI	1	...	132	
	REWARI TO FAZILKA AND BEYOND	5,262	6	6,244	
	VIA KALOL	2	1	65	
	„ MEHSANA	11	...	687	
	„ PALANPUR	2	1	1	
	„ MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION...	83	6	625	
	„ KUCHAMAN ROAD	13	...	39	
	„ SANGANER	...	...	18	
	„ BHARATPUR	...	...	...	
	„ JAIPUR WEST	...	...	...	
	„ AGRA EAST BANK	...	...	66	
	„ IDGAH AGRA	...	...	...	
	„ MUTTRA	...	...	...	
	„ HATHRAS...	...	...	...	
	„ KASGANJ	...	...	...	
VIA BHARATPUR.	ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE	114	...	3,709	
	BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA	...	...	...	
	VIA HATHRAS	21	...	269	
	„ KASGANJ	78	...	198	
	„ CAWNPORE	3	...	1	
	VIRAMGAM TO WADHWAN	1	...	1	
	VIA WADHWAN (B. S. and MORVI RY.)	562	...	320	
	TOTAL EXPORTS BY B. B. & C. I. RY. IN 1917.	8,006	137	30,818	
	Do. do. 1916.	4,924	104	20,418	
	Do. do. 1915.	3,856	181	29,720	
	Do. do. 1914.	5,812	451	24,044	
	Do. do. 1913.	6,447	558	15,352	
	Do. do. 1912.	9,482	952	14,023	
	Do. do. 1911.	*10,814	*642	*14,413	
	Do. do. 1910.	12,181	1,377	16,400	
	Do. do. 1909.	13,474	1,568	16,768	
	Do. do. 1908.	12,695	1,340	17,588	

* Revised.

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS	26,370	390	19,223	
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).	8,006	137	30,818	
TOTAL EXPORTS, 1917 ...	34,376	527	50,041	
Do. do. 1916 ...	30,587	552	39,897	
Do. do. 1915 ...	23,178	825	45,392	
Do. do. 1914 ...	17,845	682	31,103	
Do. do. 1913 ...	10,979	993	16,578	
Do. do. 1912 ...	14,323	1,335	15,843	
Do. do. 1911 ...	*17,067	*908	*17,137	
Do. do. 1910 ...	20,558	1,641	19,324	
Do. do. 1909 ...	21,725	4,544	18,491	
Do. do. 1908 ...	16,517	1,463	19,851	

* Revised.

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.
1853	20	1869	4,255	1885	12,283	1901	25,363
1854	71	1870	4,771	1886	12,892	1902	25,931
1855	169	1871	5,074	1887	14,103	1903	26,956
1856	272	1872	5,369	1888	14,576	1904	27,565
1857	287	1873	5,697	1889	15,887	1905	28,295
1858	427	1874	6,226	1890	16,401	1906	29,097
1859	625	1875	6,541	1891	17,308	1907	30,010
1860	838	1876	6,860	1892	17,815	1908	30,576
1861	1,587	1877	7,320	1893	18,504	1909	31,490
1862	2,333	1878	8,217	1894	18,900	1910	32,099
1863	2,507	1879	8,494	1895	19,547	1911	32,839
1864	2,958	1880	9,162	1896	20,254	1912	33,484
1865	3,363	1881	9,890	1897	21,115	1913	34,656
1866	3,563	1882	10,149	1898	22,040	* 1913-14	34,656
1867	3,929	1883	10,458	1899	23,523	* 1914-15	35,285
1868	4,008	1884	11,631	1900	24,752	* 1915-16	35,833
						* 1916-17	36,286

* Official year ending 31st March.

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail from Bombay during the years 1908 *to* 1917.

Year.	Piece-Goods		Total (Piece-Goods.)	Yarns				Total. (Yarns.)		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1908	1,51,297	17,980	1,69,277	5,98,621	23,44,84,640	19,851	73,33,714	6,18,472	24,18,18,354	
1909	1,81,246	26,269	2,07,515	6,36,329	25,24,60,745	18,491	77,20,704	6,54,820	26,01,81,449	
1910	1,82,305	22,199	2,04,504	5,65,999	22,37,58,970	19,324	76,41,536	5,85,323	23,14,00,506	
1911	1,76,601	17,975	1,94,576	4,03,214	15,85,82,640	17,137	75,70,779	4,20,551	16,61,53,419	
1912	1,90,850	15,658	2,06,508	5,79,281	22,87,59,617	15,843	53,60,256	5,95,124	23,41,19,873	
1913	1,52,076	11,972	1,64,048	5,18,230	20,52,07,962	16,578	60,04,425	5,34,808	21,12,12,387	
1914	1,33,921	18,527	1,52,448	4,37,159	17,31,72,953	31,103	1,23,82,683	4,68,262	18,55,55,636	
1915	1,70,001	24,003	1,94,004	4,71,895	18,65,85,698	45,392	1,76,76,781	5,17,287	20,42,62,479	
1916	2,58,741	31,139	2,89,880	4,10,872	16,26,27,300	39,897	1,51,38,432	4,50,769	17,77,65,732	
1917	Figures not available.	34,903	.....	Figures not available.	Figures not available.	50,041	1,92,63,415	.....	.....	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1908 *to* 1917.

By	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	12,30,107	14,12,960	16,57,925	16,40,586	20,30,983	19,69,363	17,73,926	15,72,322	12,44,544	19,85,707
B. B. & C. I. Railway	16,70,434	21,42,445	27,76,925	21,07,749	19,91,482	34,83,305	35,53,077	30,28,746	26,35,251	31,06,575
G. I. P. Railway	41,18,135	56,33,478	55,74,754	43,00,247	*51,91,333	*54,48,841	54,82,935	67,76,326	60,95,915	39,49,424
B. P. T. Ry. (*via* G. I. P.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,79,109	6,18,768	3,52,096
Do. (*via* B. B. & C. I. Ry.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,571	1,36,615	2,90,227
Total Cwts...	76,18,676	91,78,883	1,00,09,604	80,48,582	92,13,798	1,09,01,509	1,08,09,938	1,15,68,074	1,07,31,093	96,84,029
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each...	20,05,336	26,22,538	28,59,887	22,99,595	*26,32,514	*31,14,717	30,88,554	33,05,164	30,66,027	27,66,866

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1908 *to* 1917.

To	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	F. P. Bales	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	
Europe	6,59,822	6,72,247	11,53,233	7,76,417	4,36,208	7,36,262	11,13,016	4,03,322	2,93,876	Figures not available.
China	43,874	66,320	80,493	13,331	38,850	53,187	32,676	93,755	1,07,453	
Japan	4,23,894	6,82,101	8,04,554	6,10,704	7,81,294	10,83,194	12,44,812	15,69,144	15,42,589	
America	100	2,265	797	450	200	100	25	250	.....	
Calcutta and other Ports	33,930	29,516	32,682	38,266	20,226	31,166	19,310	13,572	12,798	
Total Bales ...	11,61,620	14,52,449	20,71,759	14,39,168	12,76,778	19,03,909	24,09,839	20,80,023	19,56,716	

* Corrected.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(From Official Returns.) 1916-1917. *(Year ending 31st March 1917.)*

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods. Millions of [0000's omitted.] Yards.	Piece-Goods. Millions of [0000's omitted.] lbs.	Yarns. Millions of [0000's omitted.] lbs.	Percentage of Goods. %	Percentage of Yarns. %	Total Weight. Millions of lbs. [0000's omitted.]	Total Weight. Percentage. %	Lakhs of Rupees. (000's omitted.) Goods.	Lakhs of Rupees. (000's omitted.) Yarns.	Percentage of Goods. %	Percentage of Yarns. %	Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees. [000's omitted.]	Per centage. %
Foreign Ports	214·30	*53·57	157·31	45·11	82·00	210·88	67·90	†3,83·82	7,32·57	42·01	80·98	‡11,16·39	61·40
Indian Ports	171·34	*42·84	16·16	36·08	8·42	59·00	18·99	(a)3,64·45	81·37	39·89	9·00	(b)4,45·82	24·52
Interior by Rail	*89·35	22·34	18·37	18·81	9·58	40·71	13·11	§1,65·30	§90·66	18·10	10·03	§2,55·96	14·08
Total Indian...	260·69	65·18	34·53	54·89	18·00	99·71	32·10	5,29·75	1,72·03	57·99	19·02	7,01·78	38·60
GRAND TOTAL...	474·99	118·75	191·84	100·00	100·00	310·59	100·00	9,13·57	9,04·60	100·00	100·00	18,18·17	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.) Rs. 3,98·24 lakhs. or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 11,30·81 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the value of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.) Rs. 3,74·69 lakhs or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns, Rs. 4,56·06 lakhs.

1915-1916.

Foreign Ports	84·14	*21·03	151·73	21·97	78·07	172·76	59·56	†1,34·43	656·68	20·99	79·88	‡7,91·11	54·09
Indian Ports	221·60	*55·40	22·23	57·87	11·44	77·63	26·76	(a)3,95·33	91·45	61·72	11·12	(b)4,86·78	33·28
Interior by Rail	*77·20	19·30	20·38	20·16	10·49	39·68	13·68	§1,10·78	§73·87	17·29	9·00	§1,84·65	12·63
Total Indian...	298·80	74·70	42·61	78·03	21·93	117·31	40·44	5,06·11	1,65·32	79·01	20·12	6,71·43	45·91
GRAND TOTAL...	382·94	95·73	194·34	100·00	100·00	290·07	100·00	6,40·54	8,22·00	100·00	100·00	14,62·54	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 141·42 lakhs. or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 798·11 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the value of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 400·51 lakhs. or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 491·97 lakhs.

1914-1915.

Foreign Ports	45·38	*11·34	127·83	15·17	77·37	139·17	58·00	†79·88	6,03·74	15·79	79·53	‡6,83·62	54·04
Indian Ports	204·90	*51·23	25·07	68·55	15·17	76·30	31·80	(a)3,59·17	1,11·07	70·99	14·63	(b)4,70·24	37·17
Interior by Rail	*48·70	12·17	12·32	16·28	7·46	24·49	10·20	§66·90	§44·36	13·22	5·84	§1,11·26	8·79
Total Indian...	253·60	63·40	37·39	84·83	22·63	100·79	42·00	4,26·07	1,55·43	84·21	20·47	5,81·50	45·96
GRAND TOTAL...	298·98	74·74	165·22	100·00	100·00	239·96	100·00	5,05·95	7,59·17	100·00	100·00	12,65·12	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa.*
† Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 84·49 lakhs. or
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 6,88·23 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the value of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only : value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 3,63·85 lakhs. or
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 4,74·91 lakhs.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL FROM BOMBAY CONVERTED INTO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other Ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,475	296,162
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488 948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306
1900	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,909
1901	536,195	.....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,670	642,464
1902	555,487	.....	555,487	111,259	666,746	7,427	674,173
1903	604,044	.....	604,044	113,256	717,300	8,348	725,648
1904	460,316	3	460,319	113,381	573,700	9,789	583,489
1905	651,870	.....	651,870	91,603	743,473	8,099	751,572
1906	596,926	500	597,426	99,628	697,054	15,417	712,471
1907	412,127	200	412,327	190,387	602,714	19,218	621,932
1908	441,899	.....	441,899	144,312	586,211	18,334	604,545
1909	510,746	.....	510,746	120,406	631,152	19,302	650,454
1910	424,893	.....	424,893	130,506	555,399	19,103	574,502
1911	275,087	.....	275,087	121,369	396,456	18,927	415,383
1912	433,989	.....	433,989	137,910	571,899	13,400	585,299
1913	405,359	.....	405,359	107,661	513,020	15,011	528,031
1914	324,586	.....	324,586	108,346	432,932	30,957	463,889
1915	358,777	.....	358,777	107,687	466,464	44,192	510,656
1916	303,692	.....	303,692	102,876	406,568	37,846	444,414
1917		Figures not available.				48,158	.....

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642			1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1860	.....	566	202	768			1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.		1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and1864		1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported from	Cotton China.	1890	3,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	738	1,835
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1900	988	117	444	561	745	1,306
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1901	1,896	620	340	960	696	1,656
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1902	2,142	525	732	1,257	987	2,244
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1903	2,454	921	349	1,270	986	2,256
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1904	2,151	1,036	423	1,459	973	2,432
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1905	2,609	384	664	1,048	1,072	2,120
1879	832	652	64	716	181	897	1906	2,663	1,017	477	1,494	1,141	2,635
1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128	1907	2,949	1,169	747	1,916	1,115	3,031
1881	3,344	874	60	934	273	1,207	1908	2,123	731	454	1,185	1,079	2,264
1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885	1909	2,166	643	723	1,366	1,099	2,465
1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743	1910	3,152	1,054	968	2,022	984	3,006
1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743	1911	2,467	1,014	668	1,682	953	2,635
1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253	1912	2,540	383	923	1,306	1,078	3,384

Year ending 31st August.	Receipts.		Total Receipts.	Exports.			Total Exports.	Mill consumption.	Total.
	India.	Foreign countries.		Europe.	China and Japan.	Elsewhere.			
1913	*2,733	46	2,779	534	1,023	30	1,587	1,047	2,634
1914	3,733	6	3,739	1,301	1,245	24	2,570	1,078	3,648
1915	2,683	5	2,688	405	1,441	15	1,861	1,026	2,887
1916	3,133	6	3,139	294	1,691	8	1,993	1,096	3,089
1917	3,105	17	3,120	Figures not available.			.....	1,135	.....

* Corrected.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH INDIAN YARNS HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1911-1912.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of lbs. (000's omitted).					
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
United Kingdom	8·69	6·68	3·01	4·55	22·78	23·18
Malta and Gozo	1·98	1·72	1·46	1·30	·32	·56
France	·02	.....	·08	.....	.....	.....
Italy	.....	.....	.....	·02	1·32	·10
Austria Hungary	·77	·84	·26	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria	1·08	·20	·46	·25	.....	.....
Roumania	·34	·20	.....	·28	.....	.....
Greece	·02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden and Dependencies	22·53	20·85	15·07	14·50	24·16	5·36
Ceylon	·82	·82	·65	·78	1·80	1·26
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	40·83	42·04	44·91	45·77	44·29	43·33
China { Hongkong	537·69	900·63	900·74	621·23	682·31	617·22
China { Shanghai, &c.	672·62	818·85	765·32	492·04	635·47	719·61
Zanzibar and Pemba	3·22	·52	·30	·42	·38	·49
East African Protectorate	·18	·18	·36	·19	·30	·12
Turkey in Europe	2·85	5·18	2·34	1·95	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	75·46	64·09	72·60	44·95	·77	1·80
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, &c.	9·41	8·28	4·94	4·92	4·56	17·11
Persia	15·87	18·74	18·04	17·67	25·83	51·08
Java	9·14	2·37	2·47	·90	7·07	9·32
Celebes and other Islands	.....	.....	·03	2·23	·42	.....
Siam	1·68	2·72	3·24	5·14	8·28	10·94
Phillipines	·22	·21	·45	·29	·14	·64
Egypt	17·65	21·08	16·10	15·24	56·04	70·25
Portuguese, German and Italian East Africa	·70	·75	1·10	·67	·81	·47
French Somali Land	.....	·09	·58	·87	·15	·04
Tripoli	·26	1·51	4·57	2·17	.....	.....
Other Countries	·46	·4	·13	.....	·12	·23
Total Yarns	1,424·49	1,918·59	1,859·21	1,278·33	1,517·32	1,573·12
Value in Lakhs of Rupees	709·89	927·07	921·00	603·74	656·68	732·57

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1911-1912.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of Yards (000's omitted.)					
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Aden and Dependencies	76·50	90·48	51·63	86·20	168·99	535·91
Ceylon	·14	·46	·22	·40	1·02	·90
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	·64	1·66	·81	2·46	1·08	14·80
China { Hongkong	·40	·79	·61	·92	·40	·30
China { Shanghai, &c.	1·27	8·55	5·99	·36	2·66	2·30
Mauritius and Dependencies	14·17	17·12	11·11	17·49	25·47	19·11
Zanzibar and Pemba	11 25	6·00	4·38	336	8·75	42·75
East African Protectorate	30·55	37·08	29·77	26·11	36·24	172·49
Seychelles	·67	·44	·04	·18	·69	1·27
Turkey—Asiatic	57·11	57·14	102·29	36·72	62·49	162·12
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, etc.	21·08	17·66	11·57	13·61	22·23	72·19
Persia	40·46	36·31	36·69	27·76	51·62	168·02
Egypt	19·51	10·42	19·75	8·66	38·22	77·95
Madagascar	·22	·04	·16	.....	·76	8·15
Siam	13·11	21·32	21·27	15·62	21·87	36·55
Portuguese East Africa	36·58	46·36	45·01	42·67	56·07	73·96
German „	55·40	69·41	55·89	24·58	.....	·98
Italian „	5·83	3·87	4·88	2·92	22·40	44·80
French Somali Land	.....	·87	18·36	7·43	3·43	.....
Other Countries	1·99	·04	·06	·07	·33	6·62
Total Grey Piece-goods	386·88	426·02	420·49	317·52	524·72	1,441·17
Value in Lakhs of Rupees.	60·62	69·92	67·33	49·14	72·91	229·01

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1917 to March 1918, compared with the corresponding periods of 1915-1916 and 1916-1917.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

[NOTE.—The statistics of yarn represent the quantities of all yarn actually spun in the mills whether they are subsequently woven in the mills or not.]

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
British India.			
Bombay	509,770,810	482,147,956	468,972,125
Madras	44,303,310	44,187,107	43,092,929
Bengal	32,096,459	28,568,029	32,881,683
United Provinces	48,444,669	46,177,251	39,473,169
Ajmer-Merwara	3,554,452	2,576,103	1,816,864
Punjab	4,739,520	3,749,852	3,909,431
Delhi	2,802,305	2,702,886	3,187,993
Central Provinces and Berar	37,443,174	34,337,717	33,466,316
TOTAL ...	683,154,699	644,446,901	626,800,510
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), and Pondicherry (*a*)	39,269,880	36,660,330	33,775,105
GRAND TOTAL ...	722,424,579	681,107,231	660,575,615

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[NOTE.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods ; the measure in yards relates only to grey and coloured piece-goods and is estimated from the poundage on a conventional basis, the figures in dozens relate to grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods, and to hosiery, the weight of these being estimated mainly on a conventional basis and included in the poundage.]

		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
British India.				
Bombay	pounds.	287,487,309	305,178,667	309,110,604
	yards.	1,201,489,745	1,318,810,176	1,361,080,711
	dozens.	675,189	731,539	761,503
Madras	pounds.	11,959,896	13,927,181	14,692,934
	yards.	36,685,284	38,220,675	38,337,120
	dozens.	93,973	56,980	69,020
Bengal	pounds.	2,680,044	4,176,614	5,003,362
	yards.	14,587,277	21,413,663	25,775,377
United Provinces	pounds.	11,975,206	12,977,536	12,762,835
	yards.	39,348,428	40,560,382	37,079,927
	dozens.	52,639	45,057	29,259
Ajmer-Merwara	pounds.	1,225,441	1,695,798	1,351,868
	yards.	5,888,194	6,839,651	5,151,454
	dozens.	199	212	1,135
Punjab	pounds.	1,218,853	1,188,603	879,974
	yards.	4,432,316	4,160,152	2,949,645
	dozens.	1,623	631	273
Delhi	pounds.	78,476	91,037	740,832
	yards.	173,177	171,403	1,167,676
	dozens.	1,244	1,941	52
Central Provinces and Berar	pounds.	14,227,748	15,572,464	14,635,885
	yards.	53,212,815	60,331,449	58,007,107
	dozens.	11,604	15,499	17,049
TOTAL ...	pounds.	330,852,973	354,807,900	359,178,294
	yards.	1,355,817,236	1,490,507,551	1,529,549,017
	dozens.	836,471	851,859	878,291
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), and Pondicherry (*a*)	pounds.	21,401,581	22,920,916	22,225,875
	yards.	85,697,314	87,625,238	84,577,441
	dozens.	37,626	45,101	43,181
GRAND TOTAL ...	pounds.	352,254,554	377,728,816	381,404,169
	yards.	1,441,514,550	1,578,132,789	1,614,126,458
	dozens.	874,097	896,960	921,472

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.				**BOMBAY ISLAND.**			
1	11,953	85,385	1,425,957	1	9,332	78,758	1,335,939
2	216,747	1,976,986	3,330,786	2	186,542	1,949,940	3,306,213
3	1,859,681	1,955,396	1,158,624	3	1,796,482	1,911,312	1,124,482
4	4,053,427	2,185,861	2,522,509	4	3,847,296	2,041,334	2,279,952
5	36,007	176,897	60,389	5	36,007	172,039	60,389
6	10,596,052	7,986,194	6,686,644	6	9,703,895	7,534,724	6,442,857
7	16,209,004	7,383,081	8,053,972	7	14,834,882	6,725,890	7,637,422
8	3,148,060	3,292,031	3,393,397	8	2,898,683	3,017,365	3,242,331
9	5,295,572	4,096,400	6,626,185	9	3,272,209	2,866,723	5,912,364
10	64,735,392	49,788,256	40,941,081	10	61,289,920	47,202,161	39,825,257
Total Nos. 1 to 10	106,161,895	78,926,487	74,199,544	Total Nos. 1 to 10	97,875,248	73,500,246	71,167,206
11	37,005,299	35,311,471	34,351,555	11	26,170,635	34,461,587	33,428,832
12	47,420,316	47,065,440	36,284,299	12	45,031,395	44,722,187	34,526,234
13	7,486,146	8,318,395	9,761,833	13	6,362,019	7,535,467	8,747,366
14	12,909,667	13,642,202	13,747,585	14	10,526,495	11,914,685	12,892,113
15	2,136,867	4,149,605	7,024,029	15	1,738,847	3,627,519	6,106,520
16	21,961,449	21,139,323	18,584,859	16	17,508,796	17,129,299	15,167,353
17	4,249,781	5,663,543	4,455,269	17	3,278,415	4,556,839	3,723,572
18	12,271,194	12,185,198	11,396,316	18	9,739,102	11,442,198	10,134,410
19	1,226,046	1,993,016	986,111	19	990,981	813,560	369,076
20	103,401,821	95,313,062	90,718,043	20	65,913,636	62,496,588	61,235,934
Total Nos. 11 to 20	249,368,586	245,781,195	227,309,899	Total Nos. 11 to 20	197,320,321	198,699,909	186,336,410
21	31,194,366	32,833,141	32,066,149	21	19,482,803	21,139,390	24,260,017
22	38,105,321	33,442,376	34,935,985	22	20,054,604	19,644,220	21,366,475
23	2,208,914	2,998,115	3,2.5,950	23	591,909	1,437,464	2,539,935
24	33,372,503	30,390,714	32,993,069	24	22,004,700	19,998,741	23,627,152
25	1,000,801	1,576,938	1,518,163	25	200,399	527,929	562,065
26	6,982,741	5,982,295	7,083,144	26	4,636,497	3,696,748	4,681,357
27	2,130,407	2,796,158	2,975,511	27	1,840,023	2,037,197	2,735,544
28	5,477,118	5,092,259	6,149,188	28	3,020,750	3,001,403	3,941,374
29	338,261	520,434	398,708	29	....	51,005	62,562
30	16,834,936	19,011,620	21,645,589	30	5,274,249	6,057,181	6,939,142
Total Nos. 21 to 30	137,645,368	134,644,050	142,981,436	Total Nos. 21 to 30	77,107,994	77,591,278	90,915,609
31	1,157,447	2,072,790	1,847,880	31	2,198	79,289	119,188
32	5,934,359	7,615,974	7,879,309	32	1,790,066	1,879,884	3,275,991
33	1,119,219	2,245,054	1,229,530	33	....	....	....
34	3,545,814	3,632,246	3,918,782	34	538,309	812,641	793,738
35	471,479	206,044	161,765	35	82,077	407	7,058
36	1,538,401	820,367	810,849	36	675,912	428,989	658,054
37	3,323	56,621	....	37	....	..	....
38	65,580	158,748	2,86,445	38	4,383	2,732	44,582
39	413	2,260	840	39	....	....	....
40	1,739,428	3,367,803	4,454,851	40	738,746	1,620,417	2,092,448
Total Nos. 31 to 40	15,575,463	20,377,907	20,589,851	Total Nos. 31 to 40	3,831,691	4,824,359	6,991,059
Above 40	933,105	2,315,248	3,794,585	Above 40	557,253	1,225,775	1,846,887
Wastes, etc.	86,393	103,069	96,810	Wastes, etc.	50,314	57,928	31,467
Grand Total ..	509,770,810	482,147,956	463,972,125	Grand Total ..	376,742,801	355,899,495	357,288 638

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
AHMEDABAD.				**MADRAS.**			
1	....	....	....	1	31,994	....	9,277
2	.. .	....	2,735	2	111,431	149,752	179,485
3	61,300	....	....	3	1,780	....	209
4	....	76,055	22,906	4	482,829	322,139	156,547
5	....	4,809	....	5	8,093	1,344	....
6	108,018	1,915	335	6	543,584	399,398	603,429
7	906,274	598,029	400,547	7	102,565	35,520	8,569
8	46,193	80,064	15,373	8	1,913,110	3,819,040	4,252,739
9	1,343,106	817,543	500,374	9	48,303	92,296	92,015
10	681,987	70,262	32,044	10	689,456	638,158	497,939
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	3,146,878	1,648,677	974,314	Total, Nos. 1 to 10	3,933,145	5,457,647	5,800,202
11	572,436	368,555	333,398	11	57,250	214,342	28,864
12	315,149	217,088	53,168	12	3,305,284	4,468,294	4,542,380
13	973,199	559,938	316,514	13	250,796	433,098	135,311
14	892,533	588,939	282,976	14	2,430,668	1,772,806	2,043,577
15	90,357	96,219	2,535	15	1,565,575	892,148	815,368
16	1,790,113	1,351,456	662,585	16	1,252,855	721,456	464,103
17	617,216	645,985	385,797	17	1,266,243	545,821	726,908
18	1,577,548	806,586	205,507	18	3,328,496	1,943,760	1,713,704
19	157,537	972,869	437,551	19	4,170,891	3,461,780	2,773,249
20	17,452,141	12,890,095	12,151,881	20	10,337,010	7,928,277	5,430,826
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	24,438,529	17,897,730	14,834,912	Total, Nos. 11 to 20	27,965,098	22,381,782	18,972,290
21	9,743,225	10,608,007	6,798,405	21	2,158,835	3,205,688	2,450,843
22	12,698,850	11,188,629	9,938,746	22	1,506,401	1,236,318	1,528,495
23	1,540,842	1,490,479	539,513	23	379,903	621,068	674,828
24	8,233,392	7,871,860	5,211,028	24	1,542,210	2,375,490	3,106,768
25	628,213	607,079	611,697	25	1,397	6,957	3,527
26	1,777,714	1,628,778	841,973	26	1,891,634	2,414,002	2,587,324
27	239,710	726,773	199,509	27	....	23,355	369,365
28	1,640,558	1,911,586	1,796,343	28	730,815	768,242	2,009,196
29	284,668	287,741	12,534	29	....	....	....
30	7,914,431	9,443,710	10,098,670	30	2,097,447	2,607,084	2,544,088
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	44,701,403	45,764,637	36,038,418	Total, Nos. 21 to 30	10,308,842	13,258,204	15,274,934
31	1,140,359	1,819,628	1,601,532	31	....	....	....
32	3,833,614	5,677,816	4,442,979	32	395,602	191,804	523,932
33	1,116,736	2,241,258	1,226,318	33	....	....	3,696
34	2,606,349	2,586,099	2,813,043	34	....	....	....
35	367,298	199,458	138,844	35	....	....	....
36	801,273	357,725	109,496	36	24,731	102	15,710
37	....	50,885	....	37	....	....	....
38	7,995	104,948	85,067	38	....	....	1,688
39	....	2,260	840	39	....	....	....
40	672,852	1,137,941	1,590,224	40	768,735	884,276	702,446
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	10,546,467	14,178,018	12,008,343	Total, Nos. 31 to 40	1,189,068	1,075,982	1,247,532
Above 40	83,389	675,588	1,009,719	Above 40	907,357	2,013,492	1,797,971
Wastes, etc.	4,052	4,399	....				
Grand Total..	82,920,668	80,269,049	64,865,706	Grand Total ..	44,303,310	44,187,107	43,092,929

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	BENGAL.				**UNITED PROVINCES.**		
1	177	....	....	1	....	....	....
2	298,914	325,262	417,682	2	....	....	....
3	377	34,597	83,532	3	....	22,956	113,212
4	7,033	45,649	12,156	4	956,765	982,118	876,018
5	2,648	....	....	5	89,219	22,681	116,094
6	379,663	438,058	295,734	6	846,571	1,076,917	1,142,119
7	350,308	268,638	276,930	7	788,112	733,750	557,779
8	163,580	243,709	144,187	8	130,542	79,947	36,883
9	586,027	232,072	482,582	9	99,154	54,956	96,589
10	3,104,095	1,056,267	1,340,352	10	9,741,511	8,654,708	5,720,526
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	4,892,822	2,644,252	3,053,155	Total, Nos. 1 to 10	12,651,874	11,628,033	8,653,220
11	3,157,165	1,645,371	2,349,920	11	4,817,916	2,111,623	1,532,131
12	2,343,815	1,861,860	2,086,547	12	3,334,550	4,394,679	2,197,109
13	1,552,910	909,071	1,392,477	13	2,566,231	1,844,270	2,005,171
14	3,567,670	3,130,119	1,938,067	14	4,945,420	4,943,428	5,953,293
15	1,024,949	1,519,848	2,376,797	15	3,526,710	3,331,649	3,122,190
16	3,281,608	3,686,282	4,662,913	16	7,154,199	7,838,027	7,543,382
17	2,165,168	1,773,784	2,586,098	17	3,691,243	4,535,731	2,909,001
18	928,760	1,065,151	883,979	18	3,439,891	3,233,109	2,441,919
19	1,032,802	1,105,125	1,498,805	19	76,379	142,172	480,172
20	799,656	658,609	505,186	20	1,157,812	1,515,250	2,022,981
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	19,854,503	17,355,220	20,280,789	Total, Nos. 11 to 20	34,710,350	33,889,938	30,207,349
21	1,882,507	1,821,449	1,898,807	21	....	....	....
22	2,561,597	2,095,830	2,397,955	22	246,227	317,954	323,815
23	406,515	977,446	1,167,411	23	....	....	18,018
24	1,084,325	1,244,393	1,535,637	24	205,666	69,064	124,921
25	34,751	....	....	25	1,915	....	....
26	322,894	424,765	242,693	26	....	....	....
27	403,768	941,553	1,088,859	27	....	..	....
28	11,541	100,954	38,449	28	5,319	1,071	6,127
29	....	....	85,788	29	....	....	....
30	158,089	234,982	351,979	30	23,176	..	618
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	6,865,987	7,841,372	8,827,578	Total, Nos. 21 to 30	482,303	388,089	473,494
31	....	....	....	31	....	....	....
32	22,204	99,010	82,350	32	....	....	....
33	45	5,453	....	33	.. ..	....	....
34	....	....	....	34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
36	....	13	....	36	35,477	28,323	12,637
37	....	....	....	37	....	....	.. .
38	2,198	....	....	38	1,422	....	....
39	....	....	....	39	....	....	....
40	457,774	622,709	609,115	40	....	....	....
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	482,221	727,185	691,465	Total, Nos. 31 to 40	36,899	28,323	12,637
Above 40	....	....	28,496	Above 40	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	926	....	....	Wastes, etc.	563,243	242,868	126,469
Grand Total ..	32,096,459	28,568,029	32,881,683	Grand Total ..	48,444,669	46,177,251	39,473,169

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
AJMER-MERWARA.				**PUNJAB.**			
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	17,022
2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
4	....	....	....	4	1,480	....	....
5	....	....	....	5	11,103	....	....
6	104,462	43,656	17,762	6	48,235	2,687	3,389
7	....	....	....	7	62,800	....	....
8	396,950	267,664	84,777	8	49,568	80,104	76,048
9	196,718	53,812	....	9	42,465	40,950	84,019
10	1,180,875	433,149	135,108	10	328,040	423,137	266,201
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	1,879,005	798,281	237,647	Total, Nos. 1 to 10	543,691	546,878	446,679
11	115,068	13,873	....	11	1,321,135	673,017	665,323
12	273,058	295,208	65,385	12	163,959	42,857	109,002
13	153,526	310,147	226,500	13	712,040	489,591	447,323
14	411,535	132,093	140,828	14	398,385	750,217	854,819
15	213,306	93,616	67,345	15	174,403	16,018	198,530
16	235,331	251,443	258,405	16	794,267	618,179	666,746
17	....	....	....	17	131,880	51,596	34,233
18	149,614	9,817	104,371	18	19,097	26,612	20,178
19	....	....	....	19	....	....	.....
20	71,793	451,252	419,187	20	151,460	145,569	111,357
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	1,623,731	1,557,248	1,282,521	Total, Nos. 11 to 20	3,871,626	2,813,656	3,107,511
21	....	....	....	21	11,652	....	....
22	6,325	1,249	....	22	147,890	224,914	206,264
23	.. .	3,936	....	23	.....	....	....
24	18,181	40,796	89,241	24	9,270	4,553	36
25	....	....	....	25	....	....	....
26	4,036	22,111	....	26	....	....	....
27	....	....	....	27	....	....	360
28	....	....	....	28	50,198	....	360
29	....	....	....	29	....	....	....
30	10,498	152,482	207,455	30	101,613	110,792	145,149
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	39,040	220,574	296,696	Total, Nos. 21 to 30	320,623	340,259	352,169
31	....	....	. ..	31	468	. ..	....
32	12,676	....	....	32	....	44,675	162
33	....	....	....	33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....	34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....	36	....	4,098	....
37	....	....	....	37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....	38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....	39	....	....	....
40	....	....	....	40	3,112	286	2,910
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	12,676	....	....	Total, Nos. 31 to 40	3,580	49,059	3,072
Above 40	.....	....	....	Above 40	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....	Wastes, etc.	. ..	....	....
Grand Total ..	3,554,452	2,576,103	1,816,864	Grand Total ..	4,739,520	3,749,852	3,909,431

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	DELHI.				**CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR.**		
1	....	....	....	1	62,974	34,037	38,729
2	....	....	....	2	56,591	12,708	30,385
3	....	....	....	3	15,788	2,344	....
4	....	....	14,874	4	167,111	193,978	87,821
5	....	....	....	5	13,295	2,889	....
6	....	....	....	6	990,756	486,615	362,251
7	....	....	....	7	2,239,029	925,333	1,111,899
8	....	....	....	8	191,200	101,937	203,058
9	365,681	12,957	221,736	9	1,357,911	639,279	690,106
10	....	....	101,222	10	4,203,055	4,729,842	3,198,622
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	365,681	12,957	337,832	Total, Nos. 1 to 10	9,297,710	7,128,962	5,662,871
11	809,190	1,727,648	949,520	11	3,905,777	2,938,714	1,915,582
12	23,177	73,527	....	12	4,615,193	4,161,432	3,558,174
13	324,928	93,835	70,360	13	1,603,009	930,485	1,666,152
14	853,960	316,747	803,837	14	2,634,079	2,858,330	2,878,396
15	203,578	110,773	228,050	15	750,987	1,191,298	1,213,391
16	190,382	272,223	533,711	16	3,301,106	3,098,658	3,913,755
17	31,459	88,140	81,361	17	543,293	992,392	856,916
18	....	....	123,961	18	835,847	765,728	795,989
19	....	1,866	....	19	32,943	132,099	81,541
20	....	3,924	36,840	20	4,319,308	4,229,958	4,176,319
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	2,436,624	2,688,683	2,827,640	Total, Nos. 11 to 20	22,541,542	21,299,094	21,056,815
21	....	....	17,501	21	644,345	1,049,097	714,498
22	....	1,216	5,020	22	688,534	558,712	1,080,705
23	....	....	....	23	8,332	70,625	13,213
24	....	....	....	24	2,946,637	2,644,911	3,150,952
25	....	....	....	25	1,271	22,986	5,569
26	....	....	....	26	127,800	102,781	258,272
27	....	....	....	27	7,955	122,935	43,392
28	....	....	....	28	34,342	13,550	88,783
29	....	....	....	29	14,367	....	....
30	....	....	....	30	283,678	189,687	209,302
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	....	1,246	22,521	Total, Nos. 21 to 30	4,762,761	4,775,234	5,564,687
31	....	....	....	31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....	32	319,268	488,735	345,805
33	....	....	....	33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....	34	294,020	406,832	635,243
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....	36	5,303	3,298	....
37	....	....	....	37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....	38	7,325	6,318	15,755
39	....	....	....	39	....	....	....
40	....	....	....	40	95,467	96,069	58,400
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	....	....	....	Total, Nos. 32 to 40	721,383	1,001,752	1,055,203
Above 40	....	....	....	Above 40	119,778	132,675	126,740
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....	Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	2,802,305	2,702,886	3,187,993	Grand Total ..	37,443,174	34,337,717	33,466,316

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
1	107,098	113,422	1,490,985
2	683,683	2,464,708	3,958,338
3	1,877,626	2,015,293	1,355,577
4	5,668,655	3,729,745	3,663,925
5	160,355	203,811	176,483
6	13,509,323	10,433,525	9,051,328
7	19,751,818	9,346,322	10,009,149
8	5,993,010	7,884,432	8,191,082
9	7,991,831	5,222,722	8,293,232
10	83,982,424	65,723,517	52,201,051
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	139,725,823	107,143,497	98,391,150
11	51,188,799	44,635,859	41,792,895
12	61,484,352	62,363,297	49,143,396
13	14,649,586	13,328,892	15,703,127
14	27,451,384	27,545,942	28,361,602
15	9,596,375	11,304,954	15,045,700
16	38,171,677	37,625,591	36,627,874
17	12,079,067	13,651,007	11,649,786
18	20,972,899	20,229,375	17,480,417
19	6,539,061	6,836,058	5,819,878
20	120,238,860	110,245,841	103,420,739
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	362,372,060	347,766,816	325,044,814
21	35,891,705	38,909,375	37,147,798
22	43,262,295	37,878,599	40,478,240
23	3,003,664	4,671,190	5,089,455
24	39,178,792	36,769,921	41,020,564
25	1,040,135	1,606,881	1,527,259
26	9,329,105	8,945,904	10,171,933
27	2,542,130	3,884,001	4,477,487
28	6,309,333	5,976,076	8,292,103
29	353,128	520,434	484,496
30	19,514,437	22,306,647	25,104,180
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	160,424,724	161,469,028	173,793,515
31	1,157,915	2,072,790	1,847,880
32	6,684,109	8,439,998	8,831,818
33	1,119,264	2,250,507	1,233,026
34	3,839,834	4,239,078	4,554,025
35	471,479	206,044	161,765
36	1,603,912	856,201	839,196
37	3,323	56,621	.....
38	76,535	165,566	303,888
39	413	2,260	840
40	3,064,516	4,971,143	5,827,522
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	18,021,290	23,260,208	23,599,960
Above 40	1,960,240	4,461,415	5,747,792
Wastes, etc.	650,562	345,937	223,279
Grand Total	683,154,699	644,446,901	636,800,510

No. 4.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

NATIVE STATES. (*a*)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
1	.....	.....	.....
2	25,780	.....	52,680
3	178,809	283,588	236,722
4	48,392	98,135	155,228
5	387	9,415	35,709
6	1,227,309	795,523	203,259
7	1,109,822	576,211	335,606
8	604,466	289,403	216,967
9	298,675	167,389	171,992
10	2,087,384	1,319,003	653,179
TOTAL, Nos. 1 to 10 ...	5,580,974	3,538,667	2,061,342
11	963,450	835,729	844,270
12	1,393,876	1,234,182	1,141,500
13	442,900	492,807	470,739
14	4,161,822	3,954,186	4,067,260
15	659,307	621,384	324,357
16	2,700,930	2,480,116	3,070,488
17	302,200	383,525	429,516
18	3,458,054	3,730,910	3,493,934
19	658,666	668,308	381,514
20	9,074,338	7,764,570	6,733,418
TOTAL, Nos. 11 to 20 ...	23,815,543	22,165,717	20,956,996
21	1,421,393	1,521,947	1,341,081
22	3,462,468	3,708,651	3,656,361
23	467,832	515,392	177,512
24	1,358,587	1,336,109	1,237,715
25	106,765	122,080	83,040
26	851,697	1,062,957	956,975
27	299,227	228,271	769,438
28	342,690	556,061	951,679
29	146,422	110,864	15,530
30	861,831	856,222	684,290
TOTAL, Nos. 21 to 30 ...	9,318,912	10,018,554	9,873,621
31	15,385	97,956	123,396
32	371,988	239,330	331,253
33	36,415	2,870	.....
34	18,830	244,096	149,769
35	42,539	21,237	27,244
36	208	16,677	135
37	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	2,215	46
39	.....	.....	.....
40	66,339	197,092	150,905
TOTAL, Nos. 31 to 40 ...	551,704	821,473	788,748
Above 40 ...	2,747	115,919	94,398
GRAND TOTAL ...	39,269,880	36,660,330	33,775,105

(*a*) See note at foot of Table No. 1.

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (British India and Native States).

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
1	107,098	119,422	1,490,985
2	709,463	2,464,708	4,011,018
3	2,056,435	2,298,881	1,592,299
4	5,717,047	3,827,880	3,819,153
5	160,742	213,226	212,192
6	14,736,632	11,229,048	9,254,587
7	20,861,640	9,922,533	10,344,755
8	6,597,476	8,173,835	8,408,049
9	8,290,506	5,390,111	8,465,224
10	86,069,758	67,042,520	52,854,230
Total, Nos. 1 to 10 ...	145,306,797	110,682,164	100,452,492
11	52,152,249	45,471,588	42,637,165
12	62,878,228	63,597,479	50,284,896
13	15,092,486	13,821,699	16,173,866
14	31,613,206	31,500,128	32,428,262
15	10,255,682	11,926,338	15,370,057
16	40,872,607	40,105,707	39,698,362
17	12,381,267	14,034,532	12,079,302
18	24,430,953	23,960,285	20,974,351
19	7,197,727	7,504,366	6,201,392
20	129,313,198	118,010,411	110,154,157
Total, Nos. 11 to 20 ...	386,187,603	369,932,533	346,001,810
21	37,313,098	40,431,322	38,488,879
22	46,724,763	41,587,250	44,134,601
23	3,471,496	5,186,582	5,266,967
24	40,537,379	38,106,030	42,258,279
25	1,146,900	1,728,961	1,610,299
26	10,180,802	10,008,861	11,128,908
27	2,841,357	4,112,272	5,246,925
28	6,652,023	6,532,137	9,243,782
29	499,550	631,298	500,026
30	20,376,268	23,162,869	25,788,470
Total, Nos. 21 to 30 ...	169,743,636	171,487,582	183,667,136
31	1,173,300	2,170,746	1,971,276
32	7,056,097	8,679,328	9,163,071
33	1,155,679	2,253,377	1,233,026
34	3,858,664	4,483,174	4,703,794
35	514,018	227,281	189,009
36	1,604,120	872,878	839,331
37	2,323	56,621	.....
38	76,525	167,781	303,934
39	413	2,260	840
40	3,131,855	5,168,235	5,984,427
Total, Nos. 31 to 40 ...	18,572,994	24,081,681	24,388,708
Above 40 ...	1,962,987	4,577,334	5,842,190
Wastes, etc. ...	650,562	345,937	223,279
Grand Total ...	722,424,579	681,107,231	660,575,615

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	22,866,337	19,072,411	15,237,129
	yards	66,140,141	59,323,077	46,954,671
Dhutis	pounds	57,910,314	54,287,427	57,131,079
	yards	270,297,752	247,334,765	267,269,144
Drills and jeans	pounds	7,961,640	10,305,887	15,497,073
	yards	30,803,903	39,629,124	59,298,511
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	841,749	1,058,660	1,207,600
	yards	5,063,265	6,124,593	7,071,146
Printers	pounds	5,260,860	5,851,153	3,934,352
	yards	23,187,499	25,432,262	17,996,811
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	88,309,233	85,218,355	88,518,705
	yards	367,443,519	374,813,414	405,834,018
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	27,253,731	36,568,116	22,520,454
	yards	121,169,740	156,903,685	105,347,507
Tent cloth	pounds	2,987,698	4,383,728	5,260,439
	yards	6,112,514	8,314,885	10,199,885
Other sorts	pounds	5,579,501	4,620,405	5,076,170
	yards	19,756,317	18,209,106	19,809,386
TOTAL	pounds	218,971,063	221,361,142	214,382,901
	yards	909,974,650	936,084,911	939,781,079
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	66,051,508	80,436,088	90,370,681
	yards	291,515,095	382,725,265	421,299,632
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	1,858,496	2,521,436	2,962,598
	dozens	486,605	541,946	583,829
Hosiery	pounds	254,015	250,457	251,104
	dozens	188,584	189,593	177,674
Miscellaneous	pounds	352,227	594,458	1,029,506
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool (*a*)	„	.....	15,086	113,814
GRAND TOTAL	„	287,487,309	305,178,667	309,110,604
	yards	1,201,489,745	1,318,810,176	1,361,080,711
	dozens	675,189	731,539	761,503

(*a*) Separately specified with effect from 1917.

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	11,860,620	11,103,055	10,267,385
	yards	33,335,953	31,655,137	27,815,705
Dhutis	pounds	13,874,024	10,847,449	13,511,766
	yards	61,727,444	48,340,607	65,428,933
Drills and jeans	pounds	7,622,866	9,502,223	14,602,763
	yards	29,659,885	36,451,905	55,596,436
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	487,881	585,110	799,987
	yards	3,476,395	4,074,800	5,269,009
Printers	pounds	17,316	24,191	11,885
	yards	115,668	122,285	60,996
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	62,769,719	52,333,946	63,762,787
	yards	269,383,148	236,282,786	297,200,764
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	24,153,978	32,898,391	19,972,410
	yards	108,767,810	144,513,963	93,343,667
Tent cloth	pounds	2,781,719	3,904,526	4,656,960
	yards	5,641,840	7,189,193	8,819,831
Other sorts	pounds	1,721,049	1,646,647	2,552,837
	yards	7,772,891	6,661,753	9,644,319
TOTAL	pounds	125,289,172	122,845,538	130,138,780
	yards	519,881,034	515,292,429	563,179,660
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	56,837,511	66,672,229	79,394,717
	yards	251,385,465	314,892,728	369,958,212
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	1,834,485	2,483,314	2,949,909
	dozens	477,525	532,107	580,936
Hosiery	pounds	176,607	160,407	170,890
	dozens	142,124	143,019	140,145
Miscellaneous	pounds	352,226	594,435	1,029,464
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool (*a*)	„	.....	15,074	96,109
GRAND TOTAL	„	184,490,001	192,770,997	213,779,869
	yards	771,266,499	830,185,157	933,137,872
	dozens	619,649	675,126	721,081

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

(*a*) Separately specified with effect from 1917.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	9,916,071	7,314,018	4,324,006
	yards	29,486,075	25,500,168	16,894,528
Dhutis	pounds	36,251,488	37,136,416	35,250,368
	yards	171,620,346	171,655,113	165,770,449
Drills and jeans	pounds	151,649	507,043	501,747
	yards	522,390	2,048,364	2,231,736
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	160,391	292,284	288,865
	yards	732,442	1,301,668	1,279,723
Printers	pounds	3,763,371	4,143,882	2,020,655
	yards	16,999,183	17,995,299	9,377,287
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	19,190,038	26,037,545	16,190,623
	yards	77,664,453	115,166,587	76,224,022
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	2,823,201	2,971,490	2,226,115
	yards	11,355,749	9,546,326	10,712,806
Tent cloth	pounds	97,195	382,442	424,707
	yards	218,745	886,294	966,650
Other sorts	pounds	2,937,776	1,918,663	1,274,499
	yards	9,307,707	7,634,103	5,586,499
Total	pounds	75,291,180	80,703,813	62,501,595
	yards	317,907,090	351,733,922	289,043,700
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	2,741,300	6,755,850	4,081,361
	yards	14,126,022	40,290,898	24,209,030
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds	4,282	27,256	2,445
	dozens	4,377	7,436	888
Hosiery	pounds	77,407	90,048	80,214
	dozens	46,460	46,577	37,527
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	24	.....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool (*a*) .	,,	.....	.....	15,654
Grand Total ...	,,	78,114,169	87,576,971	66,681,269
	yards	332,027,112	392,024,820	313,252,730
	dozens	50,837	54,013	38,415

MADRAS.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	170,729	127,428	208,647
	yards	330,372	298,561	809,441
Dhutis	pounds	833,528	855,762	1,150,177
	yards	3,435,148	3,445,743	4,494,403
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,876,561	1,449,637	948,974
	yards	6,078,697	4,866,933	3,047,192
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	99,580
	yards	.....	.....	376,730
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	123,347	264,756	492,752
	yards	415,535	879,022	1,659,367
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds	295,132	186,584	189,578
	yards	957,681	609,180	640,595
Tent cloth	pounds	51,051	188,927	558,209
	yards	87,562	302,900	872,572
Other sorts	pounds	544,706	768,177	733,520
	yards	2,024,946	2,511,396	1,751,282
Total ...	pounds	3,895,054	3,836,271	4,461,037
	yards	13,289,941	12,913,735	13,650,182
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	7,685,742	9,781,505	9,872,203
	yards	23,395,343	35,306,940	24,686,938
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods...	pounds	377,058	297,508	358,839
	dozens	93,973	56,980	69,020
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	28
Miscellaneous	,,	1,042	11,897	827
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	,	11,959,896	13,927,181	14,692,934
	yards	36,685,284	38,220,675	38,337,120
	dozens	93,973	56,980	69,020

(*a*) Separately specified with effect from 1917.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—continued.

BENGAL.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	26,259	31,818	20,805
	yards	144,818	101,750	62,878
Dhutis	pounds	1,159,511	1,798,892	2,345,879
	yards	7,434,536	9,791,939	12,581,359
Drills and jeans	pounds	29,709	73,545	10,407
	yards	102,102	188,947	29,846
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	653,230	522,722	462,431
	yards	2,759,936	2,351,460	2,079,536
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	480,342	1,388,415	1,936,102
	yards	2,665,197	6,917,878	9,309,271
Tent cloth	pounds	19,548	13,854	2,063
	yards	21,076	15,091	2,220
Other sorts	pounds	48,703	83,186	79,552
	yards	658,577	1,113,310	1,135,403
TOTAL	pounds	2,417,302	3,912,432	4,857,239
	yards	13,786,242	20,480,375	25,200,513
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	173,532	166,372	64,270
	yards	801,035	933,288	574,864
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	89,210	97,810	81,853
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	"	2,680,044	4,176,614	5,003,362
	yards	14,587,277	21,413,663	25,775,377

UNITED PROVINCES.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	728,114	946,054	649,680
	yards	2,654,571	3,295,425	1,720,177
Dhutis	pounds	1,986,941	2,633,725	1,526,981
	yards	8,009,280	10,537,536	6,937,528
Drills and jeans	pounds	580,197	585,264	749,765
	yards	1,745,950	1,425,132	1,847,880
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	65,432
	yards	.....	.....	336,382
Printers	pounds	.....	90,317	383,275
	yards	.....	442,111	1,703,085
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	2,196,733	1,923,223	1,390,920
	yards	9,827,563	8,447,721	6,001,100
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	3,304,265	2,375,394	894,117
	yards	10,206,342	7,121,927	2,005,701
Tent cloth	pounds	2,032,085	3,068,243	4,628,703
	yards	4,618,279	6,184,889	10,280,183
Other sorts	pounds	846,188	952,364	1,849,078
	yards	2,162,682	2,900,487	5,554,192
TOTAL	pounds	11,674,523	12,574,584	12,136,891
	yards	39,222,687	40,355,228	36,386,228
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	40,259	71,668	241,806
	yards	125,741	205,154	693,699
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	219,959	205,156	197,171
	dozens	52,639	39,609	27,027
Hosiery	pounds	.....	24,900	1,324
	dozens	.....	5,448	2 232
Miscellaneous	pounds	40,465	73,719	46,453
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool (*a*)	"	.....	27,509	139,190
GRAND TOTAL	"	11,975,206	12,977,536	12,762,835
	yards	39,348,428	40,560,382	37,079,927
	dozens	52,639	45,057	29,259

(*a*) Separately specified with effect from 1917.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—continued.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	50,825	75,639	56,488
	yards	132,005	183,072	128,487
Dhutis	pounds	672,535	757,888	747,851
	yards	3,995,224	3,701,691	3,174,278
Drills and jeans	pounds	11	322	914
	yards	73	3,706	7,981
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	4,702	31,787	66,555
	yards	23,337	77,451	177,390
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	436	134,108	260,674
	yards	4,104	468,156	918,428
T-cloth, domestics, and sheetings	pounds	259,317	391,866	37,041
	yards	774,990	1,268,120	134,827
Tent cloth	pounds	3,898	4,005	4,538
	yards	8,105	8,463	9,482
Other sorts	pounds	224,039	292,902	175,119
	yards	899,909	1,109,067	590,280
Total	pounds	1,215,763	1,691,517	1,348,680
	yards	5,837,747	6,819,726	5,141,153
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	9,161	4,158	2,498
	yards	50,447	19,925	10,301
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	517	123	690
	dozens	199	312	1,135
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	"	1,225,441	1,695,798	1,351,868
	yards	5,888,194	6,839,651	5,151,454
	dozens	199	312	1,135

PUNJAB.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	105,452	64,905	85
	yards	267,691	164,019	227
Dhutis	pounds	138,705	74,173	101,650
	yards	465,924	247,124	348,090
Drills and jeans	pounds	28,626	15,327	2,252
	yards	114,031	44,406	14,597
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	27,200
	yards	.....	.....	136,000
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	337,168	241,187	238,951
	yards	1,730,396	1,233,302	1,186,431
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	95,262	43,830	32,441
	yards	347,623	150,077	100,395
Tent cloth	pounds	23,009	226,158	165,438
	yards	44,709	444,976	316,684
Other sorts	pounds	377,335	311,538	291,460
	yards	1,036,753	899,088	743,883
Total	pounds	1,105,557	977,068	859,477
	yards	4,007,127	3,182,992	2,846,307
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	108,212	209,537	19,476
	yards	425,189	977,160	103,338
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	5,084	1,998	1,021
	dozens	1,623	631	273
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	"	1,218,853	1,188,603	879,974
	yards	4,432,316	4,160,153	2,949,645
	dozens	1,623	631	273

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—continued.

DELHI.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	.....	1,267	4,478
	yards	.....	2,461	9,264
Dhutis	pounds	.....	.....	1,296
	yards	.....	.....	3,355
Drills and jeans	pounds	.....	.....	1,026
	yards	.....	.....	1,991
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	103
	yards	.....	.....	230
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	23	2,781	51,126
	yards	66	7,674	136,327
Tent cloth	pounds	.....	29,232	498,389
	yards	.....	53,230	917,881
Other sorts	pounds	63,744	46,074	.....
	yards	133,944	85,646	.....
TOTAL	pounds	63,767	79,354	556,418
	yards	134,010	149,011	1,069,048
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	11,816	5,798	43,944
	yards	39,167	22,392	98,628
Grey and coloured goods other than piece goods	pounds	2,893	5,106	167
	dozens	1,244	1,694	52
Hosiery	pounds	.....	779	.....
	dozens	.....	247	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	.....	140,303
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	,,	78,476	91,037	740,832
	yards	173,177	171,403	1,167,676
	dozens	1,244	1,941	52

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	1,056,016	861,796	728,251
	yards	3,379,473	2,307,215	2,014,292
Dhutis	pounds	3,923,555	2,867,419	3,314,787
	yards	15,278,838	11,373,905	13,855,321
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,764,155	2,262,518	2,326,382
	yards	6,165,547	7,729,288	8,224,313
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	182,947	53,903	8,989
	yards	637,904	224,216	56,815
Printers	pounds	347,546	564,827	555,019
	yards	1,587,517	2,665,296	2,703,704
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	1,580,062	2,297,688	1,806,254
	yards	6,032,700	9,167,911	7,376,574
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	657,487	983,488	1,209,806
	yards	3,034,567	4,292,003	5,413,236
Tent cloth	pounds	246,239	425,925	530,787
	yards	629,031	1,142,754	1,120,180
Other sorts	pounds	527,893	1,100,448	527,676
	yards	1,846,340	5,093,521	2,473,044
TOTAL	pounds	10,285,900	11,418,012	11,007,951
	yards	38,090,867	43,995,109	43,236,479
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	3,785,522	3,989,676	3,549,788
	yards	15,121,948	16,336,340	14,770,628
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	41,509	54,305	76,991
	dozens	11,604	15,499	17,049
Hosiery	pounds	12,950	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	,,	101,867	110,471	1,155
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	,,	14,327,748	15,572,464	14,635,885
	yards	53,212,815	60,331,449	58,007,107
	dozens	11,604	15,499	17,049

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—concld.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	25,003,732	21,181,318	16,985,563
	yards ...	72,549,071	65,675,580	51,699,437
Dhutis	pounds ...	66,625,089	63,275,286	66,318,200
	yards ...	308,916,752	286,432,703	308,663,478
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	12,240,899	14,692,500	19,536,733
	yards ...	44,968,303	53,887,536	72,472,311
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	1,024,697	1,112,563	1,381,604
	yards ...	5,701,169	6,348,809	7,839,903
Printers	pounds ...	5,613,108	6,538,084	4,966,401
	yards ...	24,798,353	28,617,120	22,716,990
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	93,200,209	90,597,089	93,170,287
	yards ...	388,213,773	397,360,986	425,055,454
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings.	pounds ...	32,345,559	41,943,474	26,870,665
	yards ...	139,156,206	177,270,544	123,087,859
Tent cloth	pounds ...	5,363,528	8,340,072	11,648,566
	yards ...	11,521,276	16,467,188	23,719,087
Other sorts	pounds ...	8,212,109	8,170,094	8,732,575
	yards ...	28,518,368	31,920,621	32,056,470
Total	pounds ...	249,628,930	255,850,480	249,610,594
	yards ...	1,024,343,271	1,063,981,087	1,067,310,989
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	77,863,752	94,664,702	104,164,666
	yards ...	331,473,965	426,526,464	462,238,028
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds ...	2,505,516	3,085,632	3,597,477
	dozens ...	647,887	656,571	698,385
Hosiery	pounds ...	266,965	276,136	252,456
	dozens ...	188,584	195,288	179,906
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	587,811	888,355	1,300,097
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool (a)	„ ...	.....	42,595	253,004
Grand Total ...	„ ...	330,852,974	354,807,900	359,178,294
	yards ...	1,355,817,236	1,490,507,551	1,529,549,017
	dozens ...	836,471	851,859	878,291

(*a*) Separately specified with effect from 1917.

No. 7.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

NATIVE STATES. (a)

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	1,050,835	827,317	780,344
	yards ...	2,614,387	2,085,245	2,349,148
Dhutis	pounds ...	3,412,180	3,365,662	3,816,811
	yards ...	14,723,092	14,516,230	16,353,042
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	417,582	710,426	1,707,044
	yards ...	1,360,541	2,615,626	6,138,806
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	50	11,092	107,928
	yards ...	216	30,308	436,983
Printers	pounds ...	496,057	750,064	965,445
	yards ...	2,101,357	2,981,977	3,876,416
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	6,805,627	7,442,068	6,033,792
	yards ...	31,411,184	30,391,742	25,574,235
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds ...	3,475,407	4,459,493	4,298,132
	yards ...	12,244,937	14,861,895	14,308,235
Tent cloth...	pounds ...	115,567	212,528	353,113
	yards ...	323,006	713,948	830,703
Other sorts	pounds ...	1,763,053	1,222,313	1,098,996
	yards ...	5,745,140	3,992,315	3,843,005
Total ...	pounds ...	17,536,358	19,000,963	19,161,605
	yards ...	70,523,860	72,189,286	73,710,573
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	3,740,003	3,687,263	2,587,187
	yards ...	15,173,454	15,435,952	10,866,868
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods ...	pounds ...	35,036	27,654	41,946
	dozens ...	5,456	3,813	7,866
Hosiery	pounds ...	89,112	133,654	96,917
	dozens ...	32,170	41,288	35,315
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	1,072	71,324	338,220
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool (b) ...	„ ...	.....	58	.....
Grand Total ...	„ ...	21,401,581	22,920,916	22,225,875
	yards ...	85,697,314	87,625,238	84,577,441
	dozens ...	37,626	45,101	43,181

(a) See note at foot of Table No. 2.
(b) Separately specified with effect from 1917.

No. 8.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

GRAND TOTAL INDIA (British India and Native States).

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	26,054,567	22,008,835	17,765,907
	yards ...	75,163,458	67,760,825	54,048,585
Dhutis	pounds ...	70,037,269	66,640,948	70,135,011
	yards ...	323,639,844	300,948,933	325,016,526
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	12,658,481	15,402,926	21,243,777
	yards ...	46,328,844	56,503,162	78,611,117
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	1,024,746	1,123,655	1,489,532
	yards ...	5,701,385	6,379,117	8,276,886
Printers	pounds ...	6,109,165	7,288,148	5,931,846
	yards ...	26,899,710	31,599,097	26,593,406
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	100,005,836	98,039,157	99,204,079
	yards ...	419,624,957	427,752,728	450,629,689
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds ...	35,820,966	46,402,967	31,168,797
	yards ...	151,401,143	192,132,439	137,396,094
Tent cloth...	pounds ...	5,479,095	8,552,600	12,001,679
	yards ...	11,844,282	17,181,136	24,549,790
Other sorts	pounds ...	9,975,162	9,392,407	9,831,571
	yards ...	34,263,508	35,912,936	35,899,475
Total ...	pounds ...	267,165,287	274,851,443	268,772,199
	yards ...	1,094,867,131	1,136,170,373	1,141,021,562
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	81,603,755	98,351,965	106,751,853
	yards ...	346,647,419	441,962,416	473,104,896
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods...	pounds ...	2,540,552	3,113,286	3,639,423
	dozens ...	653,343	660,384	706,251
Hosiery...	pounds ...	356,077	409,790	349,373
	dozens ...	220,754	236,576	215,221
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	588,883	959,679	1,638,317
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool (*a*) ...	„ ...	.....	42,653	253,004
Grand Total ...	„ ...	352,254,554	377,728,816	381,404,169
	yards ...	1,441,514,550	1,578,132,789	1,614,126,458
	dozens ...	874,097	896,960	921,472

(*a*) Separately specified with effect from 1917.

No. 9.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of the VALUE of GOODS WOVEN in the COTTON MILLS in INDIA.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India.			
Bombay	.....	.....	22,31,40,099
Madras	.....	.....	1,19,23,726
Bengal	.....	.....	34,69,996
United Provinces	.....	.....	81,14,475
Ajmer-Merwara	.....	.....	7,50,718
Punjab	.....	.....	5,51,858
Delhi	.....	.....	5,07,328
Central Provinces and Berar	.....	.....	1,06,86,962
Total	.....	.....	25,91,45,162
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Wadhwan, Hyderabad, Gwalior (Ujjain), and Pondicherry.			
Total	.....	.....	1,14,27,925*
Grand Total	.....	.....	27,05,73,087

* Incomplete—excluding Indore and Gwalior (Ujjain) from April 1917 to March 1918 and Hyderabad for April only.

Note.—Returns relating to the value of woven goods have been received from April 1917.

No. 10.—*STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY realised from goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.*

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India.			
Bombay	42,25,608	35,38,236	65,80,265
Madras	2,11,456	2,87,043	4,09,467
Bengal	41,707	70,529	1,18,336
United Provinces	1,82,296	2,22,093	2,70,145
Ajmer-Merwara	18,716	25,898	20,907
Punjab	8,363	22,895	21,624
Delhi	928	1,288	17,004
Central Provinces and Berar	2,36,497	2,93,466	3,49,489
Total, Gross Duty	49,25,571	44,61,448	77,87,237
Total, Net Duty	48,40,107	43,80,425	75,99,355
Foreign Territory.			
(Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar and Wadhwan)			
Gross Duty	1,90,275	2,47,301	3,96,856
Net Duty	1,90,275	2,47,301	3,96,856
Grand Total, Gross Duty	51,15,846	47,08,749	81,84,093
Grand Total, Net Duty...	50,30,382	46,27,726	79,96,211

Note.—The figures for 1917-18 for Bombay are as reported by local authorities each month, and are not finally adjusted by the Accounts Department.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 10th April 1917.

1. The Association shall be called the Bombay Millowners' Association. Name of Association.

2. The objects of the Association are— Objects of Association.

(*a*) The protection of the interests of Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power in India.

(*b*) The promotion of good relations between the persons and bodies using such power.

(*c*) The doing of all those acts and things by which these objects may be furthered.

3. Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power shall be eligible for membership of the Association. Eligibility for membership.

4. The expression Member in these Rules means the person, firm or Company as the case may be by whom or by which any such mill or mills, press or presses, or factory or factories as last aforesaid is or are actually owned. Definition of term "member."

5. Every member shall be entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual subscription under Rule 34 (*a*) and (*b*) of the Rules and Regulations of the Association. Voting power of members.

6. Each individual, who, as an individual, shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled either to act and vote on his own behalf or to empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign his name per procuration, to act and vote on his behalf.

7. Every partner in any firm, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of his said firm, and the said firm may also empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign the name of the firm per procuration, to act and vote on behalf of the said firm. Persons who may act and vote on behalf of members.

8. Every Director of a Joint Stock Company, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company, and the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, and every partner in any firm, which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, and likewise any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized by the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, or by the firm,

which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, to sign either the name of such Agent, Secretary or Manager or the name of such firm, per procuration, shall also, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company.

Register of persons eligible to act and vote.

9. The name of every person entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member of the Association, whether such person be the member himself or any other person, shall be notified in writing by such member to the Secretary of the Association to be entered by the Secretary of the Association as hereinafter provided in the register hereinafter mentioned, and if more than one person shall be entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member, such member shall notify in writing to the Secretary of the Association the order of the precedence in which such person shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such member.

10. When any member shall notify to the Secretary of the Association that any one or more persons, other than the member himself, is entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of such member, such member shall, in such notification, state the capacity in which such person or each of such persons is so entitled or empowered to vote, that is to say, either as a member of a firm or as a Director or Agent or Secretary or Manager of a Company or as the holder of a power to sign per procuration or otherwise as the case may be.

11. If the name of any person shall be notified as a person empowered to act and vote on behalf of a member by virtue of being the holder of a power to sign per procuration, the notification shall be accompanied by the document authorizing such person to sign per procuration, in order that the same may be registered by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall, after registering the same, return the same to the person who sent it.

12. If the name of more than one person shall be notified by any member as persons entitled or empowered to act and vote for such member, the notification shall state the order of precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote for such member.

13. The Association shall provide a Register, to be called "Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members," and in such register the names of all members of the Association shall be entered and opposite to the name of each member the name of each person entitled or empowered in accordance with these rules, to act and vote for such member, shall, so soon as may be after the name of such persons and all particulars regarding him and all formalities shall have been duly notified and observed in accordance with these rules, also be entered; and when the name of more than one person shall have been notified as entitled to act and vote for any one member of the Association, the names of such persons shall be numbered in the order of precedence in which such persons are entitled to act and vote for such member.

14. No person shall be entitled to act or vote on behalf of any member of the Association, unless and until his name shall have been entered in the "Register of members or persons entitled to act and vote for members" as a person entitled to act and vote for such members.

15. If two or more persons, who shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of one and the same member of the Association, shall be present at any meeting of the Association, that one, who takes priority in the order of the precedence in the said "Register of members and persons entitled to act and vote for members," shall alone be entitled to vote at such meeting.

16. If any one person shall, according to these rules, be entitled to act and vote for more than one member of the Association, such person shall be entitled to act and to exercise the right of voting, according to these rules, for each member, on whose behalf he is so entitled to act and vote.

17. The foregoing rules as to voting shall apply to voting at all meetings and also to voting for all purposes other than meetings of the spinning section and weaving section hereinafter mentioned or voting by members of those sections or either of them alone.

18. Members of the Association shall be elected by ballot in the manner hereinafter mentioned. Mode of electing members.

19. Every candidate for election as a member of the Association must be proposed by one member of the Association and seconded by another, and a letter of proposal signed by the proposer or seconder must be sent to the Managing Committee of the Association (hereinafter called "The Committee").

20. After the receipt by them of a proposal duly made and seconded according to these rules of a candidate for election as a member of the Association, the Committee shall fix a day for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

21. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate, notice in writing shall be given by the Committee to all members of the Association of the name of the candidate and of his proposer and seconder and of the date so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

22. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot for the election of a candidate for membership of the Association, appoint a scrutineer for such election.

23. The Association shall, for the purposes of all elections by ballot, provide a ballot-box with a lock and key and with an aperture sufficiently large to admit of the deposit therein of voting papers.

24. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same, and the same shall not be opened until after the expiration of the full time appointed for such election.

25. The Committee shall provide voting papers for the election of a member of the Association in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send one of such voting papers to each member of the Association, not less than seven days before the day fixed according to these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association.

26. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of a candidate for membership of the Association shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall fill up a voting paper in accordance with the directions contained therein, stating whether he votes for or against the election of such candidate and shall sign the paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

27. Voting papers may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules at any time between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 4. P.M. on the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot or on any one of the six succeeding days, exclusive of Sundays.

28. The ballot-box shall, at 4 P.M. on the seventh of the days appointed for the election of any candidate for membership, be opened by the Secretary in the presence of the scrutineer, and the votes shall be counted and scrutinized by the scrutineer, and the scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

29. No candidate for election as a member shall be deemed to have been elected unless at least one-fourth of the members of the Association shall have voted and whatever the number of votes recorded may be, one adverse vote in every six votes recorded shall exclude. The result of every election shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.

30. If any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall not be elected, his proposer shall be informed of his non-election by the Secretary.

31. Particulars of the voting for the election of any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

32. A candidate, who shall have been put up for election as a member of the Association and shall not have been elected, shall not be again eligible for election as a member of the Association until after the expiration of six months from the date of the election at which he shall not have been elected.

Membership Subscription.

33. If a candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be elected, his election shall be notified in writing by the Secretary to his proposer and likewise to the candidate himself, and a copy of the last annual report of the Association and also a copy of the Rules of the Association, with a bill for his subscription shall be sent to him by the Secretary.

34. Each member of the Association shall pay the following annual subscription to the Association:—

(*a*) Rupees 4 per annum for every 1,000 or part of 1,000 mule spindles, Rs. 4 for every 666 or part of 666 ring spindles and Rs. 3 for every 50 or part of 50 looms set up in the mill or mills, factory or factories, which, for the time being, shall belong to such member.

(*b*) Rupees 5 per annum for every Rs. 50,000 of the estimated value of the machinery, buildings and land shown on the audited balance sheet for the year previous to that in respect of which the subscription is payable of the factory or factories not being Spinning and Weaving Mills which, for the time being, shall belong to such member:

Provided that the minimum subscription payable by any one member shall be Rs. 50 per annum.

(*c*) In addition to the above subscription, each Spinning and Weaving Mill, that is a member, shall pay annually to the Association 1 anna for every 100 spindles, and 3 pies for every loom set up in the mill, plus 20 per cent. of the total amount thus levied, as their share of the subscription payable by this Association to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, so long as this Association may be affiliated to the Federation.

35. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and if any member shall be a member for a part only of any year he shall pay the full subscription for such year.

Form of adherence to be signed by members.

36. Each member shall, on election to the Association, sign a form of adherence to the Rules of the Association in the form set out below:—

In consideration of the protection afforded by members of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Trade Marks and Tickets used by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$ and in consideration of the general maintenance by the Association of the interest of the industry in which $\frac{\text{I am}}{\text{we are}}$ engaged $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ .....engaged in.....in the town of..... ... having carefully read and fully understood all the rules of the said Association and the rules relating to Registration of Trade Marks do hereby declare and agree that $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ will during $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{our}}$ membership of the said Association in all things conform faithfully and absolutely to all the said rules and to such other rules as the Association shall institute by resolution duly passed in accordance with the relevant provisions herein and $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ will register with the Association all the Trade Marks applied by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$ to any of the produce of the Mill or Mills, Factory or Factories owned by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$ and $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ declare that all Trade Marks so applied by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$ whether they be registered with the Association or not, shall be subject to the rules of the Association and that $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ will submit to arbitration any dispute in which $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ may be concerned with another member or members of the Association in respect of a Trade Mark or Trade Marks and that $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ will in all things endeavour to further the objects of the Association.

37. Every member of the Association shall have power to terminate his membership thereof by giving three months' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Association of his desire to terminate such membership. Resignation of membership.

38. The Association shall have power, by passing a resolution in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, to expel any member from the Association in respect of the following things, that is to say— Expulsion of members.

(a) for any act done or conduct pursued by such member which, in the opinion of the Association, shall be in contravention of the Rules of the Association or to the detriment or discredit of the Association or shall be injurious to the welfare and interests of the Association :

provided that a member shall not be expelled from the Association, unless—

(1) an opportunity shall have been given to such member by the Committee of the Association to defend or explain his acts and conduct ;

(2) a Special General Meeting of the Association shall have been duly called to consider the acts and conduct of such member ;

(3) a resolution shall have been passed at such General Meeting at which a quorum shall be present by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at such, Meeting declaring that such member is expelled.

39. Whenever a resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned such resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association.

40. The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Managing Committee hereinbefore and hereinafter called " The Committee " to be constituted as hereinafter mentioned. Election of Committee.

41. The members of the Association shall, in each year between the 1st and the 31st day of January in such year, elect the Committee from amongst the members of the Association and the Committee so elected shall hold office for one year.

42. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not more than eighteen other members, making a maximum of twenty members in all.

43. The Committee, holding office for the time being, shall appoint a day between the 1st and the 31st day of January in each year for the election of a Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day between the dates aforesaid for the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day also between the dates aforesaid for the election of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee for the ensuing year, and shall cause notice of the several days so appointed for such election as aforesaid to be advertised in one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

44. The Secretary of the Association shall also give to each member of the Association notice in writing of the several dates appointed for the said several elections seven days before the date appointed for the first of the said elections.

45. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Committee and the other members of the Committee shall be elected by ballot.

46. The Committee shall, before the respective days appointed for the elections of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee, respectively, appoint a scrutineer for each of the said elections.

47. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot upon any day appointed for the election of a Chairman or a Deputy Chairman or of the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same and the same shall not be opened until 4 p.m. upon that day.

48. The Committee shall provide separate voting papers for—

(*a*) the election of a Chairman of the Committee,

(*b*) the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee,

(*c*) the election of eighteen members of the Committee,

in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send to each member of the Association not less than seven days before the days fixed for the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee one voting paper in respect of the election of the Chairman, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Deputy Chairman and one voting paper in respect of the election of the other members of the Committee.

49. On each of the respective days appointed for the election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the remaining eighteen members of the Committee, respectively, voting shall commence at 10-30 a.m. and terminate at 4 p.m.

50. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall, in the case of the election of a Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of a Deputy Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Deputy Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Deputy Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of the other members of the Committee, write on a voting paper relative to the election of the said other members of the Committee, the names of the eighteen persons representing members of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as such other members of the Committee as aforesaid and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

51. Voting papers regarding the elections of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these Rules between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the respective days which shall have been appointed under these Rules for such elections respectively.

52. At 4 p.m. on the day appointed for an election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the ballot-box shall be opened by the Secretary of the Association in the presence of the scrutineer who shall have been appointed as scrutineer of the election appointed for that day and the votes shall be counted and scrutinised by such scrutineer and the said scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

Particulars of voting not to be disclosed.

53. Particulars of the voting for the election of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee respectively shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

54. The names of all members of the Association, who are eligible for election a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee in any year, shall be circulated by the Secretary amongst the members of the Association at least seven days before the day appointed under these Rules for the election of a Chairman of the Committee.

55. Two representatives of any one member entitled under Rule 5 to ten votes or less shall not be on the Committee at the same time. Ineligibility of two members of one firm entitled to ten votes or less to serve on Committee.

56. If two representatives of any one member entitled under Rule 5 to ten votes or less shall be elected to serve on the Committee at the same time, the election of that representative who obtains the lesser number of votes shall be void. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the retiring Committee shall have a casting vote.

57. No member of the Association shall vote for more than one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman and eighteen other members of the Committee.

58. Those persons representing members of the Association, in whose favour the largest number of votes shall have been cast for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been appointed Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be.

59. In the event of any member of the Association who shall have been elected according to these Rules either as the Chairman of the Committee or as the Deputy Chairman of the Committee or as a member of the Committee refusing to act as such Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be. Refusal to act as Chairman, etc.

60. If the number of votes cast in favour of any two members of the Association for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or as a member of the Committee shall be equal, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

61. The new Committee shall take office on the first day succeeding the holding of the first Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association after their election, and shall continue to act until the first day succeeding the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association. Date of assuming office by new Committee.

62. All the members of the Committee shall retire each year immediately after the Annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-election. Retirement of Committee.

63. If any member of the Committee shall be absent from the regular meetings of the Committee for more than three consecutive months he shall, unless he shall have previously obtained leave of absence from the Committee, be deemed to have vacated his office. Absence without leave from Committee meetings.

64. When any vacancy shall occur in the Committee, such vacancy not being caused by a vacancy in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, the members of the Committee shall have power to fill such vacancy by the appointment of any member of the Association to fill the same. Vacancy on Committee.

65. When any vacancy shall occur in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the election according to these Rules by the members of the Association of a member of the Association to fill such vacancy. Vacancy in office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman.

66. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the Committee held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting. Chairman of Committee meetings.

67. In case of a tie in voting in Committee the Chairman for the time being shall have a casting vote. Chairman entitled to casting vote.

Quorum of Committee.

68. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Committee Meetings.

69. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month, and may meet oftener if need be.

Appointment of Secretary.

70. A Secretary of the Association shall be appointed, and his remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions and all other monies due or payable to the Association and to pay the same into the Bank of Bombay, or into such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf, to the credit of the account of the Association in such Bank, to study and consider all proposed legislative measures or any other matter that may affect the interests of the Association and to report to the Committee thereon and generally to act in the Association's interests under the orders of the Committee.

Record of Minutes of proceedings of Committee.

71. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

Control of funds of the Association.

72. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and shall have authority to provide suitable accommodation for the meetings of the Association and to pay all expenses of the establishment of the Association and also to pay all legal expenses which they may deem it necessary to incur. The Committee shall have authority to expend, pay or disburse in each year any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the funds of the Association for any purpose or purposes whatsoever which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Association.

73. If at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee shall amount to seven-eighths of so much of the funds belonging to the Association as shall remain in the hands of the Committee after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as the salary of the Secretary, printing, stationery, etc., then the Committee shall, in such case, call a general meeting of the members of the Association and lay the accounts of the Association before such meeting.

Statement of Accounts of the Association to be prepared and circulated to members prior to Annual General Meeting.

74. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

Report of proceedings of the Association to be circulated to members prior to Annual General Meeting.

75. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association during the year prior to such General Meeting and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting. The Committee may also, if they see fit to do so, send any one or more copies of the said report to any individual or Corporation or Association to whom or to which they may think it desirable in the interests of the Association to send the same.

Solicitors to the Association to be appointed

76. The Committee shall have authority to appoint Solicitors to the Association and the Committee may consult them whenever they deem it expedient to do so.

Trade Marks Sub-Committee.

77. At the first meeting in each year after the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association shall have been held, the Committee shall appoint three of their own number to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of deciding questions, other than arbitrations, arising under the Rules of the Association relating to the registration of trade-marks, and the decision of such Sub-Committee on such questions shall have the same effect as if given by the entire Committee. Any vacancy which may from time to time occur in any such Sub-Committee as in this Rule mentioned shall be filled by the appointment by the Committee of a member of the Committee to fill such vacancy.

78. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint a Sub-Committee or Sub-Committees to investigate and to report upon any matter whatsoever and may invite any member of the Association not being a member of the Committee to serve on any such Sub-Committee, if for any special reason such a course may seem to them advisable. Sub-Committees.

79. Sub-Committees other than a Sub-Committee appointed under Rule 77 shall have no executive or substantive power or authority, and the duty of every Sub-Committee shall be to report to the Committee the result of its investigations, deliberations or other proceedings.

80. A general meeting of the members of the Association to be called the Annual General Meeting shall be held in each year at such time as the Committee may appoint. Annual General Meeting.

81. The Committee may also at any time call a General Meeting should it seem to them expedient to do so. Other General Meetings.

82. If any four members of the Association shall, by a requisition in writing signed by the said four members respectively, addressed to the Committee and containing a statement of their reasons for the requisition, request the Committee to call a General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall call such General Meeting to be held within fourteen days after the receipt by the Committee of the said requisition, and if the Committee shall refuse or neglect to call such General Meeting to be held within the time aforesaid, the said four members, who shall have signed the said requisition, shall have power themselves to call such General Meeting to be held on such day as they themselves shall appoint.

83. Seven clear days' notice of every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be given by advertisement in at least one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

84. All the moneys and funds of the Association shall be paid into an account to be opened in the name of the Association either with the Bank of Bombay or with such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf. Investment of Funds of the Association.

85. All cheques on any banking account of the Association shall be signed by the Chairman and one member of the Committee or in the absence of the Chairman by the Deputy Chairman and one member of the Committee; or in the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman by two members of the Committee. Signing of cheques.

86. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, unless a quorum according to these Rules shall be present at such meeting. Quorum at General Meetings and adjournments thereof.

87. On the day originally appointed for holding any Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, ten representatives of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum; and on the day originally appointed for the holding of any General Meeting of the members of the Association other than an Annual General Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, one-fourth of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

88. If on the day originally appointed for holding a General Meeting, a quorum, according to these rules, shall not, within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the Meeting, be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on such other day as the members present may determine, and if a quorum shall not, within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of such adjourned meeting, be present, the members then present shall constitute a quorum, and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

89. Whenever any meeting shall be adjourned under Rule 88 on the ground that a quorum was not present within the prescribed time, seven days' notice shall be given by the Committee by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay of the day and time to which such meeting shall have been adjourned. Date of adjourned General Meetings to be advertised.

Chairman of General Meetings.

90. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all General Meetings of the members of the Association held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and, failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee, who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee, present at such meeting.

Chairman to have casting vote.

91. In case of a tie in voting at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Chairman for the time being of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

Record of minutes of proceedings of General Meetings.

92. Minutes of all proceedings at every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

Proposals for concerted general action with respect to strikes, lockouts, etc

93. All proceedings of the Association, in connection with any proposal for concerted general action on the part of the members of the Association with respect to a strike or a lock-out or in connection with any proposal for concerted general action in relation to any other matter whatsoever, not being a short-time movement or the organized lessening of production and involving the payment of money shall be subject to the following rules (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) that is to say—

(*a*) No such proposal shall be considered at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, except at a Special General Meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(*b*) In order to pass any Resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Association present at such General Meeting, and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner, next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles owned by all the members of the Association.

(*c*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles owned by the members of the Association who shall have constituted the majority of the members of the Association, who shall have voted in favour of any such resolution as aforesaid for the approval and adoption of any such concerted general action as aforesaid, the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one-and-a-half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

Proposals for concerted general action with respect to short-time movements

94. All proceedings of the Association in connection with any proposal for concerted general action with respect to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production shall be subject to the following rules :—

(*a*) The members of the Association shall be divided into two sections—one whereof shall consist of all the members of the Association who are engaged in spinning only and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Spinning Section," and the other whereof shall consist of all the members who are engaged in weaving as well as spinning and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Weaving Section."

(*b*) The Spinning Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in spinning only.

(c) The Weaving Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in weaving as well as spinning.

(d) The Committee of the Association may at any time call a meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, and if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Spinning Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Spinning Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof, and in like manner if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Weaving Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Weaving Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof.

(e) Seven days' notice of any meeting of the Spinning Section or of any meeting of the Weaving Section, as the case may be, shall be given by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay, and such notice shall specify the business to be transacted at such meeting.

(f) Any proposal for any short-time movement or for any organized lessening of production must, before it can be brought before any meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, be sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the Committee of the Association.

(g) No such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Spinning Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same; and in like manner no such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Weaving Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(h) In order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Spinning Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Spinning Section present at such meeting and owning at least 75 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles calculated as next hereinafter mentioned, belonging to the Spinning Section; and in like manner, in order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Weaving Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Weaving Section present at such meeting and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles, calculated as next hereinafter mentioned belonging to the Weaving Section.

Calculation spindle power Weaving Mills.

(i) For the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the Weaving Section, all looms in any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning shall be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and 20 ring spindles or at the option of the owner 30 mule spindles out of the total number of spindles in such Mill, for every loom in such Mill shall also be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and all other spindles in such Mill shall be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section and for the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the spinning section not only shall all such other spindles as last aforesaid in Mills which carry on weaving as well as spinning be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section, but also all spindles whatsoever in any Mill carrying on spinning alone.

(*j*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles referred to in sub-clause (*h*) of this rule the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one-and-a-half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

95. Every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 94 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Spinning Section shall be binding upon the Spinning Section but shall not bind the Weaving Section ; and in like manner every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 94 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Weaving Section shall be binding upon the Weaving Section but shall not bind the Spinning Section.

Penalty for contravention of resolutions.

96. If any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on spinning only in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Spinning Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Spinning Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Spinning Section ; and if any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Weaving Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every Mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of seven annas and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every loom therein, provided always that, if any such member as aforesaid shall carry on any such Mill as aforesaid in contravention of any such Rule as aforesaid for any period less than a week of 72 hours, such member shall not be liable to pay to the Association the full amount of the sums aforesaid, but only such proportionate part thereof as shall bear the same proportion to the full amount thereof which the period of time for which such Mill shall be worked shall bear to a full week of 72 hours.

Resolutions passed at General Meetings binding upon all members.

97. Every resolution which shall have been duly passed according to these Rules at any General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be binding upon all the members of the Association.

Responsibility of Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Committee and Secretary.

98. Neither the Chairman, Deputy Chairman nor any member of the Committee nor the Secretary shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, nor for any moneys of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, nor for any Collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee or as Secretary, nor by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, nor otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Deputy Chairman or a member of the Committee or Secretary, his heirs, executors or administrators shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages and expenses whatsoever incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his power or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of Committee or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors and administrators shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

99. These Rules shall come into force on the 29th April 1910, and down to that date the present rules shall be in force. The foregoing Rules and copies of the form of undertaking prescribed under Rule 36 shall forthwith be printed and distributed to all members, and on and after 31st July 1910, no member who has not duly signed and deposited with the Secretary the said form of undertaking shall be entitled to the privileges of membership. No alteration in these Rules shall be made save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at a general meeting duly convened for the purpose of considering such alteration, the terms of which shall be fully set forth in the notice convening the said general meeting. Amendment of Rules.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 10th April 1917.

Interpretation.

1. Throughout all these rules the following words shall bear and include the following meanings:—

(*a*) 'The Association' means the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*b*) 'Member' means a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*c*) 'The Secretary' means the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*d*) 'The Managing Committee' means the Managing Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*e*) 'Trade mark' includes 'ticket' and 'stamp.'

(*f*) 'Colourable imitation' includes a trade mark, which is likely to become known by or to acquire the same name as that by which another trade mark is already known or which such other trade mark has already acquired.

Classification of goods.

2. All goods to which these rules apply shall be divided into the following classes:—

Class 1.—Cotton yarns and threads being either grey or bleached.

Class 2.—Cotton yarns and threads being coloured either in whole or in part.

Class 3.—Cotton piece-goods of all kinds.

Registers.

3. The Association shall keep two registers, one of which shall be called 'The Permanent Register' and the other 'The Suspense Register.'

Duty of members to register trade marks and mode of applying to register same.

4. Every member shall send to the Secretary an application in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the member or by some person duly authorized to sign the same on behalf of the member, to register with the Association every trade mark, not already registered by such member with the Association, which is or is to be the property of such member and which such member desires to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories owned by such member.

5. Every such application shall be accompanied by one copy of the trade mark to which the application relates for the use of the Association and also by such further number of spare copies thereof as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, regard being had to the total number of the members, and such application shall contain a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member desires to apply the trade mark in question.

6. Every member shall send to the Secretary such number of copies of every trade mark which is the property of a dealer dealing with such member, and which such member intends to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories, owned by such member, as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, regard being had to the total number of the members, accompanied by a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member intends to apply the trade mark in question. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after the receipt thereof send to every member a copy of such trade mark together with a copy of such statement.

Secretary to enter every trade mark which a member shall apply to register in the Suspense Register.

7. The Secretary shall forthwith on receipt of an application for registration of a trade mark with the Association made in conformity with these rules enter the said trade mark in 'the Suspense Register' for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the application.

Notice of every application to register a trade mark to be sent to every member.

8. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after any application shall have been made for the registration of any trade mark with the Association, send to every member a copy of such application with an intimation of the date when it was made and that such trade mark has been entered in the Suspense Register and shall also send with such intimation one copy of such trade mark, and also if the application shall have been accompanied by a notification in conformity with rule 19 that the member, who shall have made the application, is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application, one copy of such notification and shall after the expiration of three weeks from the date of the despatch of such intimation send a reminder to each member who shall not in the interval have acknowledged the receipt of such intimation or otherwise intimated that such intimation has been received by such member.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Suspense Register.

9. The entry of a trade mark in the Suspense Register shall not confer upon the member upon whose application the same shall have been so entered any right against any other member in respect of the trade mark so entered save and except a right to apply for the removal of any other trade mark from the Suspense Register as in Rule 10 hereinafter set forth.

Applications for removal of trade mark from the Suspense Register.

10. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Suspense Register may be removed therefrom on the ground that it is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark which at the time of the entry of the trade mark objected to was then already in the Suspense Register and had been entered therein on application of the member applying for such removal and was intended to be applied to the same class or classes of goods as the class or classes to which the trade mark objected to is intended to be applied.

11. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the ground on which the same is made.

12. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be determined, in the manner hereinafter prescribed ; and if, when the same shall have been so determined, the application shall be upheld, the trade mark for the removal of which the application shall have been made, shall forthwith be removed from the Suspense Register.

Objections to entry of a trade mark in the Permanent Register.

13. Any member may object to any trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground that such trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark which has already, on the application of such objecting member, been entered in the Permanent Register for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark, in respect of which an application has been made, is intended to be applied, and that such trade mark, so already entered, is habitually applied by such objecting member to such class or classes of goods.

14. Every such objection shall be made within one month after the application to register the trade mark objected to shall have been made and shall be in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the objecting member or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the objecting member and shall set forth the grounds of objection.

15. Any member may within three calendar months from the date of his becoming a member for the first time apply that any trade mark which shall have been registered in the Permanent Register, at any time before the expiration of the said period of three months, shall be removed therefrom on the ground—

That the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark for the registration of which such member has applied for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is applied, and that such trade mark for the registration of which such newly joined member has so applied as aforesaid has been habitually applied by such newly joined member to the said class or classes of goods.

16. When any member being the owner of a mill shall have ceased to be a member for any reason, other than expulsion, and shall subsequently again become a member by virtue of the ownership of the same mill, or, when any mill, being the property of a member, shall have passed to a new owner and such new owner shall become a member by virtue of the ownership of the said mill, such member, who shall have again become a member, may at any time, within one month from the date of his having so again become a member or such new owner, who shall have become a member, may at any time within one month from the date of his becoming a member apply—

(*a*) That a trade mark which shall have been entered in the Permanent Register subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Permanent Register;

or

(*b*) That if any trade mark shall have been or shall be entered in the Permanent Register in compliance with an application for the registration of the same which has been made subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, the said trade mark shall be removed from the Permanent Register,

on the ground either in the case (*a*) or in the case (*b*)—

That the said trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark previously registered with the Association by the member who shall have so ceased to be a member as aforesaid or by the member who was for the time being the owner of the mill which has so passed to a new owner as aforesaid for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods for use on which the trade mark so objected to shall have been registered and that a fresh application for the registration of the mark so previously registered as aforesaid has been made by the applicant.

17. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorised to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the grounds on which the same is made.

18. Every application under Rules 15 and 16 for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be accompanied by twelve or such other number of copies as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe of the trade mark said by the applicant to have been previously registered with the Association.

Liberty to refuse to refer to arbitration in certain cases.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules or in the form of adherence prescribed under Rule 36 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association any member who shall have become a member for the first time may send a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary with any application, made by such member, to register a trade mark, which shall be sent to the Secretary within one month from the date when such member shall become a member notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application with which the notification is sent; and whenever any such notification is sent as aforesaid no member shall in the matter to which the notification relates be bound by the rules relating to arbitration.

20. In like manner, notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules or in the Form of Adherence in Rule 36 mentioned, if any member who shall have received notice of any application to register a trade mark, which shall have been sent to the Secretary, by a member who shall have become a member for the first time, within one month from the date when such member shall have become a member shall object, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, to the said trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground specified in Rule 13 such objecting member may send with such objection, a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to such objection to the application of which he shall have so received notice as aforesaid and specifying such application and objection ; and whenever any such notification is sent no member shall in the matter to which such notification relates be bound by the Rules relating to Arbitration.

Provided always that if a member who shall have become a member for the first time shall prove to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee that for a period of not less than five consecutive years immediately preceding the date when such member shall have become a member he has habitually applied the said trade mark to goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which such objecting member shall have habitually applied the trade mark of which the said trade mark is alleged by such objecting member to be an imitation colourable or otherwise, then such objecting member shall be deemed to have sent to the Secretary such a notification in writing as above mentioned, and the provisions of Rules 35 to 41 (inclusive) so far as the same are applicable shall forthwith operate and have effect.

Determination of questions relating to any application to register a trademark or to any application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register or from the Permanent Register, as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has not been given

21. All questions in dispute between two members arising out of or incidental to any

(*a*) applications to register a trade mark,

(*b*) application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register,

(*c*) application to remove a trade mark from the Permanent Register,

shall, if no such notice as is permitted by these Rules, of unwillingness to refer to arbitration shall have been given in connection with the same, be determined by arbitration in the manner prescribed by the following Rules.

22. Either member may give the other member notice of the appointment of an arbitrator on behalf of the member giving such notice and may call upon such other member to appoint and to notify to the member who shall give the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the date of the giving of the notice ; and on receipt of such notice such other member must, if he should desire to appoint an arbitrator, appoint him within seven days from the receipt of such notice and notify such appointment within the same time to the member from whom he shall have received the notice to appoint an arbitrator.

23. If the member to whom such notice as in Rule 22 mentioned shall have been given fail to appoint and to notify to the member who shall have given the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the service of the notice upon him the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the arbitrator already appointed as sole arbitrator.

24. If a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an arbitrator as sole arbitrator he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him.

25. If two arbitrators shall be duly appointed in accordance with these Rules, they shall within 3 days from the date when such one of them as was last appointed shall have been appointed and before proceeding with the reference appoint an umpire.

26. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed the two arbitrators shall, if they can agree upon their award, make their award within fourteen days after the appointment of the umpire.

27. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed but the two arbitrators shall either fail to agree upon their award or fail to make it within fourteen days from the appointment of the umpire, the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the umpire.

28. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall stand referred to him.

29. If

(*a*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a sole arbitrator but such arbitrator shall fail from any cause whatever to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him :

or

(*b*) two arbitrators shall have been duly appointed but shall fail from any case whatever to appoint an umpire within three days from the date of the appointment of such one of the arbitrators as shall have been last appointed:

or

(*c*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire but such umpire shall fail, from any cause whatever, to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him,

the matter in dispute shall in any of such cases stand referred to a referee who shall be appointed by the Managing Committee.

30. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a referee he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him and it shall be deemed to stand referred to him so soon as he shall have been informed of his appointment by the Managing Committee.

31. The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall, when he or they make an award, reduce it into writing, sign it and forward it to the Managing Committee who shall file it in a separate file, in which such awards shall alone be filed.

32. Every award, whether made by a sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, an umpire or a referee, which shall be duly made under the authority of and in conformity with these Rules shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties to the arbitration in which the award was made and the Association shall give effect to it.

(*a*) No person shall be appointed an arbitrator, umpire or referee, under the foregoing rules, who shall not be either a member of the Association or a person entitled to act and vote on behalf of a member of the Association, and any appointment made in contravention of this rule shall be null and void.

Fees on Arbitrations

33. The following fees on arbitrations shall be chargeable by the Association to members :—

(*a*) In cases where there is a sole arbitrator, Rs. 15, which shall be paid by the member who has failed to appoint an arbitrator within the time prescribed by these rules.

(*b*) In cases where each party has appointed one arbitrator, the sum of Rs. 30. whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 15.

(*c*) In cases where an umpire is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

(*d*) In cases where a referee is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall have power to direct by any award made by him or them under these Rules that any fee paid by any member, a party to the arbitration in which such award shall have been made, shall be refunded to him by the other member, a party to the said arbitration.

34. The Association shall, whether the fees payable under these Rules in connection with any arbitration shall have been duly paid to it or not, pay to each arbitrator, umpire and referee who shall have acted in such arbitration a fee of Rs. 15.

Procedure when any application made to register a trade mark, or any objection made to register a trade mark as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has been given.

35. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, make

(*a*) any application to register a trade mark,

or

(*b*) any objection to a trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register,

accompanied by a notification that the member is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application or objection, as the case may be, with which the notification is sent, no steps shall be taken by the Association in the matter of the application or objection specified in such notification for a period of two months from the receipt by the Secretary of such notification.

36. Any member, who shall have made any such application or objection as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, may, at any time during the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned, institute legal proceedings either to establish the right of such member to the trade mark to which such application or objection relates or to restrain any other member from using such trade mark or to procure the punishment of such member for using the same and such proceedings may be taken either in a Civil or a Criminal Court.

37. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such application as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the application relates, the said application shall be rejected and the said trade mark be removed from the Suspense Register and shall not be entered in the Permanent Register.

38. If, in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such objection as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned no such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the objection relates, the said objection shall be rejected, and the application to register the trade mark, to which such objection relates, shall be dealt with under these Rules, as if no such notification had been given.

39. If, within the said period of two months in Rule 35 mentioned, such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted, no steps shall be taken in the matter of the application or objection concerning the trade mark to which such legal proceedings relate until such legal proceedings shall have been finally determined.

40. When such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been finally determined, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*a*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark, the trade mark so held to be an imitation colourable or otherwise shall not be registered ;

or, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*b*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is not an imitation colourable or

otherwise of another trade mark, the same shall, if it be in the opinion of the Managing Committee a proper mark to be registered as a trade mark be entered therein.

41. The production to the Managing Committee of a certified copy of a decree passed by a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in British India from which no appeal lies or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired or the production of a certified copy of a judgment of a Criminal Court from which no appeal lies, or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired, shall be conclusive evidence of everything therein appearing to have been held, decided or found, and the Managing Committee shall act in accordance therewith.

All trade marks registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 to be entered in the Permanent Register.

42. All trade marks which shall have been registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 either under the Rules for Primary Registration or under the Rules for Secondary Registration, which were in force prior and down to the said First day of April 1912, shall be entered in the Permanent Register and shall be deemed respectively to have been entered therein as of the respective dates on which the same were originally registered with the Association.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Permanent Register.

43. Registration of a trade mark in the Permanent Register under these Rules for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the entry in such register shall, *prima facie*, be held to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified.

44. These Rules shall come into force on the First day of April 1912 on which date they shall supersede all other Rules relating to the Registration of Trade Marks.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants three clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorized by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible as Representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. The period of office of any elected Representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period he shall retire but may be re-elected.

3. The appointment of the Association's Representative shall be made at a general meeting of the Association and such Representative shall *ex-officio* be a member of the Committee of the Association.

4. In the event of the disqualification of the Association's Representative under Section 9 or 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such Representative, or in the event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association, the Committee shall appoint a successor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the Representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired.

5. In the event of the absence of the Association's Representative from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board's or in the event of the Association's Representative applying for leave of absence, the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute who shall hold office until the Representative whom he replaces resumes attendance or up to that date at which the Representative whom he replaces would, under Rule 2, have retired.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

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1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 P.M. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

9. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

10. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary fifteen clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants ten clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers, who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

9. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

10. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute, such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

00133721

BOMBAY

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING

AND

IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA

ON

31st AUGUST 1917.

CAPITAL.				NUMBER OF SPINDLES.								NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILLS SITUATED.	REMARKS.
Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Male.	Ring.	Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year in candies of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									**BOMBAY ISLAND—*contd.***			
.....	...	.....	.....	...	23,000	23,000	11,000	835	142	1,578	665	48. Lord Reay Mills, No. 1	Mr. Mancockbhai Bhagoobhai, Private Owner, Office on Mill Premises, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.	Fergusson Road, Parel.	
.....	...	.....	.....	4,000	26,764	30,764	28,575	706	657	5,462	1,899	49. Do. No. 2			
7,000	100	100	7,00,000	1,500	21,788	23,288	22,972	462	406	2,933	832	50. Madhorao Scindia Mills, Limited (formerly Sun Mills, Ltd.).	Messrs. Mathradas & Co., Agents, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Fergusson Road, P	
.....	...	.....	.....	1,000	35,432	37,398	33,847	...	...	8,358	1,388	51. Madhowjee Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	Messrs. Gocouldas Madhavjee, Sons & Co., Agents, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay.	No. 1, Foras Road	
2,000	500	500	5,01,000	22,232	6,890	29,122	28,511	...	...	8,305	926	52. Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ld....		Tardeo	
4,000												53. Dinshaw Petit Mills	Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Parel	
2,377	500	500	22,40,770	1,112	27,912	29,024	28,552	748	711	5,903	1,515	54. Bomonjee Petit Mills		Mahalaxmee	
2,165,227	10	10										55. Mathradas Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Mathradas Ajam & Co., Agents, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	DeLisle Road	
6,848	250	250	17,12,000	...	48,348	48,348	47,573	1,672	1,603	11,101	2,449				
6,800	250	250	15,80,000	16,776	33,272	50,048	48,196	1,361	1,336	5,197	2,256	56. Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Agents, 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.	Fergusson Road, Parel.	
4,000	250	250	10,00,000	11,512	24,072	35,584	34,890	584	530	7,925	1,554	57. Moon Mills, Limited.....	Messrs. P. A. Hormarji & Co., Agents, 2 to 6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort.	Sewree, New Road	
20,000	100	100	18,56,000	...	51,220	51,220	50,178	2,636	2,608	9,516	3,418	58. Morarji Gocouldas Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Morarjee Gocouldas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Suparibaug Road	
				26,480	17,080	43,560	42,288	374	368	8,881	1,262				
1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	33,032	13,032	46,064	40,559	...	...	10,018	1,053	59. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Buildings, 42/48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Albert Road, poogly.	
												60. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Secretaries and Agents, Royal Insur. Buildings, 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort.	Chinchpoogly, Pa	
4,000	700	700	28,00,000	6,048	25,320	31,368	30,883	700	614	6,997	1,462	61. New Islam Mills	Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Lessee, Suparibaug Road, Parel.	Suparibaug Road	
				...	11,376	11,376	10,797	...	...	3,821	510	62. New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld....	Messrs. Vissanjee Munjee & Co., Agents, 73, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.	Gorupdeo Road, poogly.	
												63. Royal Mills, Limited	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ld.	Dr. Lisle Road, P	

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING

AND

IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA

ON

31st AUGUST 1917.

BOMBAY

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING

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MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING

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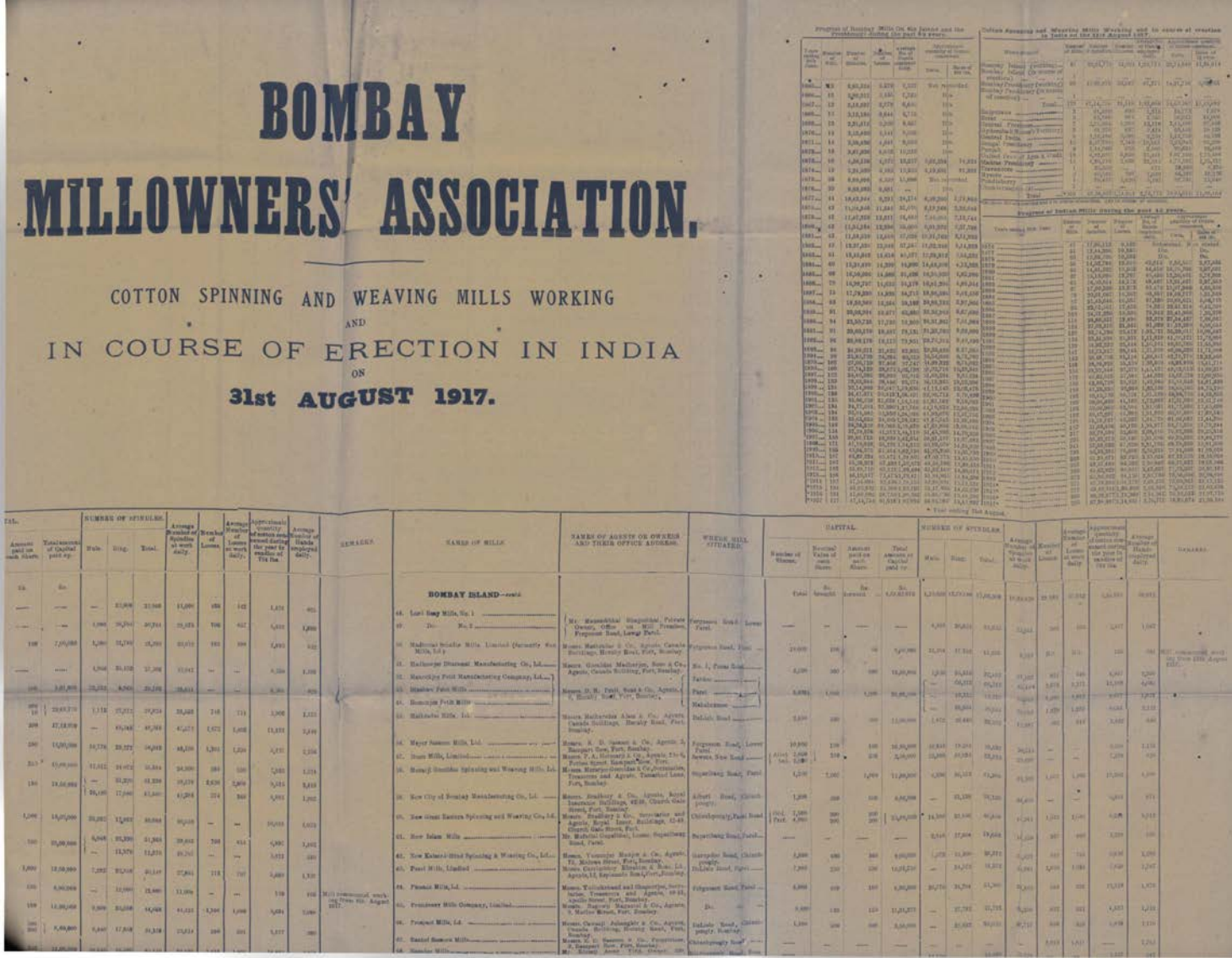
31st AUGUST 1917.



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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MILL STATEMENT FOR 31st AUGUST 1917.

SECOND PART.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIA

MILL STATEMENT FOR 31st AUGUST 1917.

SECOND PART.

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL.				NUMBER OF SPINDLES.			Average Number of Spindles working during the month.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms working during the month.	Approximate QUANTITY of cotton used during the month (in bales of 392 lbs.)	Average yarn count spun during the month.	REMARKS.
			Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of the Shares.	Amount paid on the Shares.	Debentures and other Capital raised etc.	Mule.	Ring.	Total.						
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (Other than those in the Island of Bombay)				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
1. Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd.	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents, Readymoney Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	3,000	500	500	10,00,000	—	70,912	70,912	70,912	1,000	1,000	9,000	20s	
2. Ahmedabad Advance Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jhaver Brothers, Managing Agents, Ajanta Mandvi Road, Ahmedabad.	Outside Advance Gate, Ahmedabad.	750	1,500	1,500	3,00,000	—	17,568	17,568	17,568	—	—	1,875	20s	
3. Ahmedabad Cotton & Woven Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Harivallabhdas Kalidas & Co., Managing Agents, Dariapur Road, Ahmedabad.	Dariapur Road, Ahmedabad.	777	100	100	1,00,000	1,344	9,944	11,288	11,288	—	—	1,750	20s	
4. Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	29,376	29,376	30,000	600	611	3,375	20s	
5. Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Harivallabhdas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Office, Station Road, Post Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	250	1,000	750	4,50,000	—	—	—	—	250	611	—	30s	Mill in liquidation.
			1 Allotted 500												
6. Ahmedabad Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	1 Whole 750 1 Half 500	1,000 500	1,000 750	10,00,000	—	50,352	50,352	50,352	1,002	1,002	7,750	20s	
7. Ahmedabad Industrial Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai Mehta & Co., Ltd., Agents, Gandhiji Road, Ahmedabad.	Saraspur Road, opposite Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	800	1,000	1,000	4,00,000	—	19,800	19,800	21,600	500	500	1,500	20s	
8. Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Chinubhai Sarabhai & Co., Trustees and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	800	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	—	39,600	39,600	39,600	800	800	4,250	20s	
9. Ahmedabad Kaiser-i-Hind Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Mercantile Spinning Mills Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	—	17,500	17,500	17,500	500	500	2,250	20s	
10. Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Sarabhai Ambalal & Co., Agents, outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	24,624	24,624	25,000	—	—	3,000	20s	
11. Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ahmedabad Premchand & Co., Agents, Calico Printing Works, Mill premises.	Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,200	100	100	2,00,000	1,716	37,908	39,624	39,624	1,212	1,212	5,250	20s	
12. Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Ahmedabad Advance Mills Agency, Limited, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Kalupur Gate and Kalupur Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	24,000	24,000	24,000	700	700	3,000	20s	
13. Ahmedabad New Kaiser Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jagabhai Mathurbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Ahmedabad.	Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	4,75,000	—	13,800	13,800	13,800	350	350	1,500	20s	
14. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Nanalal Premchand & Co., Sole Treasurers and Agents, outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,000	750	750	7,50,000	—	19,960	19,960	19,960	514	514	1,875	20s	Mill started working in 1917.
15. Ahmedabad Saraspur Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Maliba & Co., Agents, outside Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	Do. do.	750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	—	21,000	21,000	21,000	—	—	2,000	20s	
16. Ahmedabad Shri Ranchhod Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Chinubhai Sarabhai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Gandhiji Road, Ahmedabad.	Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	1,000	250	250	2,50,000	—	—	—	—	375	500	—	20s	
17. Ahmedabad Silk & Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Shahibhai Dayabhai & Co., Agents, Tajpur, Ahmedabad.	Near Kaveri Bandh, Tajpur, Ahmedabad.	A 100 B 900	250 100	250 100	1,00,000	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	Mill stopped working since last year.
18. Ahmedabad Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal & Co., Agents, Shahpur Bunglow, Ahmedabad.	Shahpur, Ahmedabad.	1,263	500	500	5,81,000	1,332	35,964	37,296	36,947	791	791	2,934	20s	
19. Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal & Co., Agents, Naroda Road, Post Kalupur Ahmedabad.	Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	—	23,280	23,280	23,280	600	600	2,625	20s	
20. Ajendraya Spinning & Manfg. Co., Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Trustee Outcast Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited).	Messrs. Manubhai & Sons', Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	800	100	100	2,00,000	—	10,320	10,320	10,077	—	—	1,250	20s	
21. Ajendraya Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Harivallabhdas & Kalidas & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	A 500 B 1,000	1,000 250	1,000 250	5,00,000 2,50,000	—	31,536	31,536	31,536	1,008	997	4,500	20s	
22. Amrita Mills Company, Ltd. (formerly Hirachand Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.).	Messrs. Nanalal Harivallabhdas & Sons, Agents, Amrita Road, Post Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Amrita, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	19,872	19,872	19,872	500	500	4,250	20s	
23. Bandra Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Lallubhai and Co. Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Post Dariapur, near Kaveri Bandh, Ahmedabad.	600 Issued 474	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	19,440	19,440	19,440	500	500	3,000	20s	
24. Bant Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. T. H. Bant & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 54, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Road, Fort, Bombay.	Bant Park, Bhandup.	1,333	750	750	8,75,000	—	23,400	23,400	23,400	600	600	3,250	20s	
25. Bardoopia Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Durgaprasad K. Lachhoi & Co., Agents, Kalidas, Ahmedabad.	Kalidas, Ahmedabad.	1,000	250	250	4,25,000	—	24,000	24,000	24,000	600	600	3,000	20s	
26. Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Harivallabh Agrichemicals & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Ahmedabad.	Kalupur Road, near Kaveri Bandh, Ahmedabad.	1 Total 432 1 Issued 332	500	500	4,00,000	—	19,824	19,824	19,824	496	496	1,875	20s	
27. Bharatkhand Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jivanchandbhai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises, Ahmedabad.	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	4,50,000	—	24,000	24,000	24,000	600	600	3,000	20s	
28. Bhavnath Industrial Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Mr. Jamubhai Vadilal Textiles, Agent, Vadilal Estate, Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1 Total 1,000 1 Issued 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	10,00,000	—	47,520	47,520	47,520	1,200	1,200	6,000	20s	Mill commenced work on 1st June 1917.
29. City of Ahmedabad Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	23,904	23,904	23,904	600	600	3,000	20s	
30. Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Bhagubhoy and Kirtibhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Ahmedabad.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	19,800	19,800	19,800	500	500	1,875	20s	
31. Dadaji Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill Co., Ltd.	The Dadaji Khatri of Ahmedabad, Managing Agent, Ahmedabad.	Dadaji, Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32. Dhruv Industrial Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Parbhudas Tricumlal Gandhi & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	1 Whole 750 1 Half 500	1,000 500	1,000 750	7,50,000	—	39,600	39,600	39,600	1,000	1,000	5,250	20s	
33. Do. do. (Calico Mills).	Messrs. Parbhudas Tricumlal Gandhi & Co., Agents, Bombay.	Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	1,344	9,944	11,288	11,288	—	—	1,750	20s	
34. Gandhi Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Manubhai Gulabbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Saraspur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,500	100	100	1,50,000	—	11,880	11,880	11,880	300	300	1,125	20s	
35. Gandhi Seva Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Manubhai Gulabbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	1,500	400	400	7,50,000	—	37,800	37,800	37,800	900	900	4,500	20s	
36. Hirachand Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Nanalal Premchand & Co., Agents, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	—	4,356	4,356	4,356	108	108	1,125	20s	
37. Gujarat Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Shantilal Bhagwandas & Co., Agents, Naroda Road, outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Naroda Road, outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	2,000	250	250	5,00,000	—	39,024	39,024	39,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	20s	
38. Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mr. Jamubhai Manubhai Vadilal, Agent, Vadilal Estate, Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	800	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	1,512	21,600	23,112	23,112	1,000	1,000	4,000	20s	
39. Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Jamubhai Manubhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,00,000	—	24,672	24,672	24,000	600	600	3,000	20s	
40. Harivallabhdas Mahimal Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Harivallabhdas Mahimal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Ahmedabad.	Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	750	1,000	1,000	4,50,000	—	24,000	24,000	24,000	600	600	3,000	20s	
41. Hathisingh Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Dalichand Hathisingh & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Ahmedabad.	Near Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	24,000	24,000	24,000	600	600	3,000	20s	
42. Himabhai Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Maliba & Bros., Agents, Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	1,000	750	750	7,50,000	—	—	—	—	250	500	—	20s	Mill was not working during last year.
43. Howli Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Howli, Bhagwar.													
44. Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Lalji Naranji & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 4, Chaver Gate Road, Fort, Bombay.	Bhagwar.	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	—	39,600	39,600	39,600	—	—	4,000	20s	
45. Jayant Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 4, Chaver Gate Road, Fort, Bombay.	Outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.	192	1,000	1,000	1,92,000	—	—	—	—	200	384	—	Yarn	This includes Rs. 1,00,000 interest of each Debenture allotted to the Company.
46. Jehangirbhai Vakil Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Harivallabhdas & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Bank, Station Road, Ahmedabad.	Station Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	—	47,520	47,520	47,520	1,200	1,200	6,000	20s	
47. Khandubhai Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Wadi Jadha & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Royal Insurance Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Jalgaon Road, Bhusaval.	Whole 500 1 Quarter 250	1,000 250	1,000 250	7,50,000	1,344	19,584	21,288	21,288	532	532	2,625	20s	
48. Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	The Bombay Co., Bombay, Treasurers and Agents, 8, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay.	Sholapur.	1,500	1,000	1,500	10,50,000	—	44,784	44,784	44,784	1,120	1,120	5,625	20s	
49. Maharani Mills Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	24,000	24,000	24,000	600	600	3,000	20s	

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
RAJPUTANA.		
1. Agarwal Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gadiwalla and Kothawala Brothers (Pvt.), Bombay, Managing Managers.	Power.
2. Bijadeva Mills, Limited.	Messrs. Thakurdas Khimraj & Co., Agents, Barwala, Rajputana.	Power.
3. Shekhawati Khetangarh Spinning Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Chunilal Jamnadas, Managing Director, Ahmedabad.	Kerosine.
BERAR.		
1. Akola and Hingangha Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Tulsidas Kilachand & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Chanda Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Middle.
2. Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Sons, Agents, 4, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.	Middle.
3. Khamgaon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Mr. Nanubhai Mangaldas, Agent, Akola Road.	Yarn.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
1. Empress Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, 4, Dalhousie Street, Calcutta.	Middle.
2. Hukumchand Jute Mill, Ltd.	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Brothers, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, No. 10, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.	Middle.
3. Central India Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Empress Mills).	Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., Agents, Readymoney Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Middle.
4. Gokuldas Radhakishan Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gokuldas Radhakishan and Sir Shankar Agarchand, Secretaries & Agents, Hanuman Lal Agarchand, C. P.	Middle.
5. Pilkhan Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Bleaching Company, Limited.	Mr. R. H. Cole, Secretary and Manager, Office on Mill premises.	Middle.
6. Sir Daniel Hamilton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Bombay.	Middle.
7. Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Mills.	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents, Readymoney Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Middle.
8. Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kilachand, Devchand & Co., Managing Agents, Readymoney Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Middle.
9. Tata Industrial Mills.	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents, Readymoney Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Middle.
10. Textile Mills.	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents, Readymoney Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Middle.
11. Victoria Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents, Readymoney Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Middle.
12. Wardha Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents, Readymoney Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Middle.
HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S TERRITORY).		
1. Aurangabad Mills, Limited.	Messrs. Dalgleish, Jhaveri & Co., Agents, 10, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Middle.
2. Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., Managing Agents, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Hyderabad (Deccan).	Middle.
3. Manchester Model Kalburgi Mills Co. (Limited).	Messrs. K. K. Chokal & Sons, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Shagun Wadi, Hyderabad (Deccan).	Middle.
CENTRAL INDIA.		
1. Central India Company, Limited.	Mr. Hamilton Fulerton, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent, Dalhousie City, (Pakistan).	Yarn.
2. Gwalior Spinning, Spinning & Mfg. Mills.	R. K. Saptarishi Raja Ahluwalia Bahadur (Private Owner), Office on Mill premises.	Middle.
3. Indore Malwa Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Cartwright, Sterling & Rao, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Residency Road, Fort, Bombay.	Middle.
4. Indore State Cotton Mill.	H. H. the Maharaja Holkar (Private Owner), Mills, Indore.	Yarn.
5. Mohanlalbad Mills, Limited.	Messrs. Sassoon David, Mohanlalbad, and Messrs. Cowasjee, Treasurer and Agents, 46, Sir Bill Premises, Indore.	Middle.
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.		
1. Bengal Mills Company, Limited.	Messrs. Lalji Naranji & Co., Managing Agents, 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Yarn.
2. Bengal Local Cotton Mills, Limited.	Mr. R. H. Leslie, Managing Director, 56, Pollock Street, Calcutta.	Yarn.
3. Bharat Alagusay Cotton Mills.	The Hon'ble Babu Motilaral C. J. C. Bagchi, Secretary, Bharat, P.O. Kalipada Bharat, Bengal.	Yarn.
4. Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 24, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Middle.
5. Cotton Cotton Mills, Limited.	Messrs. Lalji Naranji & Co., Managing Agents, 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.	Yarn.
6. Dunbar Mills, Limited, No. 1.	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 24, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Middle.
7. Do. do. No. 2.		
8. Do. do. No. 3.		
9. Do. do. No. 4.		
10. Gouripore Mills, Limited, No. 1 (formerly Gouripore Cotton Mills).	Mr. Baikunthe Nath Mukerjee, 9 Jagannath Kur's Street, Calcutta.	Middle.
11. Do. Do. No. 2.		
12. Hastee Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Chatterjee, Sons & Co., Managing Agents, Kidderpore Docks, Bengal.	Middle.
13. New Dong Mill Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Lalji Naranji & Co., Managing Agents, 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Yarn.
14. Victoria Cotton Mills.	Messrs. F.K. Gumbe & Co. (Private Owners), 44, Kora Street, Calcutta.	Middle.
PUNJAB.		
1. Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Mr. Lala Lakshmi Nath, Secretary, Pipli Mills, Amritsar.	Middle.
2. Bharat Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Lalji Naranji & Co., Managing Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers & Agents, No. 7 Mathuradas Dalpatdas Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.	Middle.
3. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited.	Rai Bahadur Lala Kanhaiya Lal, Secretary, Treasurer and Manager, Office on Mill premises.	Middle.
4. Hukumchand Jubilee S. & W. Mills.	Rai Bahadur Seth Kanhaiya Lal (Private Owner), Office on Mill premises.	Middle.
5. Montgomery Mills Co., Ltd.	Mr. Lala Ram Chand, Agent, Office on Mill premises.	Middle.
6. Punjab Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ic, Lal & Sons, Lahore, Office on Mill premises.	Middle.

LOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

TEMENT FOR 31st AUGUST 1917.

SECOND PART.

Remarks.	NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Mule.	Ring.	Total	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in case-dice of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.
	RAJPUTANA.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
	1. Edward Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gokuldas and Kanwar Sewaklal, Degge Mohalla, Beawar Rajputana.	Beawar, Dist. Ajmere Merwara, Rajputana.	1,200	500	500	6,00,000	4,200	6,016	10,216	10,146	*518	212	1,920	673	
	2. Krishna Mills, Limited	Messrs. Thakurdas Khimraj & Co., Agents, Beawar, Rajputana.	Do. do.	1,400	500	500	7,00,000	12,212	1,992	14,204	13,980	400	233	1,920	540	*
	3. Maharajah Kishangarh Jugraj Mills Co., Ltd.	Palm Grove Chambers, Offg. Managing Director, Kishangarh.	Kishangarh, Rajputana	855	500	500	4,27,500	—	—	—	—	178	—	—	—	Mill burnt down on 22nd December 1914 and since then not working.
						Total ...	17,27,500	16,412	8,008	24,420	24,126	578	445	3,840	1,213	
	BERAR.															
	1. Akola and Mill India Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Trikumjee Wallia & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Akola, Berar	3,000	100	100	3,00,000	—	21,600	21,600	20,000	450	385	3,912	990	
	2. Burar Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Kumarsund Gupta & Sons, Agents, 1, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.	Badnera	2,500	200	200	5,00,000	—	17,064	17,064	17,001	308	304	2,464	937	
	3. Sarashtra Reimpressed Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kumarsund Gupta & Sons, Agents, 1, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.	Telpa Dist. Akola, Berar	1,818	500	500	7,27,500	—	7,656	7,656	7,212	137	133	1,450	448	
						Total ...	21,87,500	—	46,320	46,320	45,213	895	824	8,826	2,375	
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.															
	1. Bengal-Nagpore Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, 4, Bonkshall Street, Calcutta.	Ballarshah, C. P.	Ordinary 9,000 Preference 5,000	100	100	13,00,000	400	29,224	29,624	29,314	478	427	7,301	1,710	
	2. Ballarpur Paper Mill, Ltd.	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Brothers, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, No. 26, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.	Ballarpur District, C. P.	2,400	500	500	12,00,000	—	18,180	18,180	17,178	344	338	4,267	1,174	
	3. Central India Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Empress Mills).	Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., Agents, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Nagpur, C. P.	Ordinary 3,000 Pref. 12,750 Do. 750 Do. 10,000	500 100 100 100	500 100 100 100	90,87,500	—	1,09,252	1,09,252	99,225	2,221	2,154	25,631	6,062	
	4. Gokuldas Bulakidas Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Dewan Bahadur Bulakidas and Rai Bahadur Jewandas, Secretaries & Agents, Hanuman Ld., Jubbulpore, C. P.	Kamha, Jubbulpore, C. P.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	14,256	14,256	9,000	256	128	997	691	
	5. Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Brothers, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, No. 26, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.	Pulgaon, Dist. Wardha, C. P.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	3,992	12,664	16,656	14,992	225	170	2,371	716	
	6. Rai Bahadur Ramlal Ahirchand Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Rai Bahadur Ramchandra Daga & Sons, (Private Owner), Nagpur C. P.	Hinganghat, Dist. Wardha, C. P.	.....	...	...	10,19,374	—	24,156	24,156	23,468	354	322	4,319	1,276	
Mill started working in 5-17.	7. Rai Saheb Tribhuandas Mohta Spinning & Weaving Mill.	Rai Saheb Seth Krishnadas Mohta (Private Owners), Hinganghat.	do.	.....	...	...	...	—	10,880	10,880	14,000	252	192	3,008	1,143	
	HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S TERRITORY).					Total...	1,47,26,374	6,412	2,14,972	2,21,384	2,06,316	4,203	3,746	48,704	13,119	
	1. Aurungabad Mills, Limited	Messrs. Damodar Das & Co., Agents, 56, Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay.	Aurungabad, Deccan	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	13,056	1,800	14,856	14,334	218	189	2,557	394	
Mill stopped working since last year.	2. Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Ramchand Rangopal and Bhoolmull, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Hyderabad (Deccan).	Hyderabad Deccan	700	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	—	17,520	17,520	14,000	340	316	2,228	699	
	3. Shahebad Shahi Kalburga Mills Co. (Limited)	Messrs. S. R. Uberoi & Sons, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Shapoor Wadi, Hyderabad (Deccan).	Gulburga, Deccan	1,125	100	100	1,12,500	—	23,000	23,000	20,319	300	300	4,260	1,119	
						Total...	19,12,500	13,056	39,320	54,376	48,653	858	805	9,045	2,212	
	CENTRAL INDIA.															
	1. Rajkot Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Bhoolibhai Balchand, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent, Shahajeegan City, (Gwalior State).	Gwalior, Gwalior State	21,000	100	100	20,00,000	—	19,192	19,192	17,804	487	473	3,044	987	
	2. Cotton Ginning, Spinning & Wg. Mills	K. R. Naturally Hall Ashwin Manufactures (Private Owner) Office on Mill premises.	Nindora, Ujjain Gwalior State	.....	...	...	...	4,752	10,022	14,774	13,275	344	264	2,400	675	
	3. Indore-Malwa United Mills Ltd.	Messrs. Carrimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 12, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay	Indore, Malwa	14,000	100	100	15,00,000*	1,027	32,016	33,043	29,157	1,175	908	7,924	2,202	* This includes forfeitures on shares.
	4. Indore State Cotton Mill	H. H. the Maharaja Holkar Owner—State Mills, Indore.	Indore City	.....	...	...	12,19,000	4,972	22,800	27,772	27,171	471	407	1,967	1,102	
	5. Hukumchand Mills, Limited	Messrs. Sarupchand Hukumchand & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, offices on Mill Premises, Indore.	Indore City	15,000	100	100	15,00,000	—	20,000	20,000	19,000	395	143	4,619	1,102	
						Total...	63,00,000	10,807	1,01,024	1,11,831	99,409	2,902	2,308	20,294	6,284	
	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.															
Mill in liquidation.	1. Bengal Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Managing Agents, 9, Clive Row, Calcutta.	22, Serampur Trunk Road, Calcutta.	20,000	£10	£10	£200,000 or Rs. 21,66,666	21,600	59,568	81,168	1,273	1,000	10,870	3,406	
	2. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Limited	Mr. F. S. Ledlie, Managing Director, 29, Pollock Street, Calcutta.	Serampore, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	15,000	100	100	17,78,200	—	36,000	36,000	34,017	651	558	9,201	1,121	
	3. Bharat Abhyoday Cotton Mills	The Hon'ble Babu Motilaland, C. I. E., President, Gossery Road, P.O. Sealdah, Howrah, Bengal.	Gossery Road, P. O. Sealdah, Howrah, Bengal.	.....	...	...	...	18,424	2,940	21,364	20,104	...	...	3,957	680	
	4. Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Bowreah, P.O. Fontbridge, Dist. Howrah, Bengal.	Pref. 1,000 Ord. 6,000	100	100	13,00,000	23,832	13,272	37,104	32,004	...	...	11,923	1,865	
	5. Calliaun Cotton Mills, Limited	Messrs. Calliaud & Co., Managing Agents, No. 7, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	Serampore, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	417	100	100	41,700	—	—	—	—	200	62	.....	95	
Mill commenced work 16th June 1917.	6. Dunbar Mills, Limited, No. 1 / 7. Do. do. No. 2 / 8. Do. do. No. 3 / 9. Do. do. No. 4	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Shamnagar, 24 Parganahs near Calcutta.	Ashin 30,000 Sahu. Ord. 14,000 Pref. 5,000	100	100	19,00,000	24,336	24,672	49,008	47,634	18	8	8,139	2,161	
	10. Hazee Kalka Krishna Cotton Mills No. 1 formerly Goosery Cotton Mills. / 11. Do. do. No. 2 / 12. Do. do. No. 3	Mr. Sukhmoy Trading Proprietor & Jogendra Nath Street Calcutta.	111, Old Goosery Road, P. Howrah, Bengal.	.....	...	.....	...	...	27,413	27,413	...	...	...	590	540	Mills No. 1 and 3 not working. No. 3 commenced work in the June 1917.
	13. Nuddea Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Chakravarti Sons & Co., Managing Agents, Kushtea Nadia, Bengal.	Kushtea Nadia, Bengal.	9,000	25	25	1,68,719	—	...	...	...	107	98	.....	121	
	14. New Ring Mill Company, Ltd	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Managing Agents, 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Bowreah, P.O. Ghuteria, Dist. Howrah, Bengal.	Preference 3,000 Ordinary 3,000	100	100	6,00,000	—	22,992	22,992	22,992	...	...	4,846	702	
Mill was not working for a long time.	15. Victoria Cotton Mills	Messrs. P.B. Gunsler & Co. (Private Owners), 44, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	Bowreah, Howrah, Bengal.	.....	...	.....	...	—	12,000	12,000	11,666	...	...	2,043	502	
	PUNJAB.					Total...	99,28,419	1,30,832	2,37,372	3,37,704	3,24,196	2,249	1,911	48,149	10,483	
	1. Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Lala Devidatta Mall, Secretary, Pipli Saidla, Amritsar.	Grand Trunk Road, Amritsar (Punjab).	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	15,120	3,000	18,120	...	...	...	...	...	Mill not working.
	2. Bawanee Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mill Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Tarachand & Harchillar, Agencies Treasurers & Agents, No. 7 Hallamarwadi, Dutteeth Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.	Bahawalnagar, near Delhi, Punjab.	1,000	100	100	7,00,000	6,240	10,368	16,608	13,608	287	265	1,875	436	
*This includes Rs. 8,500, amount of calls not paid by the Company	3. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited	Rai Bahadur Lala Balwantrai Saheb, Fellow, Chairman, Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.	Bara Hindurao Bakhsh Road, Delhi.	2,000	250	250	7,00,000	16,896	...	16,896	14,948	228	130	5,010	685	
	4. Hastsumat Mahadeo S. & W. Mills	Rai Bahadur Seth Kanahiral Bagla (Private Owner), near Sadar Sadat Khan, Delhi.	Subzimandi, Delhi	.....	...	...	...	10,400	...	10,400	...	...	...	.....	...	Mill not working.
	5. Krishna Mills Co., Ltd.	Mr. Lala Ram Chand, Agent, Office on Mill premises.	Mahilpal, Delhi	3,000	250	250	7,50,000	23,040	...	23,040	...	...	...	.....	...	In Liquidation.
	6. Indore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. H. Lal & Sons, Lessee, Office on Mill premises.	Shahdara, near Lahore	2,564	250	250	7,00,000	19,278	13,176	32,454	16,578	434	180	4,823	909	
	7. Khalsa Spinning and Weaving Mills	Messrs. Lala Sukh Sohan Singh & Sons (Private Owner), Subzimandi, Delhi.	Subzimandi, Delhi	.....	...	...	...	14,192	3,808	18,000	13,000	* 8	* 6	1,900	400	*Tape Looms.

	4. Howrah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.	Howrah P.O. Foreshore, Dist. Howrah, Bengal.	200	200	10,00,000	55,832	14,350	12,000	27,691	...	...	11,925	1,665		
	5. Cotton Cotton Mills, Limited	Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Managing Agents, No. 2, Mission Row, Calcutta.	Serampore, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	100	100	81,700	...	...	...	...	300	60	.....	94		
	6. Dundee Mills, Limited, No. 1	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 24, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Titagarh, 24-Parganas, near Calcutta.	Ashe 10,000 Subs. Ord. 14,000 Pref. 6,000	100	100	23,00,000	54,936	34,272	20,000	47,631	18	6	8,550	1,464	
Mill commenced working in June 1917.	6. Do. do. No. 2															
	7. Do. do. No. 3															
	9. Do. do. No. 4															
	10. Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills Co. (formerly) Gossery Cotton Mills	Mr. Sailendra Dasgupta, Proprietor & Agent, 125, Old Sonagachi Road, Calcutta.	125, Old Sonagachi Road, Howrah, Bengal.	.....	...	.....	...	...	27,112	27,112	...	...	...	500	540	Mills Nos. 1 and 2 not working. No. 3 commenced work from June 1917.
	11. Do. Do. No. 2															
	12. Do. Do. No. 3															
	13. Mohini Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Chakravarti Sons & Co., Managing Agents, Khaddia Mudia, Bengal.	Kaunia Nadia, Bengal.	3,000	25	25	1,88,719	...	...	...	...	197	98	.....	121	
	14. New Ring Mill Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Managing Agents, 24, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Pulerkanu P.O. Uluberia, Dist. Howrah, Bengal.	Preference 3,000 Ordinary 3,000	100	100	6,00,000	...	22,304	25,904	23,091	...	...	4,346	708	
Mill was not working for a long time.	15. Victoria Cotton Mills	Messrs. P.E. Sumlar & Co. (Private owners), 44, Kara Street, Calcutta.	Gossery, Howrah, Bengal.	.....	...	.....	...	...	12,000	12,000	17,000	...	...	2,043	502	
						Total...	32,28,419	1,70,642	3,37,172	3,37,794	2,84,136	2,349	1,311	48,119	10,483	
	PUNJAB.															
	1. Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Lala Devidatta Mall, Secretary Pipli Walla, Amritsar.	Grand Trunk Road, Amritsar (Punjab).	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	45,120	8,000	16,150	...	...	...	...	...	Mill not working.
	2. Hissar Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mill Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Turnbull & Macmillan, Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, No. 7 Mutiganj and Dalhousie Aglary Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.	Hissar Station, Dist. Hissar, near Delhi, Punjab.	7,000	100	100	7,00,000	6,040	10,508	17,308	13,000	287	205	1,872	450	
*This includes Rs. 6,500, amount of calls forfeited to the Company.	3. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited	Rai Bahadur Lala Shreepersad Saheb, C.I.E., Chairman, Board of Directors, Office on Mill premises.	Bara Hindurao Rohtak Road, Delhi.	2,400	250	250	1,00,000	16,268	...	18,268	14,948	228	130	3,219	685	
	4. Hanuman Mahadeo S. & W. Mills	Rai Bahadur Seth Kanhaiyal Bagla (Private Owner), near Nahar Khan's Kothi, Delhi.	Subjimandi, Delhi	.....	...	...	...	16,400	...	16,400	...	...	...	...	...	Mill not working.
	5. Krishna Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ram Chand, Agent, Office on Mill premises.	Mukundapull, Delhi	2,500	250	250	7,00,000	23,968	...	22,968	...	...	...	.....	...	In Liquidation.
	6. Lahore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. H. Lal & Sons, Lessees, Officers on Mill premises.	Shahdara, near Lahore	2,500	250	250	7,50,000	10,373	13,176	23,448	16,026	454	150	4,832	600	
	7. Khalsa Spinning and Weaving Mills	Sardars Sahib Sohan Singh & Sons (Private Owners), Subjimandi, Delhi.	Subjimandi, Delhi	.....	...	...	...	11,192	5,000	13,000	13,000	...	...	3,000	456	*Tape Looms.
	8. Rala Ram Cotton Mills	Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saraiee C.I.E., (Private Owner), Lala Mani Ram Secretary 7, Mcleod Road, Lahore.	Mcleod Road, Lahore	.....	...	...	...	7,425	7,000	14,425	10,000	...	...	547	315	Mill working from 18th April 1917.
						Total...	30,00,864	1,04,366	29,557	1,45,000	80,324	963	571	14,233	2,006	
	UNITED PROV. OF AGRA AND OUDH.															
	1. Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. A. John & Co., Managing Agents, 49, Cantonment, Agra.	Gholsarai, Agra U. P.	1,000	100	130	4,00,000	13,992	...	13,992	17,992	...	...	2,561	417	
	2. Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. H. S. Symons Secretary, Cawnpore, Cawnpore.	Cawnpore, Cawnpore U. P.	Ordinary 20,000 Pref. 10,000	50 100	50 100	20,00,000	80,410	12,000	1,02,304	97,647	302	782	* 10,374	2,087	* 1st June to Dec. 1916.
Mill not working.	3. Do. do. do. do. (Kar Kanal Factory)		Jeni, Cawnpore U. P.	10,000	100	100	3,00,000	1,600	600	2,200	1,800	...	...	640	100	
	4. Cawnpore Cotton Mills	Messrs. H. Revis & Co., Proprietors, Secretariat P.O. Nr. Cawnpore.	Secretariat, Cawnpore	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	
	5. Elgin Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Begg Sutherland & Co., Managing Agents, Office on Mill premises, Cawnpore.	Cawnpore U. P.	12,000	100	100	21,83,700	29,004	10,004	39,208	36,843	764	686	7,024	1,650	
	6. John's Coronation Spinning Mill	Messrs. A. John & Co. (Private Owners), 49, Cantonment, Agra.	Jalalpur Bag, Agra	.....	...	...	...	10,732	...	10,732	19,324	...	...	3,662	719	
	7. John's Princess of Wales Spinning Mill		Do. do.	.....	...	...	...	23,846	6,000	29,846	24,252	...	...	7,288	720	
	8. John's Spinning Mill		Bagheat, Agra	.....	...	...	...	11,641	...	11,641	19,483	...	...	4,439	699	
	9. John's Weaving Mill		Do. do.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	384	.....	332	
	10. Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Mr. Lala Harkishen Lal, B.A. (Consulting Adviser, Managing Agent, Nursery Road, Lahore.	Moradabad, Meerut Road U. P.	800	500	500	4,12,608	19,000	...	19,000	208	...	...	2,500	280	
Mill commenced working in July 1917.	11. Muir Mills Company, Limited	Mr. T. Smith, Managing Director, Cawnpore.	Cawnpore	Ord. 20,000 Pref. 20,000	50 50	50 50	20,00,000	84,720	21,300	1,06,020	71,115	1,501	1,329	13,909	2,783	
	12. Muirhead Dagla Spinning Mills Co.	Messrs. Mohan Lal, Chairman Lal Bagla (Managing Proprietors), Mathura City.	Kankjee Road, Mathura City.	...	...	...	...	1,656	10,000	11,656	11,653	...	...	2,905	524	
	13. Ramchand Gursaichand Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Mr. S. B. Khanna, Managing Director, Callaiberi, Lucknow.	Talkatora, Lucknow	2,500	100	100	1,00,000	...	8,256	8,256	8,256	...	...	1,598	329	
Mill not working.	14. Ramchand Hardeodas Cotton Spinning Mills Co. No. 1	Mr. Lala Hardeodas, Proprietor, Sadhu Gali Gate, Hathras City.	Hathras City	.....	...	...	...	10,848	8,256	19,104	21,260	...	...	3,951	698	
	15. Do. do. do. do. No. 2	Mr. Lala Hardeodas, Proprietor, Sadhu Gali Gate, Hathras City.	Hathras City	.....	...	...	...	6,000	4,128	10,000	9,624	...	...	1,316	241	
Mill in liquidation.	16. Shri Ganapati Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Seth Sataram Mahtab, Agent, and Babu Bishan Sahai, Managing Director, Randhikhedi, Mirzapur, U. P.	Natwa, Mirzapur, U. P.	1,710	100	100	4,71,000	5,040	5,400	10,440	6,800	...	...	1,408	350	
	17. New Cotton Mills, Limited	Messrs. A. F. Harman & Sons, Managing Proprietors, Jubbulpore.	Tata, Jubbulpore	.....	...	...	...	1,816	17,000	18,816	14,016	...	...	2,508	528	
	18. Victoria Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Bethune West, Manager & Mr. A. A. Black, M.A. Secretary Gwalior Company.	Gwalior, Cawnpore	Ordinary 12,000 Pref. 6,00,000 " 4,00,000	100 100 100	100 100 50	22,00,000	65,000	42,000	1,07,000	93,000	1,400	1,200	12,000	2,000	
						Total...	1,31,39,308	3,45,836	3,47,136	4,92,972	3,47,009	5,809	4,301	86,740	16,441	
	MADRAS PRESIDENCY.															
	1. Buckingham Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd., Secretaries & Treasurers, 7, Armenian Street, Madras.	Perambur, Madras	Preference 1,000 Ordinary 700	100 1,000	100 1,000	11,00,000	...	39,000	39,000	29,000	1,158	1,125	11,465	3,423	
	2. Carnatic Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, 7, Armenian Street, Madras.	Do. do.	2,000	500	500	10,00,000	...	24,888	24,888	21,888	1,077	1,077	10,077	4,815	
	3. Coimbatore Mall Mills Co., (Ltd.)	Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ltd. Agents (Office on Mill ground), Coimbatore.	Annapuralayam Coimbatore Town.	5,000	85	85	1,46,453	...	...	...	...	242	228	.....	316	
	4. Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., (Ltd.)	Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ltd., Agents & Secretaries, Coimbatore.	Do. do.	3,000	100	100	3,00,000	...	47,000	47,000	44,921	162	169	7,598	1,452	
	5. Coral Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Tuticorin.	Tuticorin	15,000	100	100	15,00,000	...	43,120	43,120	42,745	...	...	6,802	1,694	
	6. Kaleeswarar Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. V. S. Ramachandra & Co. (Private Owners), Linen Yarn Spinners, Salem.	Annathanapuram, Coimbatore	6,500	100	100	6,61,110	3,360	16,352	17,672	10,080	...	...	3,385	625	
	7. Madura Sechauna Cotton Manufactory	Messrs. V. S. Ramachandra & Co. (Private Owners), Linen Yarn Spinners, Salem.	Bellary Town	.....	...	...	3,00,000	...	17,000	17,000	...	...	...	.....	...	Mill not working.
	8. Madura Mills Company Limited (Old)	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Madura.	Madura	20,000	100	100	20,00,000	...	1,06,536	1,06,536	1,05,566	...	...	13,404	3,791	
	9. Do. do. do. do. (New)															
	10. Madras United Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasamalai Maliji Saitha & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Oriental Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Madras.	Chooly, Madras	Whole 150 Quarter 382	1,000 200	1,000 200	5,00,000	...	39,475	39,475	36,091	...	...	5,023	1,273	
	11. Malabar Spinning & Weaving Company, Ltd.		Kottoparamba, Calicut, P. O. Calicut, Malabar.	2,000	500	500	6,00,000	12,005	1,264	13,274	12,300	...	...	2,523	450	
	12. Slate Weaving and Dyeing Factory	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, 7, Armenian Street, Madras.	Do. do.	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	*13	3	9	9	* Hand Looms.
	13. Sri Chakrambara Vinayagar Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. R. M. S. T. Vyravan Chettiar and M. L. M. Ramanathan Chettiar, Secretaries, and Manager's Office on Mill premises.	Kollapatti, Tinnevelly District.	7,000	100	100	5,12,100	...	15,000	15,000	14,462	*14	...	981	678	* Hand Looms.
	14. Tinnevelly Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Ambasamudram, Tinnevelly.	Papanasam, Ambasamudram Taluk, Tinnevelly District.	4,620	250	250	12,00,000	...	41,472	41,472	41,513	...	...	6,968	1,559	
						Total...	1,20,09,165	18,448	4,01,776	4,20,210	3,90,877	3,663	2,580	67,656	22,823	
	TRAVANCORE.															
Closed from 3-6-17.	1. † § Darragh Spinning Mill Company	Mr. T. Sriman Kanthimathinaiyan, Managing Director, South Indian Mills Co., Ltd., Darragh Spinning Mill Branch, Tinnevelly.	Quilon	.....	...	...	...	1,808	24,182	25,990	22,370	...	...	4,136	672	
	MYSORE.															
	1. Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, Madras, and 9, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E. C.	Agrahara Road, Bangalore City	15,000	100	100	13,00,000	...	33,024	33,024	27,949	179	179	3,871	932	
	2. § Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. W. Sirur & Co., Agents, Hamilton's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.	Bangalore, City	2,500 1,500	250 50	250 50	6,54,500	...	17,500	17,500	14,602	218	196	2,747	707	
						Total...	21,91,500	...	40,524	40,524	36,551	397	375	6,618	1,639	
Not using raw cotton, weaving cotton and silk yarn.	**FONDICHERRY.**															
Mill stopped at present and leased to sell Mahalal Garalbhai.	1. § Anglo-French Textile Co., Ltd. (Godior Mill)	Messrs. Gast & Co., Ltd., Agents and Managers, Madras, and Messrs. Blyth Greene Jourdain & Co., 47-51 King William Street, London, E. C. Agents in London.	Pondicherry	Preference 10,000 Ordinary 10,000	£ 10 £ 1	£ 10 £ 1	£ 20,000 £ 10,000	£ 1,10,488 1s. 6d. Ex. Rs. 21,07,320	...	42,944	42,944	42,307	800	800	8,674	2,902	
	2. Filatures & Tissages Gosbelo (Cassicadou Mill)	Messrs. Henri Allert and Fritz Gosbelo (Private Owners), Pondicherry.	Cassicadou, Pondicherry.	.....	...	...	Fcs. 9,00,000 Ex. Rs. 5,81,370	...	2,728	2,728	2,738	110	110	549	400	
	3. Filatures & Tissages Gosbelo (Modellarpath Mills)		Modellarpath, do.	.....	...	...	Fcs. 7,00,000 Ex. Rs. 4,51,830	...	5,437	5,437	6,157	128	128		500	
	4. Havana Société Anonyme de Filatures Tissage Mécanique.	Mr. Ch. Collin, Director-General, Havana, Pondicherry.	Havana (Indo-française), Pondicherry.	4,000	Fcs. 500	Fcs. 500	Fcs. 20,00,000 Ex. Rs. 11,61,000	6,852	11,076	17,928	16,089	472	472	2,606	1,200	
						Total...	42,61,200	6,852	61,205	68,057	63,083	1,630	1,630	11,829	5,101	
						GRAND TOTAL ‡...	29,47,15,708	1,53,46	53,85,220	67,38,997	60,67,779	1,14,091	1,06,986	10,99,063	2,76,772	
	CEYLON.															
	1. Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Mills	Messrs. Hussenbhoy Ahamedbhoy & Co., 25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.	Wellawatta, Colombo, Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	9,000	9,000	223	200	1,200	508	

‡ This does not include 30 Mills, which have made no returns as to Capital.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

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